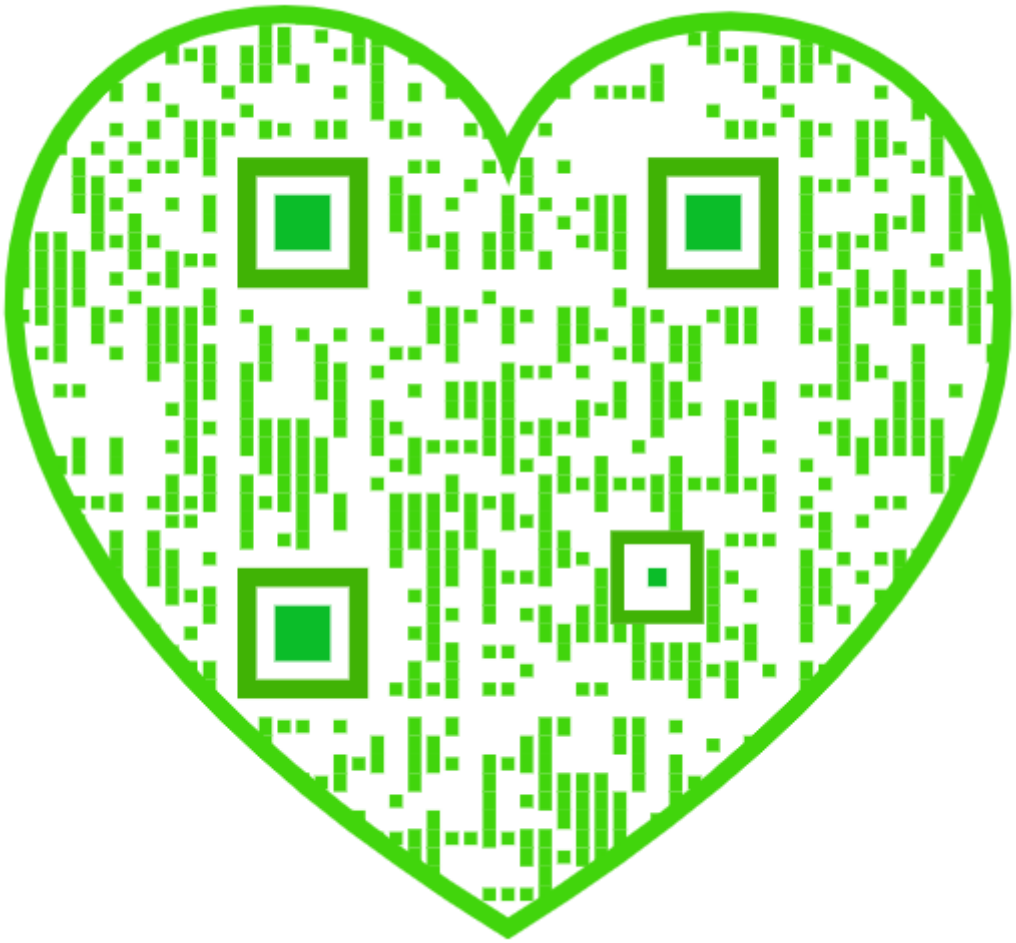

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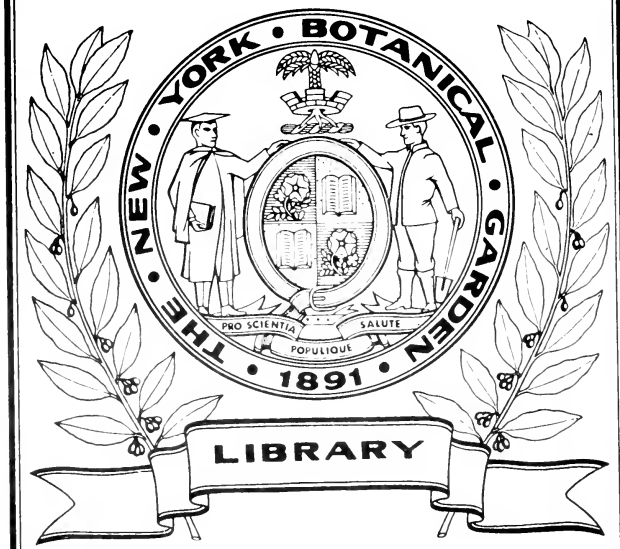
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PLANT NAMES

WITH A VIEW TO A REVISED EDITION

The Author of "Plant Names and Synonyms" requests that any one who finds omitted from the list of popular synonyms any name in actual use in any part of the United States, shall communicate such omission to him at once, at the address below. Do not delay because it is only a single name, or because the name is misapplied. If possible state in what region the name is known to be in use. Any other corrections that should be made in names or in statements of fact will be gratefully received.

A. B. LYONS.

Laboratory of
NELSON, BAKER & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

PLANT NAMES

SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR

INCLUDING IN THE CASE OF EACH PLANT

——THE——

CORRECT BOTANICAL NAME

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REFORMED NOMENCLATURE,

TOGETHER WITH BOTANICAL AND

POPULAR SYNONYMS

AND VERNACULAR GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH NAMES. THE LIST COMPRISES ALL IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS WITH THEIR PHARMACOPOEIAL NAMES, THE PRINCIPAL FOOD PLANTS OF THE WORLD AND ALL OTHERS OF ANY ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE, GIVING ESPECIAL PROMINENCE TO THOSE WHICH ARE INDIGENOUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES

—BY—

A. B. LYONS, M. D.

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PREFACE.

Plant synonomy is a fascinating but a most intricate study. Every plant is supposed to have a "correct" botanical name, and can have only one such. As a matter of fact there are few plants that have not been over and over rechristened by scientific botanists, each one maintaining that his is its only really "correct" designation. Out of the endless confusion there is at last emerging order and uniformity.

At the Botanical Congress held at Paris in 1867 the principle was definitely adopted that the scientific designation of a plant should be in every case the name first applied to it (with suitable definition and description), provided that name had not been previously applied to another plant. This rule has necessitated many changes in the current nomenclature. The names adopted in this book have been brought as far as possible into accordance with the reformed nomenclature. In the case of our indigenous plants, the names given by Britton and Brown in their recently published "Flora of the Northern States and Canada, have been adopted with very few exceptions as conforming to the new rules. The attempt has been made to adhere to the principle also in the case of exotic plants, but it has not been always possible to consult original authorities. In a number of instances where the new rule requires changes in name which have undoubtedly been already made by botanists, but for which authority could not be found, my own name appears as authority, indicating that the responsibility is mine.

DEC 1901

It has been my endeavor to make the list of popular synonyms as complete and at the same time as authentic as possible. It has not been difficult to gather popular names of the plants of Europe, particularly of Great Britain. In our own country popular names are used in a very haphazard manner, and there has never been any attempt to gather all the names adopted in different localities. From the most reliable sources of information at my command I have gleaned a large number of the current popular names.

Book names, such as those adopted by botanists for the various species of a genus, hardly come within the scope of this work, although some such are given. Where there are several plants belonging to one genus, there is likely to be a good deal of interchanging of popular names. In general, however, each name is considered to belong properly to some one species and should be restricted thereto, and in a book of synonyms like this, names must be given as though this were the actual practice.

Although aside from the main purpose of this work, I have indicated the origin and meaning of many popular names, and I have also given as far as possible, the etymologies of the Latin generic names.

The principle of double credit for authority of botanical names has been applied whenever practicable. It has not been possible always to ascertain which was the earlier of two specific names. In such cases only the single credit is given.

Synonyms under the various genera are in the true sense synonyms only when followed by authority. Synonyns "in part" are generic names that, for reasons good or bad, have been applied by botanists to some of the plants of the genus in question.

In the English names, the orthography of the Century Dictionary has been given the preference, alternative forms being, however, also recognized, those now obsolete often in parenthesis.

I have endeavored to include in this enumeration: 1st. All the more important plants used medicinally in our country, including many which are practically obsolete yet may be sometimes asked for in drug stores. 2nd. Plants of economic value, especially those furnishing important food stuffs. Pasture grasses, however, and many forage plants, as well as the multitude of plants cultivated in gardens and greenhouses for ornament, I have been compelled by limit of space to omit. 3rd. Plants indigenous to any part of the United States. The name of every *genus* of flowering plants known to occur in North America, north of Mexico is given, with a brief description and statement of its geographical distribution. Only genera of grasses and of sedges are excepted, this omission giving room to include those of ferns and Lycopods. In each case a statement is made of the number of species found "in U. S." which must be understood to include also those of British America, the number being generally that of the species included in the catalogue recently (1898) published by A. A. Heller, of North American plants North of Mexico.

The book should thus be of interest and value to every one interested in American botany. It is, however, more especially intended to meet the practical needs of the retail druggist, who is often called upon to supply some root, bark or herb of which only an unfamiliar popular name is known to the customer. For the benefit of the druggist also the pharmacopoeial names are given of all drugs official in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, and also the unofficial Latin as well as the vernacular German, French and Spanish names of the several drugs or plants. Medicinal properties are also succinctly stated.

The greatest care has been taken to render the book accurate in its scientific information and complete and authentic in its synonomy. A copious index serves as a key to this mass of information, enabling the reader to turn instantly to the desired paragraph.

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JANUARY, 1900.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS.

Adv. Adventive.
Br. British Pharmacopoeia.
Cort. Cortex.
Cult. Cultivated.
Fol. Folia.
Fr. French name.
Ger. German name.
H. Herb.
(Kew) Name given preference in Index Kewensis.
P. G. German Pharmacopoeia.
Nat. Naturalized.
R. Radix.
Rh. Rhizome.
Sp. Spanish name.
sp. Species.
Syn. Synonym or Synonyms.
U. S. United States. (i. e. N. America, North of Mexico).
U. S. P. United States Pharmacopoeia.
* Name better applied to another plant.
† Name improperly applied to this plant.
‡ A verbal corruption.
§ Book name, found in manuals of Botany, etc.
‖ Obsolete, vulgar or provincial name.

PLANT NAMES

—AND—

SYNONYMS.

1. **ABÁMA,** Adans. 1763. Bog Asphodel. - **Melanthaceæ.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Narthecium, Juss. 1789. Small perennial herbs. Four known species, northern Hemisphere; 2 in U. S.

a. A. **Americána** (Ker) Morong (Narthecium Americana Ker, N. ossifragum var. Americanum Gray). Southern New Jersey. American Bog Asphodel, Bastard or Lancashire Asphodel, Moor-grass, Rosa-Solis*.

2. **ÁBIES,** Juss. - - Fir. - - **Pinaceæ.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Pinus, Picea, in part. Evergreen trees, mountains and high latitudes of north temperate zone. About 20 species; 12 in U. S.

a. A. **Ábies** (L.) Rusby (Pinus Abies L., P. excelsa Lam., P. Picea Du Roi, Picea excelsa Link). Northern Europe and Asia, also in Alps. Norway Spruce, Spruce Fir, Galipot tree; Ger. Fichte; Fr. Pesse, Épicéa, Faux Sapin (Codex). *The resinous exudate* is known as frankincense; from this is prepared Burgundy Pitch; **Pix Burdundica** U. S. P., Br., Resina pini burgundica, Pix alba; Ger. Burgunder Harz, Burgunder Pech; Fr. Poix de Bourgogne, Poix des Vosges, Poix jaune (Codex). Stimulant, vulnerary, revulsive, etc. *Leaf buds and shoots* used in making spruce beer.

b. A. **balsámea** (L.) Mill. (Pinus balsamea L.). British America, south to Virginia and Minnesota. Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead Fir, Balsam tree, American Silver Fir, Fir Pine, Blister Pine, Single Spruce*. *Oleoresin from the bark*: Canada Balsam, Balsam of Fir; **Terebinthina canadensis,** U. S. P., Br., Balsamum Canadense; Ger. Canadischer Terpentin; Fr. Baume du Canada (Codex), Térébinthine du Canada. Terebinthinate, expectorant, etc.

c. A. **Fráseri** (Pursh) Lindl. (Pinus Fraseri Pursh). Virginia to Tennessee. Fraser's Balsam Fir, Southern Balsam Fir, Mountain Balsam-tree, Balsam, She-balsam, Double Spruce*. *Oleoresin* resembles that of (b) and is sometimes substituted therefor.

d. A. **magnífica** Murray. California Magnificent Fir§, California Silver Fir, Red Fir, Queen-of-the Sierras. The largest of all Firs. A valuable timber tree. The Shasta Fir and Golden Fir are varieties of this species.

e. A. **nóbilis Lind.** Washington and Oregon. Noble Fir, Larch.†

f. A. **Pícea** (L.) Lyons (Pinus Picea L., Pinus pectinata Lam., P. Abies DuRoi, A. alba Mill., A. pectinata D.C. (Kew.), A. excelsa Link., not Poir). Europe. Silver Fir, European Silver Fir, Silver Pine, Strassburg Pine, Tanne; Ger. Weisstanne, Edeltanne; Fr. Sapin argenté. *Resinous exudate*, Strassburg Turpentine; Terebinthina argentoratensis; Fr. Térébenthine d' Alsace, des Vosges ou de Strasbourg, Térébenthine au citron (Codex). Resembles Venice turpentine.

3. ABRÓNIA, Juss. - Abronia. - **Nyctaginaceæ.** From Greek, "graceful," of the flowers. Syn. Cycloptera, Tricratus, in part. Annual or perennial herbs, some ornamental. About 15 species; 12 in U. S., mostly western.

4. ÁBRUS, L. Abrus, Indian Licorice, etc. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "graceful," of the seeds. Syn. Zaga, in part. Shrubby climbers or sub-shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions.

a. A. **precatórius** L. (Glycine Abrus L., A. minor Desv.). India, cult. in most tropical countries. Indian Licorice (Liquorice), Wild Licorice, Red-bean vine; Ger. Indisches Süssholz; Fr. Liane à réglisse. Réglisse indienne, Herbe à beau-père. *Seeds*, Jequirity (Brazil), Quequiri, Crab's-eyes, Jumble-beads, John-Crow beans, Love-peas, Black-eyed Susan; Semen abri; Ger. Paternostererbsen; Fr. Pois d' Amérique. Irritant, used in treatment of ophthalmia. *Root*, a poor substitute for licorice root.

5. ABÚTA, Aubl. False Pareira Brava. **Menispermaceæ.** From vernacular Brazilian name. Syn. Anelasma, Miers. Shrubby climbers with coriaceous leaves. About 8 species, tropical America.

a. A. **amára** Aublet. (The Index Kewensis makes this a synonym of Aristolochia glaucescens H. B. K.). Brazil. Reputed source of Yellow Pareira brava.

b. A. **ruféscens** Aublet. Brazil. White Pareira brava, Butua (vernacular).

6. ABÚTILON, Gaertn. (Abutilaea). Abutilon. **Malvaceae.** Name given by Arabian Avicenna, d. 1037. Herbs, shrubs or even trees. About 90 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 18 in U. S., mostly south-western.

a. A. **Abútilon** (L.) Rusby (A. Avicennæ Gaertn.). Southern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Velvet-leaf, Indian Mallow, American Jute, Butter-weed, Butter-print, Button-

weed, Cotton-weed, American Hemp*, Indian Hemp*, Mormon-weed, Pie-marker, Pie-print, Sheep-weed, Velvet-weed. *Plant, especially flowers,* mucilaginous like Althaea.

b. A. **Índicum** Don, India, and other species have similar properties.

7. **ACÁCIA.** Adans. Acacia, Wattle (Australia). **Mimosaceae.** The Greek name, meaning "thorny." Trees and shrubs. About 450 species, mostly sub-tropical, especially of Africa and Australia; 16 in U. S.

a. A. **Arábica** (Lam.) Willd. (Mimosa Arabica Lam. The species probably includes also A. Adansonii Guil. & Per., A. Nilotica Delile and A. vera Willd.). India to Senegambia. Egyptian Gum Arabic tree, Egyptian Thorn. Vernacular names are Kikar and Babur. *Bark,* (Babul, Babulah or Baboot bark) astringent, used in tanning as are the *pods* (nebneb). The tree is the probable source of gum Mogador, called also Morocco and Barbary gum. See (k.) The tree produces also lac. See Croton aromaticus.

b. A. **Cátechu** (L. f.) Willd (Mimosa Catechu L. f.) East Indies and Ceylon, nat. in Jamaica. Catechu tree. *Extract prepared from the wood* is the Catechu of medicine and the cutch of tannery also called cashoo and gambir*: Catechu U. S. P., P. G., Terra japonica, Catechu nigrum: Ger. Katechu, Pegukatechu; Fr. Cachou de Pégu, Cashcuttie (Codex). A powerful astringent.

c. A. **decúrrens** Willd. Australia. Black Wattle-tree. *Bark* astringent, used in tanning and for making a variety of cutch or terra japonica. The tree yields also a fair quality of gum, (Australian gum, Wattle gum).

d. A. **Farnesiána** Willd. (A. Indica Desv.). Tropical and sub-tropical America, Texas to California, also cult. in Europe. Cassie, Cassia-flower tree, Sponge tree, Huisache (Texas), Matitas (Mexico.), Kalú (Hawaii), Opopanax*. *Flowers,* much used in perfumery. Shrub also yields gum.

e. A. **stenocárpa** Hochst. Abyssinia and Nubia. Source of Suakin or Savakin gum, called also Suak, Talha and Talca gum.

f. A. **Gréggii** A. Gray. Texas to Mexico. One of the plants which yields lac. See Croton aromaticus.

g. A. **homalophýlla** Cunningham. Australia. Myall., Violet-wood. *Wood* fragrant, used for tobacco-pipes, etc.

h. A. **hórrida** Willd. South Africa. Doorn-boom (i. e. Thorn-tree) Karra-doorn, Karoo Thorn. Source of the Cape gum. *Bark* used in tanning.

i. A. **melanóxylon** R. Br. Southeastern Australia. Black-wood tree, Light wood*. Wood valuable for cabinet work.

j. A. **pycnántha** Benth. Australia. Golden Wattle. *Bark* yields a fine quality of cutch.

k. A **Sénegal** Willd (A. Verek Guil. & Per.) Kordofan to the Senegal. Gum Arabic tree, Acacia. *Gummy exudate* of this and other species is gum acacia or gum Arabic; **Acacia,** U. S. P., Acaciae Gummi, Br., Gummi arabicum, Gummi mimosae, P. G.; Ger. Arabisches Gummi, Mimosen-gummi; Fr. Gomme arabique vraie (Codex); Sp. Goma arabiga., Mucilaginous, demulcent.

l. A. **Súma** (Roxb.) Kurz (Mimosa Suma Roxb., A. Catechu W. & A., not Willd.). Southern India. Source of part of the Catechu of commerce. Other species of Acacia yielding gum are (m.) A. **Ehrenbergiána** Hayne, Arabia and upper Egypt, Seyah; (n.) A. **Séyal** Delile (A. fistula Schweinf.), Thirsty Thorn and (o.) A. **tórtilis** Hayne called Seyal or Seyaleh. Commercial varieties of gum are Hashabi or Kordofan gum, Sennaar or Sennari gum, Gedda or Jidda gum and gum Tor or Turic, besides those already mentioned. The finest selected white gum is known as Turkey gum.

8. ACAÉNA, L. - Acaena. - **Rosaceae.**
Syn. Ancistrum, Forst. Herbs, some shrubby. About 40 species, New World, especially S. America, to Australia; 1 in U. S.

9. ACALÝPHA, L. Three-seeded Mercury. **Euphorbiaceæ.**
Greek name of a Nettle. Syn. Cupameni, Adans. Herbs or shrubs. About 230 species, mostly tropical and sub-tropical; 9 in U. S.

a. A. **Virgínica** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Mercury-weed, Virginia Three-seeded Mercury?. *Plant* reputed expectorant and diuretic.

10. ACAMPTOPÁPPUS, A. Gray. - - **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "rigid pappus." Syn. Aplopappus, (Haplopappus) in part. Low desert shrubs. Two known species, both in southwestern U. S.

11. ACANTHÓCHITON, Torr. Acanthochiton. **Amaranthaceæ.**
From Greek, "Thorny Cloak." Dioecious herb, one species. Texas to Arizona.

12. ACANTHOMÍNTHA, A. Gray. Acanthomintha. **Labiatæ.**
From Greek, "thorny Mint." Low annuals. Two known species, Pacific Coast, U. S.

13. ACANTHÓSCYPHUS, Small. - - **Polygonaceæ.**
From Greek, "thorny cup. 1 in U. S.

14. ACANTHOSPÉRMUM, Schrank. - - **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "thorny seed." Syn. Centrospermum, H. B. K. Diffuse annuals with bur-like fruit. About 5 species, tropical regions; 2 nat. in U. S.

15. ACÁNTHUS. L. - Acanthus. - **Acanthaceæ.** Ancient Greek name of any thorny or prickly plant, applied later particularly to this genus. Robust herbs with ornamental foliage. About 15 species, Mediterranean region.

a. A. **móllis** L. Southern Europe. Acanthus, Branc-ursine, Bear's breech, Culberdill‖, Sedocke‖.

16. ÁCER, L. - Maple. - **Aceraceae. [Sapindaceæ.]** The Latin name, from "pointed" lobes of the leaves. Syn. Negundo, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 100 species, North temperate zone; 15 in U. S.

a. A. **nígrum** Michx. (A. saccharinum, var nigrum T. & Gr.) Ontario to Alabama, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Black Sugar Maple, Black Maple, Hard Maple. *Sap* rich in sugar.

b. A. **Negúndo** L. (Negundo aceroides Moench, N. Negundo (L.) Karst.). Ontario to Mexico, but rare near Atlantic coast. Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder, Cut-leaved or Red River Maple, Black Ash*, Maple Ash, Water Ash, Sugar Maple*.

c. A. **Pennsylvánicum** L. (A. striatum Du Roi). Nova Scotia, south to Tennessee. Striped or Goose-foot Maple, Northern Maple, Moosewood, False or Striped Dogwood, Whistle-wood.

d. A. **Pseudo-Plátanus** L. Europe and western Asia, cult. in U. S. Sycamore Maple, Succamore‡, Spurious or Mock Plane-tree, Whistle-wood.

e. A. **rúbrum** L. Canada to Florida and Texas. Red, Scarlet or Water Maple, Swamp Maple; White, Hard or Shoe-peg Maple, also Soft Maple*.

f. A. **saccharínum** L. (A. dasycarpum Erhr., A. eriocarpum Michx.). Canada to Florida, west to Indian Territory and Dakota. Silver or Silver-leaf Maple, Soft or White Maple; Creek, River, Swamp or Water Maple, Red Maple*. *Sap* yields comparatively little sugar.

g. A. **Sáccharum** Marsh (A. saccharinum Wang, not L., A. barbatum Michx.). Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Nebraska. Sugar Maple, Rock Maple, Sugar Tree, Black Maple. *Sap* the source of most of the maple sugar.

h. A. **spicátum** Lam, (A. montanum Ait.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Mountain Maple; Low, Moose, Swamp or Water Maple.

17. ACERÁTES, Ell. 1817. Milk-weed*. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "hornless," of the corona. Syn. Polyotus, Nutt., 1835., Asclepias in part. Milky perennial herbs, resembling Asclepias. Seven species, North America; 5 in U. S.

18. ACHILLÉA. L. - Yarrow, Milfoil. - **Compositæ.** Greek name, the plant with which "Achilles" healed Telephus. Herbs, mostly perennial, with numerous small flower-heads. About 75 species, mostly of Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. A. **Millefólium** L. Europe and Asia, naturalized in U. S. Yarrow, (Yarroway, Yerrow) Milfoil, Thousand-leaf, Thousand-leaved Clover, Green-arrow, Camil‡, Cammock*, Dog-daisy Gordolobo, Nosebleed, Bloodwort, Carpenter's-grass, Sanguinary, Soldiers' Woundwort, Old-man's-pepper, Tansy†; Ger. Schafgarbe, Schafgrippe, Gachelkraut, Feldgarbe; Fr. Millefeuille, Herbe aux Charpentiers. *The flowering plant or flowers*, Summitates (Flores) millefolii s. Achilleæ. Stimulant tonic, vulnerary, astringent, diuretic.

b. A. **moschàta**, Jacq. (Ptarmica moschata DC.,) Switzerland. Iva; Ger. Iva, Genippkräuter; Fr. Génépi blanc. *The plant*, Herba ivae, H. genippi veri, stimulant, antispasmodic.

c. A. **nóbilis** L. Central and Southern Europe. Noble Yarrow; Ger Edelgarbe, Edelschafgarbe. Considered more active than common Yarrow.

d. A. **Ptármica** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Sneezewort (Neesewort), White Tansy, Sneezewort Yarrow or Tansy, Goose-tongue; Wild, European or Bastard Pellitory, Fair-maid-of-France, Seven-year's-love; Ger. Bertramgarbe, Bertramskraut; Fr. Herbe à Éternuer. *Root* sternutatory, acrid, sialagogue. [Other European species used like A. Millefolium are (e.) A. **agerátum** L., Maudlin Tansy, (f.) A. **atráta** L., Iva, (g.) A. **nána** L., Dwarf Iva.]

19. ÁCHLYS, DC. - Achlys. - **Berberidaceæ.**
From Greek, "mist." Scapose herbs. Two known species, one in Japan; 1 in U. S.

20. ÁCHRAS, L. - - Sapodilla. - - **Sapotaceæ.**
Greek name of a wild Pear. A tree. One species only.

a. A. **Sapóta** L. (Sapota Achras Mill.) Tropical America. Sapodilla, Sapodilla Plum, Naseberry. *Bark*, (Jamaica bark,) astringent, febrifuge. *Seeds* aperient, diuretic. The tree is said to yield also chicle gum. See Mimusops.

21. ACHROÁNTHES, Raf. 1808. Adder's-mouth. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek "green flowered." Syn. Microstylis, Nutt, 1818. Low perennials with racemes of small flowers. About 40 species; 4 in U. S.

22. ACHYRACHAÉNA. Schauer. Achyrachaena. **Compositæ.**
From Greek, "chaffy fruited." Annual herb, the rather large heads nearly rayless. One species, California.

23. ACLEISÁNTHUS, A. Gray. Acleisanthus. **Nyctaginaceæ.**
From Greek, with "flowers not enclosed." Herbs, some shrubby. About 6 species, warmer region N. America; 5 in southwestern U. S.

24. ACNÍDA, L. - Water-hemp. - **Amaranthaceae.**
From Greek, "stingless." Syn. Amaranthus, in part. Annual herbs resembling Amaranth. About 5 species, all of Eastern N. America and West Indies.

25. ACONÍTUM, L. Monkshood, Wolfsbane, etc. **Ranunculaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Ornamental, but poisonous perennial herbs resembling Delphinium. About 18 species, mountainous regions of north temperate zone; 7 in U. S.

a. A. **Anthóra** Lin. Europe. Yellow Helmet-flower. Root bitter, tonic.

b. A. **Chinénse** Siebold and (c.) A. **Japónicum** Thunberg, yield respectively the Chinese and Japanese Aconite roots. (d.) A. **Fischeri** Reich. of Japan is, however, more active than either of these.

e. A. **férox** Wallich (A. virosum Don). Himalaya mountains. Indian Aconite, Bish, Bishma, Bikh-root; Fr. Aconit féroce (Codex). *Root* even more active than that of (i.)

f. A. **heterophýllum** Wallich. Himalaya mountains. Atis. *Root* tonic, febrifuge, not acrid.

g. A. **Lycóctonum** L. Europe. Great Yellow Wolfsbane, Badger's-bane, Bear's-bane, Hare's-bane, Beast-bane. Leaves used as a pot herb in Lapland.

h. A. **palmátum** Don. India. *Root*, called Bishma or Bikhma, bitter, not acrid.

i. A. **Napéllus** L. (A. variabile Hayne, A. vulgare DC.). Mountains of Europe and Asia. Aconite, Monkshood, Monkey‡, Wolfsbane, Friars'-cap, Friars'-cowl, Cuckoo's-cap, Face-in-hood, Jacob's-chariot, Blue-rocket, Old-wives-mutches‖, Mousebane, Wolfroot; Ger. Eisenhut, Sturmhut; Fr. Aconit Napel (Codex). *The tuberous root*, **Aconitum**, U. S. P., Aconiti radix Br., Tubera aconiti, P. G. Arterial and nervous sedative, anodyne. The principal alkaloid, aconitine, is one of the most active poisons known. *Leaves*, Aconiti folia, Br., much inferior in activity to the tubers.

j. A. **reclinátum** A. Gray. Virginia to Georgia. Trailing Wolfsbane or Monkshood.

k. A. **uncinátum** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Wisconsin. Wild Monkshood or Wolfsbane.

26. ÁCORUS, L. - Sweet Flag. - **Araceae.** The Greek name. Reed-like plants with thick root-stocks. Only 2 species, 1 of Japan, the other of north temperate zone.

a. A. **Cálamus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Sweet Flag, Calamus, Calmus (New Jersey), Sweet Cane, Sweet Grass, Sweet Myrtle, Sweet Rush, Sweet Sedge, Sweet Segg, Sweet root, Cinnamon Sedge, Myrtle Flag, Myrtle Grass, Myrtle Sedge, Beewort; Ger. Kalmus; Fr. Acore vrai, (Codex), Acore odorant; Sp. Ital. Calamo aromatico. *The Rhizome*, **Calamus**, U. S. P.; Rhizoma Calami, P. G., Radix acori, Rad. calami aromatici. Aromatic, stimulant, carminative.

27. **ACRÓSTICHUM,** L. Acrostichum. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, meaning not evident. Syn. Chrysodium, in part. A large evergreen fern. One species. Marshes in tropical regions (Florida).

28. **ACTAÉA,** L. Baneberry, Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae.** Greek name of the Elder. Perennial herbs with compound leaves. Four species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. A. **álba** (L.) Mill. (A. spicata var. alba L.). British America, south to Georgia and Missouri. White Cohosh, White Baneberry, Herb Christopher, Rattlesnake-herb, Necklace-weed, Blue Cohosh, White-beads, White Grapewort, White-berry, Snakeroot*. *Rhizome* of this and the two following species acrid, emeto-cathartic, parasiticide.

b. A. **rúbra** (Ait.) Willd. (A. spicata var. rubra Ait.) Canada and northeastern U. S. Red Cohosh, Red Bane-berry, Coral-and-pearl. Poison-berry, Red-berry, Red-berry Snakeroot, Snakeberry, Toad-root, Herb Christopher, Rattlesnake-herb.

c. A. **spicáta** L. Europe and Asia. Baneberry, Herb Christopher, Grapewort, Rattlesnake-herb, Scalbegres‖; Ger. Christophswurz, Wolfswurz; Fr. Racine de Saint Christophe.

29. **ACTINÓLEPIS,** A. Gray. Actinolepis. **Compositæ.** From Greek, "ray scale." Syn. Eriophyllum, in part. Low winter-annuals. Five known species, all of California.

30. **ACTINOSPÉRMUM,** Ell. 1824. Actinospermum. **Compositae** From Greek, "ray seed." Syn. Baldwina, Nutt. 1818 [not Baldwinia, Raf. 1818, although this name has been commonly applied.] Annual or perennial herbs with large yellow-rayed flower heads. Two species, both of southeastern U. S.

31. **ÁCUAN,** Med. Theod., 1786. Mimosa. **Mimosaceæ.** Vernacular name. Syn. Desmanthus, Willd. 1806 and Darlingtonia, DC. 1825. Perennial herbs or Mimosa-like shrubs. About 12 species. all but one of New World; 10 of Mexican border, U. S.

32. **ADANSÓNIA,** L. Baobab, etc. **Bombaceæ (Malvaceæ).** Named for Michal Adanson, French naturalist, d. 1806. Syn. Baobab, Adans., Ophelus, Lour. Trees. Three known species, Old World.

a. A. **digitáta** L. Tropical Africa, nat. in East and West Indies. Baobab, Calabash-tree, African Cream-of-tartar tree, Ethiopian Sour-gourd tree. *Fruit*, Monkey-bread, Bread-nut, Sour-gourd; Ger. Affenbrod; Fr. Pain des Singes. Acidulous, refrigerant as in the following species. *Bark* reputed febrifuge.

b. A. **Gregórii** F. Muell. Australia. Gouty-stem tree, Australian Baobab or Sour-gourd tree.

c. A. **Madagascariénsis** Bail. Madagascar. Fruit is called Cream-of-tartar fruit.

33. ACÝNTHA, Medic., 1786. Bowstring Hemp. **Haemodoraceæ** Syn. Sansevieria, (Kew.) Thunb. 1794 (Sansiviera). Herbaceous plants, the leaves yielding a hemp-like fibre. About 12 species, East Indies and Africa.

a. A. **Roxburghiána** (Schult.) Lyons (Sansevieria Roxburghiana Schult.) India. Moorva, Marool, Bow-string Hemp.

34. ADÉLIA, P. Br. 1756. - Adelia. - **Oleaceae.** From Greek, "inconspicuous". Syn. Forestiera, Poir. 1811. Shrubs or small trees. About 15 species, new world; 9 in U. S.

35. ADENANTHÉRA, L. Red Sandalwood†, etc. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek. "gland-anthered." Syn. Stachychrysum, Trees or shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions, Old World.

a. A. **pavonína** L. East Indies. False Red Sandalwood. Scarlet seeds used as weights, like those of Abrus.

36. ADENOCAÚLON, Hook. Adenocaulon. **Compositae.** From Greek, "gland-stem". Perennial herbs with small heads of tubular flowers. Three species, one each of Asia, S. America and N. America (U. S.)

37. ADENOSTÉGIA, Benth. Adenostegia. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "gland sheath." Syn. Cordylanthus, in part. annual herbs. About 16 species, Pacific coast, U. S.

38. ADENÓSTOMA, Hook and Arn. Adenostoma. **Rosaceae.** From Greek, "gland mouth." Unarmed evergreen shrubs with small flowers in panicled racemes. Two species, Pacific border U. S.

39. ADHÁTODA, Nees. Malabar-nut. **Acanthaceae.** From vernacular, Malabar. Syn. Davernoya, E. Meyer, Justicia in part. Shrubs. About 6 species, tropical regions.

a. A. **Adhátoda** (L.) Lyons (Justicia Adhatoda L., A. vasica Nees.) India. Malabar nut. *Fruit*, also *leaves and root*, antispasmodic, febrifuge, ecbolic.

40. ADIÁNTUM, L. - Maidenhair. - **Polypodiaceae.** The Greek name, "incapable of being wet." Delicate ferns. 80 or 90 species, mostly of tropical America; 5 in U. S.

a. A. **Capillus-Véneris** L. Warm parts of U. S. and of both hemispheres. Venus'-hair, Maidenhair, European Maidenhair Black Maidenhair (tree), Lady's-hair, Dudder-grass, Ger. Frauen-haar, Venushaar; Fr. Capillaire de Montpelier (Codex); Sp. Culantrillo. *Plant* slightly astringent, expectorant.

b. A. **pedátum** L. Canada and Northern U. S., also Alaska and western Asia. Maidenhair, American Maidenhair, Hair Fern, Rock Fern; Ger. Nordamerikanisches Frauenhaar; Fr. Capillaire du Canada (Codex). Properties of (a). Other species indigenous to those regions are employed similarly in Mexico and S. America.

41. ADÍCEA, Raf. 1815. Clearweed, Coolweed, etc. **Urticaceae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Pilea, Lindl. 1821. Annual or perennial stingless herbs. About 150 species, chiefly tropical; 2 in U. S.

a. A. **púmila** (L.) Raf. (Pilea pumila A. Gray). Canada and Eastern U. S. Clearweed, Coolweed, Richweed, Stingless Nettle.

42. ADLÚMIA, Raf. Climbing Fumitory. **Papaveraceae.** Named for John Adlum, gardener, of Washington. A delicate climber, one species only.

a. A. **fungósa** (Ait.) Greene (Fumaria fungosa Ait., A. cirrhosa Raf.) Canada and N. Carolina, west to Kansas. Climbing Fumitory, Mountain-fringe, Wood-fringe, Alleghany-fringe, Alleghany-vine, Canary-vine, Cypress-vine, Fairy-creeper.

43. ADÓLPHIA, Meissn. - Adolphia. - **Rhamnaceae.** Syn. Ceanothus, Colletia, Colubrina, in part. Shrubs allied to Colubrina. Two known species, Southwestern U. S.

44. ADÓNIS, L. Pheasant's-eye. **Ranunculaceae.** The Greek name; plant fabled to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. Ornamental annual or perennial herbs. About 6 species, temperate Asia and Europe; 1 nat. U. S. Syn.; Ger. Adonisröschen; Fr. Adonide.

a. A. **aestvális** L. Europe and Asia, Summer Pheasant's-eye.

b. A. **ánnua** L. 1753 (A. autumnalis L. 1763.) Southern Europe. Cult. in gardens and adv. U. S. Corn Pheasant's-eye, Red Morocco, Red Mathas, Adonis-flower, Bird's-eye, Purple or Red Camomile, Love-lies-bleeding*, Passeflower; Fr. Rose à rubie.

c. A. **vernális** L. Europe and Asia, Vernal Pheasant's-eye, False Hellebore, Bird's-eye, Ox-eye. *The Herb*, as of preceding species, is a cardiac tonic resembling digitalis in action.

45. ADOPÓGON, Neck. 1790. Dwarf Dandelion, Goat's-beard. **Cichoreaceae.** From Greek, "handsome beard." Syn. Krigia, Schreb. 1791, also Cynthia, Hyposeris, in part. Dandelion-like annuals or perennials. Five species, all of U. S.

46. ADÓXA, L. Musk-root, Moschatel. **Adoxaceae.** From Greek, "without glory." Herb with tuberous root, one species.

a. A. **moschatellína** L. Arctic Europe Asia and N. America (U. S.) Musk-root, Moschatel. Other names are Hollow-root, Musk, Musk Crowfoot, Musk Wood-Crowfoot, Bulbous Fumitory, Gloryless.

47. AÉGLE, Correa. Bengal Quince. **Rutaceae.** Name from Greek mythology, one of the Hesperides. Thorny aromatic trees. About 4 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. A. **Mármelos** (L.) Correa (Crataeva Marmelos L., C. religiosa Ainsl., Feronia pellucida Roth.) India. Indian Bael (Bhel, Bel), Bengal Quince, Golden Apple; Ger. Bengalische Quitte; Fr. Coing du Bengale. *The dried half-ripe fruit*, Belæ fructus, Br., astringent.

48. AEGOPÓDIUM, L. Gout-weed. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name, "goat's foot." One or two species, natives of Europe and Asia.

a. A. **Podagrária** L. Europe, adv. in northeastern U. S. Goutweed, Goutwort, Goat-weed, Herb Gerard, Wild or English Masterwort, Ax-weed, Ash-weed, White-ash herb, Ground Ash, Aiseweed, Dwarf or Bishop's Elder, Dog Elder, Bishop's-weed, Garden-plague, Wild Alder†, Jack-jump-about. *Plant* reputed antiscorbutic and diuretic.

49. AESCHYNÓMENE, L. Joint-Vetch. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "ashamed," from sensitiveness of leaves. Syn. Hedysarum, in part. Herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers. About 55 species, warm regions; 2 in U. S.

50. AÉSCULUS, L. - Horse-Chestnut. - **Hippocastanaceæ.** Latin name of Italian Oak. Syn. Hippocastanum. Trees or shrubs with digitate leaves. About 15 species, America and Asia; 7 in U. S.

a. A. **glábra** Willd. Michigan to Alabama, west to Indian Territory. Ohio Buckeye, Fetid Buckeye, American Horse-Chestnut. Wood used for artificial limbs, etc.

b. A. **Hippocástanum** L. (H. vulgare Gaertn.). Asia, nat. and cult. in Europe and U. S. Horse-Chestnut, Bongay, Konker-tree; Ger. Rosskastanie; Fr. Chataignier d' Inde; Sp. Castaño de Indias. *Bark*, Cortex hippocastani, Cort. castaneæ equinæ; Tonic, antiperiodic, antiseptic. *Seeds* (called by children conquerors, konkers or oblionkers) sternutatory, reputed narcotic.

c. A. **octándra** Marsh. (A. lutea Wang., A. flava Ait.). Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Texas and Iowa. Yellow or Large Buckeye, Sweet or Big Buckeye.

d. A. **Pávia** L. Southeastern U. S. Red or Little Buckeye, Red-flowered Buckeye, Fish-poison.

51. AÉTHUSA, L. - Fool's Parsley. - **Umbelliferæ.** Greek name, "burning," of the taste. Annual herb resembling Conium, a single species.

a. A. **Cynápium** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Fool's Parsley, Ass-parsley, False or Dog's Parsley, Fool's Cicely, Dill*, Dog-poison, Small or Lesser Hemlock; Ger. Hundspetersilie, Gartenschierling; Fr. Éthuse, Petite ciguë, Ache des chiens. *Plant* not poisonous, as reputed.

52. **AFZÉLIA,** J. G. Gmel. 1796. Afzelia. **Scrophulariaceæ.** Named for Adam Afzelius, Swedish botanist, d. 1812. Syn. Seymeria, Pursh 1814, Gerardia, in part. Stout, yellow-flowered herbs. About 10 species, N. America and Madagascar; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. macrophýlla** (Nutt.) Kze. East central U. S. Mullen Foxglove.

53. **AGÁRICUS,** L. Mushroom, Toadstool. **Hymenomycetes.** Syn. Toad's-cap, Toad's-hat, Toad's-meat, Frog-stool. The name Toadstool applies properly to fungi of this genus, but is popularly extended to poisonous fungi generally. The genus includes many species of edible Mushrooms.

a. **A. campéstris** L. Cosmopolitan. Mushroom, (Masheroom) Edible Mushroom, Kedgup Mushroom, Button Mushroom. To this and other species, are given the names Fairies'-table, Pisky-stool, White-caps. *Fungus* esculent.

54. **AGÁSTACHE,** Clayt. 1762. ‡ Giant Hyssop. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "many-spiked". Syn. Vleckia, Raf. 1808, Lophanthus, Benth. 1829 [not Adans. 1763.] Tall perennial herbs. Four species, all of U. S.

a. **A. anethiodóra** (Nutt.) Brit. (Lophanthus anisatus Benth., Hyssopus anethiodorus Nutt.) Illinois to Nebraska and northward. Fragrant Giant Hyssop. Anise Hyssop.

55. **ÁGATHIS,** Salisb. 1807. - Wax Pine. - **Pinaceae.** Syn. Dammara, Lam. 1786, but this name is otherwise applied. Large trees with leathery leaves. About 10 species, East Indies to New Zealand.

a. **A. austrális** (Lamb.) Steud. (Dammara australis Lamb.). New Zealand. Kauri Pine. Source of *Kauri resin,* (New Zealand or Kauri Copal, Kauri gum). A magnificent tree furnishing exceedingly valuable timber.

b. **A. loranthifólia** Salisb. (A. Dammara Rich., Dammara alba Rumph., D. orientalis Lamb.). East Indies. Amboyna Pine, Dammar tree, Agath Dammar. *Resinous exudate,* Dammara resin (Damar resin, Damar gum), which is obtained also from (c.) **A. ováta** (C. Moore) Lyons, (D. ovata C. Moore) of New Caledonia and (d.) **A. robústa** (C. Moore) Lyons, (D. robusta C. Moore) of Queensland.

56. **AGÁVE,** L. Agave, False Aloe. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, "noble." Herbs with fleshy radical leaves and tall scapes. About 140 species, all American; 18 in U. S.

a. **A. Americána** L. Tropical America. American Aloe, Century-plant. *Fresh juice* saccharine, laxative, antiscorbutic.

b. **A. Íxtli** Karw. Yucatan, ‡cult. in tropical countries. Sisal-hemp plant; Chelem, or Sacci of the Mexicans. *Fibre* of this and of other large species, a substitute for hemp, called Sisal-hemp, henequen or henequin.

c. **A. Mexicána** Lam. Mexico. Maguey plant. This and perhaps other species, yield the Mexican *pulque*, which is simply the fermented juice, and *mezcal*, distilled from the same.

d. **A. Virgínica** L. Southern U. S., False Aloe, Rattlesnake's Master, Virginian Agave. *Root* bitter, carminative.

57. **AGÉRATUM,** L. - Ageratum. - **Compositae.** Greek name of an aromatic plant, "not growing old." Syn. Cœlestina, in part. Herbs with numerous small flower-heads. About 40 species, America, chiefly tropical; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. conyzoides** L. (A. Mexicanum Hort.). Tropical America and cult. for ornament. Generally known as Agerátum.

58. **AGÓSERIS,** Raf. 1817. False Dandelion, etc. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "head Succory." Syn. Troximon, Nutt. 1813 [not Gærtn. 1791]. Herbs mostly with radical leaves and dandelion-like flowers. About 25 species, N. and S. America, 23 in U. S.

59. **AGRIMÓNIA,** L. - Agrimony. - **Rosaceae.** The Latin name, perhaps transposed from Argemone. Perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and racemes of small yellow flowers. About 15 species, north temperate zone and Andes; 7 in U. S.

a. **A. Eupatória** L. Europe. Agrimony (Egremoine, Egramounde, Hemony) European Agrimony, Cockle-bur*, Clive‖, Garclive‖, Goosechite‖, Feverfew†, Harvest-lice, Liverwort*, Stickwort, White or Wild Tansy*; Ger. Leberklette, Odermennig, Heil-aller-Welt; Fr. Aigrimoine (Codex), Eupatoire des Grecs. *The flowering herb*, H. agrimoniae, H. lappulæ hepaticæ. Astringent, antiscorbutic, taenicide.

b. **A. hirsúta** (Muhl.) Bicknell (A. Eupatoria var. hirsuta Muhl.). Canada and Northeastern U. S., also California. Tall Hairy Agrimony‡, Beggarticks, Stick-seed, Stick-weed, Cockle-bur*. These names with synonyms of (a.) are applied also to other indigenous species, which have in general the properties of (a)

60. **AGROPÝRON,** J. Gaertn. Wheat Grass. **Gramineae.** From Greek, "field wheat." Syn. Triticum, in part. About 32 species; 22 in U. S.

a. **A. répens** (L.) Beauv. (Triticum repens L.). Europe, Northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Couch-grass; Cooch-, Cutch- or Scutch-grass; Quitch-, Quick-, Twitch-, or Squitch-grass, Couch Wheat, Sheep's-cheese, Quickens, Wickens, Wick, Witch-grass; Ger. Queckenwurzel, Graswurzel; Fr. Chiendent officinal, Petit Chiendent (Codex); Sp. Grama. *The rhizome*, **Triticum**, U. S. P., Rhizoma (Radix) graminis. Emollient, diuretic, lithontriptic, antiphlogistic.

61. **AGROSTÉMMA,** L. Corn Cockle. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "field garland." Coarse annual herbs with showy flowers. Two species, Europe and Asia.

a. **A. Githágo** L. (Lychnis Githago Lam.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Cockle, Corn Campion, Corn Pink, Corn Rose, Mullen Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Crown-of-the-field.

62. AILÁNTHUS, Desf. Tree-of-heaven. **Simarubaceae.** From vernacular, Malacca, meaning "tree-of-heaven." Trees with pinnate leaves. Four species, China to Australia.

a. **A. excélsa** Roxb. India. *Bark*, bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

b. **A. glandulósa** Desf. China, cult. in U.S. as a shade tree. Ailanthus, Tree-of-heaven, Chinese Sumach, False Varnish-tree, Devil's-walkingstick, Heavenward tree, Tree-of-the-gods; Ger. Götterbaum; Fr. Vernis de Japon. *Bark* (of tree and of root) bitter, stomachic, tonic, antidysenteric, taenicide.

c. **A. Malabárica** DC. East Indies. *Gum resin* used as incense and as a remedy for dysentery.

63. ÁJUGA, L. - Bugle, Ground-Pine*. - **Labiatae.** Syn. Teucrium, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 40 species, Old World; nat. in U. S.

a. **A. Chamaépitys** (L.) Schreb. (Teucrium Chamæpitys L.). Europe. Ground-pine*, Field Cypress, Cypress‡, Forget-me-not*, Ground Ivy; Ger. Günsel, Feldcupresse; Fr. Ivette, Chamæpitys (Codex); Sp. Pinillo olorroso. *The flowering tops* aromatic, aperient, tonic.

b. **A. Íva** (L.) Schreb. (Teucrium Iva L.) Europe. French Ground-pine, Herb-ivy, Herb-eve, Gout Ivy, Ground Ivy; Ger. Bisamgünsel; Fr. Ivette musquée (Codex). *Flowering tops* aromatic, tonic, febrifuge.

c. **A. réptans** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Bugle, Common or Brown Bugle, Carpenter-herb, Middle-comfrey, Middle-consound (i. e. *consolida* or healing), Sicklewort, Dead-men's-bellows, Helfringwort, Wild Mint; Ger. Goldner Günsel; Fr. Bugle (Codex). *Plant* mildly astringent, vulnerary.

d. **A. pyramidális** L. Europe. Mountain Bugle, Upright Bugloss. Properties of (c.)

64. ALBÍZZIA, Courdon. - Albizzia. - **Mimosaceae.** Name from Albizzi, a noble family of Tuscany. Syn. Besenna, Acacia, in part. Trees and shrubs, natives of tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **A. anthelmíntica** (Baill.) Courd. (Acacia anthelmintica Baill., Besenna anthelmintica Rich.). Abyssinia. Mesenna, (Musenna, Mussena), Busenna, Bisinna; Fr. Moussena, Boussena (Codex). *Bark* taenicide.

65. ALCHEMÍLLA, L. - Lady's-mantle. - **Rosaceae.** Name of uncertain origin, probably "alchemist's" plant. Herbs with small greenish flowers. About 35 species, Old World and Western America; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. arvénsis** (L.) Scop. (Aphanes arvensis L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Parsley-piert, Field Lady's-mantle, Bowel-hive, Colicwort, Argentill, Breakstone, Parsley-breakstone, Parsley-vlix, Fire-grass; Fr. Perce-pierre, Petit pied-de-lion des champs. *Plant* formerly used in strangury.

b. **A. vulgáris** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Lady's-mantle, Ladies'-mantle, Dew-cup, Bear's-foot, Duck's-foot, Lamb's-foot, Lion's-foot (Padelion, Pedelyon), Great Sanicle, Syndaw; Ger. Helft, Frauenmantel; Fr. Alchemille.

66. ALCHÓRNEA, Swz. Alcornoque. **Euphorbiaceae.** Trees or shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

a. **A. latifólia** Swz. South America and West Indies. Alcornoque. *Bark* bitter, tonic.

67. ÁLETES, Coult. & Rose. - - **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "miller". Herb. One species, western U. S.

68. ÁLETRIS, L. Stargrass, etc. **Liliaceae (Haemodoraceæ).** From Greek, "miller," alluding to mealy pubescence. Perennial scapose herbs with racemes of small flowers. About 8 species, eastern N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **A. farinósa** L. Ontario and eastern U.S. Unicorn-root, Colic-root, True Unicorn-root, Unicorn-plant, Unicorn's-horn, Mealy Starwort, Starwort, Star-grass, False Star-grass, Star-root, Blazing-star*, Ague-grass, Ague-root, Aloe-root, Crow-corn, Devil's-bit*, Huskwort; Ger. Einhornwurzel, Mehlige Aletris; Fr. Alétris farineux. *Rhizome* bitter, tonic, stomachic.

69. ALEÚRITES, Forst. Candlenut, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "mealy," alluding to the scurfy pubescence. Trees. About 5 species, tropical regions of Old World and Oceanica. See also Croton.

a. **A. Moluccána** (L.) Willd. (Jatropha Moluccana L., A. triloba Forst., Juglans Camirum Lour.). East Indies and Islands of the Pacific. Candlenut, Indian or Tahiti Walnut, Belgaum or Country Walnut, Spanish Walnut, Lumbang-nut, Kukui of Hawaiian Islands; Ger. Kerzennussbaum, Firnissbaum. *Kernels* yield a drying oil, Kekune oil, Lumbang oil, Artists' oil.

70. ALHÁGI, Forst. Persian Manna-tree. **Papilionaceae.** The Arabic name of the plant. Spiny shrubs, perhaps only one species, Mediterranean basin to India, Manna of Sinai.

a. **A. camelórum** Fisher. Western Asia. Persian Manna tree. The saccharine exudate is Persian Manna.

71. ALÍGERA, Suksdorf. - Aligera. - **Valerianaceae.** From Latin, "winged". Syn. Valerianella, in part. Herbs, eight species in western U. S.

72. ALÍSMA, L. - Water Plantain. - **Alismaceae.** From Greek, "salt loving". Aquatic or marsh herbs. About 10 species, 2 in U. S.

a. **A. Plantago-aquática** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Water Plantain, Mad-dog weed, Deil's-spoons, Great Thrumwort; Ger. Fröschlöffel, Wasserwegerich; Fr. Plantain d' eau, Pain de grenouilles. *Leaves* acrid, counter-irritant, reputed vulnerary and lithontriptic.

73. ALKÁNNA, Tausch. - Alkanet. - **Boraginaceae.** Name Arabic, the same word as *Henna*. Syn. Anchusa, in part. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **A. tinctória** (L.) Tausch. (Anchusa tinctoria L.). Western Asia and southeastern Europe. Alkanet, Orcanette, Dyer's Alkanet, Anchusa, Spanish Bugloss; Ger. Alkannawurzel, Ankerwurzel; Fr. Orcanette (Codex). *Root*, Radix alkannæ (spuriæ), yields a red dye.

74. ALLIÁRIA, Adans. - Hedge Garlic. - **Cruciferae.** From Latin, "garlicy". Syn. Erysimum, Sisymbrium, in part. White-flowered biennial or perennial herbs. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. Alliária** (L.) Brit. (Erysimum Alliaria L., Sisymbrium Alliaria Scop., Alliaria officinalis Andrz.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hedge Garlic, Garlic Mustard, Garlic wort, Cardiacke‡, English Treacle, (i. e. Theriac), Poor-man's-treacle, Poor-man's-mustard, Leek Cress, Jack-by-the-hedge, Penny-hedge, Sauce-alone, Swarms; Ger. Knoblauchkraut; Fr. Alliaire Commune. *Plant* antiscorbutic.

75. ALLIÓNIA, Loefl. 1758. Umbrella-wort. **Nyctaginaceae.** Named for C. Allioni, Italian botanist, d. 1804. Syn. Oxybaphus, L'Her. 1797. Herbs. About 20 species, mostly American; 9 in U. S.

a. **A. hirsúta** Pursh (O. hirsutus Choisy). Texas to Minnesota and northward. Hairy Umbrella-wort‡. Musk.

76. ÁLLIUM, L. Onion, Leek, Garlic, etc. **Liliaceae.** Latin name of Garlic. Bulbous herbs with intolerable odor (alliaceous). About 275 species; 59 in U. S. Medicinal properties of all species similar to those of (e).

a. **A. Ascalónicum** L. Commonly cultivated. Shallot, Scallion, Cibol; Ger. Schallotte; Fr. Échalote. *Bulb* esculent.

b. **A. Canadénse** L. Eastern U. S. Meadow Garlic, Wild Garlic.

c. **A. Cépa** L. Universally cultivated. Onion; Ger. Zwiebel, Zipolle, Bolle; Fr. Oignon Commun (Codex). *Bulb* esculent.

d. **A. Pórrum** L. Commonly cultivated. Leek, French Leek, Ollick, Scallion*; Ger. Lauch; Fr. Porreau.

e. **A. satívum** L. (Porrum sativum (L.) Reich.) Commonly cultivated. Garlic (Garlete), Clown's treacle, Poor-man's treacle (*treacle*, an antidote to venemous bites, the same as *theriac*); Ger. Knoblauch, Gartenlauch; Fr. Ail (Codex). *Bulb*, Allium U. S. P., Bulbus Allii, Radix allii sativi. Esculent, antispasmodic, diuretic, emollient, anthelmintic.

f. **A. Schoenoprásum** L. Northern U. S., Europe and Asia, also commonly cult. Chives (Cives, Civet, Sithes, Siethes, Syves, Sweth), Rush Garlic, Clive Garlic, Shore Onion; Ger. Schnittlauch; Fr. Civette. *Leaves* used in salads, etc.

g. **A. tricóccum** Ait. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Wild Leek, Three-seeded Leek.

h. **A. ursínum** L. Europe. Bear's Garlic, Ramsons (originally Ram's-horns) Ramps, (Ramsden, Rams, Roms) Buckrams, Devil's-posy, Hog's-garlic, Wild Leek, Gypsy Onions.

i. **A. Victoriális** L. Central Europe and Asia. Allerman's-root; Ger. Allermannsharnisch (langer). *Bulb*, Bulbus victorialis (longus), antispasmodic.

j. **A. vineále** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Wild Garlic, Field Garlic, Crow Garlic, Cow Garlic, Crow Onion.

77. ALLOCÁRYA, Greene. Allocarya. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "different nuts." Syn. Krynitzkia, Eritrichium, in part. Insignificant annuals. About 27 species in western U. S.

78. ALLÓTROPA, Gray. Allotropa. **Monotropaceae.** From Greek, "diversely turned", (compare Monotropa). A leafless parasite. One species, California.

79. ÁLNUS, Gaertn. - Alder. - **Betulaceae.** The Latin name, from Celtic. Syn. Betula, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere and Andes; 10 in U. S.

a. **A. glutinósa** (L.) Medic. (B. Alnus var. glutinosa L.) Europe and Northern Asia. European Alder (Aller, Eller, Aul, Owler, Howler, Hollard, Orl), Dog-tree (North England), Black Alder, Irish Mahogany; Ger. Erlenbaum, Schwarzerle, Eller; Fr. Aune noir; Sp. Aile. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge.

b. **A. rugósa** (Du Roi) K. Koch. (A. serrulata Willd.). Eastern U. S. Tag-alder, Smooth Alder, Green or Common Alder, American Alder, Red or Speckled Alder. *Bark* alterative, emetic, astringent.

80. ÁLOE, L. - Aloe. - **Liliaceae.** The Greek name. Scapose herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions, especially of Africa.

a. **A. Abyssínica** Lam. Northeastern Africa. The probable source of Jafferabad Aloes.

b. **A. férox** Mill. South Africa. *Inspissated juice* of the leaves of this, also of (g) and (k), Cape Aloes, **Alce Capensis**, U. S. P., 1870, Aloe, P. G., Aloe lucida; Fr. Aloès du Cap (Codex, in which, however, this species is marked with an interrogation point). Other South African species from which Aloes is derived are (c) **A. Africána** Mill. (P. G. and Codex), (d) **A. arboréscens** Mill., (e) **A. Commelyni** Willd., (f) **A. linguifórmis** L. (Codex), (g) **A. Língua** Willd (Gasteria Lingua Link.), (h) **A. perfoliáta** L. (Codex) and (i) **A. purpuráscens** Haworth. Laxative, cathartic.

j. **A. Pérryi** Baker. Socotra. Source of Socotrine Aloes, **Aloe Socotrina**, U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Aloe Sucotrina; Fr. Aloès Sucotrin. This has long been regarded as the best variety of Aloes but the yield of aloin is small.

k. **A. spicáta** L. South Africa. One of the chief sources of Cape Aloes (Codex). See (b).

l. **A. Succotrína** Lam. (A. vera Mill., Not L. Probably includes A. officinalis Forsk. and A. rubescens DC.). Eastern Africa. Source of the Moka and the common Socotrine Aloes (F. von Mueller).

m. **A. véra** (L.) Webb. (A. perfoliata var. vera L., A. vulgaris Lam., A. Barbadensis Mill. Includes A. Indica Royle and A. littoralis Koenig.) India to northwestern Africa, nat. in West Indies. Source of Barbadoes Aloes, Hepatic Aloes and Curaçao Aloes; **Aloe Barbadense**, U. S. P., Br.; Ger. Barbados Aloe, Curassao Aloe; Fr. Aloès des Barbades, de la Jamaique ou des Antilles (Codex), Aloès hépatique. Laxative, cathartic.

81. ALÓPHILA, B. & H. - Alophila. - **Iridaceae.** Herbs; 2 species in U. S.

82. ALPÍNIA, L. - Galangal. - **Zingiberaceae.** Syn. Galanga, in part. Herbs from branching rhizomes, flowers ornamental. About 40 species, warmer regions of Asia to Australia. See Kæmpferia.

a. **A. Galángal** Willd (Galanga officinalis Salisb.). Java. Greater Galangal. Properties of (b) but feebler.

b. **A. officinárum** Hance. Southern China. Galangal, Smaller Galangal, Galangale, Galanga, East India Catarrh-root, Chinese Ginger; Ger. Galgant; Fr. Galanga officinal, Galanga de la Chine (Codex). *Rhizome*, Rhizoma Galangæ P. G., Radix galangæ minoris; aromatic, carminative, stomachic.

83. ALSÍNE, L. 1753. Chickweed, Starwort, etc. **Caryophyllaceæ.** From Greek, "grove", indicating the habitat. Syn. Stellaria, L. 1753; Cerastium, in part. Small annual weeds. About 75 species; 25 in U. S.

a. **A. aquática** (L.) Brit. (Cerastium aquaticum L., Stellaria aquatica Scop.) Europe, Adv. in U. S. Water Mouse-ear Chickweed, Water Chickweed.

b. **A. Holóstea** (L.) Brit. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Greater Stitchwort or Starwort, Adder's-meat, All-bone, Easter-bell, Lady's-lint, Snake-grass, Snake-flower, Snap-jack, Snappers, Star-flower, Thunder-flower, White-bird.

c. **A. média** L. (Stellaria media Cyr.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, and widely nat. Common Chickweed, Chickenweed, Satin-flower, Tongue-grass, White-bird, Winter-weed. Formerly reputed refrigerant, demulcent and alterative.

d. **A. púbera** (Michx.) Brit. (Stellaria pubera Michx.) Eastern U. S.; Pennsylvania, southward. Great Chickweed, Star Chickweed.

84. ALSÓPHILA, R. Br. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "grove loving." Tree ferns. About 50 species, tropical and subtropical regions.

a. **A. lúrida** Hook. Java. The capillary chaff from this and allied species is the *paku-kidang* or *pakoe-kidang* used as a styptic in surgery. See Balantium and Cibotium.

85. ALSTÓNIA, R. Br. Alstonia, Dita. **Apocynaceae.** Named for Dr. Alston, botanist of Edinburgh. Syn. Echites, in part. Trees or shrubs with a milky juice. About 20 species, tropical regions of Old World.

a. **A. constricta** F. Muell. Australia. Alstonia bark, Australian Fever-bark, Bitter-bark, Native Quinine. Properties of (b).

b. **A. scholáris** (L.) R. Br. (Echites scholaris L.) East Indies; Philippines to Australia. Dita, Devil's-tree, Pali-mara (Bombay). *Bark*, Dita bark; Ger. Ditarinde; Fr. Écorce de Dita (Codex); Bitter, antiperiodic.

c. **A. spectábilis** R. Br. Java. Source of Poele-bark, more active than the foregoing.

86. ALTERNANTHÉRA, Forsk. **Amaranthaceae.** From Latin, "with alternate anthers" Dwarf tufted plants, some with variegated foliage, (commonly known as Achyranthes†). About 20 species, Australia and tropical America; 2 in U. S.

87. ALTHAÉA, L. Mallow*, Hollyhock, etc. **Malvaceae.** The Greek name, "healing." Syn. Alcea, in part. Mucilaginous herbs. About 15 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Marsh-mallow, White Mallow, Mortification-root, Sweat-weed, Wymote; Ger. Althee, Eibisch; Fr. Guimauve (Codex); Sp. Altea, Malvavisco. *Root*, **Althæa.** U. S. P.; Radix Althaeæ P. G., Rad. bismalvæ, Rad. malvavisci v. hibisci. Mucilaginous, demulcent. *Leaves* and *flowers* are also official in French Codex.

b. **A. rósea** (L.) Cavanilles (Alcea rosea L.). Levant, cult. in gardens. Hollyhock (Holly Oak‡, Holy Hoke‡, Hollikocke†, Hollek‡, Hock, Hockholler), Althea Rose; Ger. Stockrose. Stockmalve; Fr. Rose tremière, Passerose. *Flowers*, Flores malvae arboreae, mucilaginous, emollient.

88. ALÝSSUM, L. - Alyssum. - **Cruciferæ.** The Greek name, signifying perhaps "curing blindness." Syn. Clypeola, in part. Low annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S. See also Koniga.

a. **A. alyssoídes** (L.) Gouan. (Clypeola alyssoides L. 1753, A. calycinum L. 1762). Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow or Small Alyssum, Heal-bite, Heal-dog.

89. ALÝXIA, Banks. - Alyxia. - **Apocynaceæ.** Shrubs or small trees. About 40 species, tropical Asia to Australia.

a. **A. olivæfórmis** Gaud. Hawaiian Islands. Maile. The fragrant Myrtle-like leaves used for festal wreaths (leis). The *Maire* of Tahite is an allied species.

b. **A. stellàta** R. & S. East Indies. *Bark* used like Canella.

90. AMANÍTA, Pers. **Hymenomycetes, Agaricini.** Greek name of a fungus. Mushrooms of a poisonous or suspicious character, some, however, edible. About 50 species, especially of Europe and S. America.

a. **A. muscária** (L.) Pers. (Agaricus muscarius L.). Europe, mostly under pine trees. Fly Agaric, Flybane, Fly Fungus, Bug Agaric, Poisonous Mushroom; Ger. Fliegenschwamm, Fliegenpilz; Fr. Agaric mouche, Fausse oronge. *Fungus* used to control night sweats.

b. **A. phalloídes** Fries. Europe and U. S. Death-cup. The most poisonous of all Mushrooms.

91. AMARÁNTHUS, L. (Amarantus) **Amaranthaceæ.** The Greek name, "unfading". Syn. Euxolus, Amblogyne, in part. Coarse annuals, mostly weeds, a few ornamental. About 50 species, cosmopolitan; 30 in U. S. including nat. species. The ornamental species are known as Amaranth, the weeds as Pigweed.

a. **A. caudátus** L. India, cult. in gardens. Prince's-feather*, Cat's-tail, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Love-lies-bleeding*, Passevelours, Velvet-flower, Thrumwort, many of these names applied also to (b) and (d).

b. **A. Gangéticus** L. (including A. melancholicus L.). Eastern Asia, cult. in gardens. The variety melancholicus is called Love-lies-bleeding, Lovely-bleeding and Nun's Whipping-post, Var. tricolor is Joseph's-coat (of many colors). *Plant* used by Chinese as a pot herb.

c. **A. graécizans** L. 1753 (A. alba L. 1763). Tropical America, nat. in U. S. Tumbleweed, Pigweed.

d. **A. hýbridus** L. (Includes A. hypochondriacus L. and A. chlorostachys Willd.). Tropical America, cult. in gardens. Slender Pigweed, Green or Red Amaranth (varieties), Pigweed, Amaranth, Careless, Pilewort, Balder-herb. The cultivated variety is called also Prince's feather*, Floramor, Flower-gentle, Red Coxcomb, Lovely-bleeding, etc. *Plant* mildly astringent.

e. **A. retroflexus** L. Tropical America, nat. in U. S. Common or Rough Pigweed, Red-root*, Beet-root.

92. AMARÝLLIS, L. Belladonna Lily. **Amaryllidaceæ.** Greek proper name, "sparkling" or "twinkling". Syn. Belladonna. A scapose bulbous plant with lily-like flowers. One species, south Africa.

a. **A. Belladónna** L. (Belladonna purpurascens Sweet). South Africa and cult. for ornament. Belladonna Lily.

93. AMBLYÓLEPIS, DC. Amblyolepis. **Compositæ.** From Greek, "blunt-scaled". A comarin-scented annual. One species, Texas.

94. AMBLYOPÁPPUS, Hook. & Arn. **Compositæ.** From Greek, with "obtuse pappus". Syn. Aromia, Infantea. Low annuals. About 4 species; 1 nat. in California.

95. AMBRÓSIA, L. Ragweed. **Ambrosiaceae (Compositæ).** The Greek name, *Ambrosia*, the fabled food of the immortals. Coarse rank weeds. About 12 species, mostly American; 8 or 9 in U. S.

a. **A. artemisiæfólia** L. Eastern U. S. to British Columbia and Mexico. Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Hogweed, Roman Wormwood, Wild Tansy, Stammerwort, Black-weed, Bitter-weed, Tassel-weed, Stick-weed, Carrot-weed, Bastard Wormwood. The pollen is accused of causing hay asthma.

b. **A. trífida** L. Ontario to Florida and Colorado. Tall Ambrosia, Great Ragweed, Giant Ragweed, Horse-cane, Horse-weed, Bitter-weed, Rich-weed, Wild Hemp, Buffalo-weed. *Plant*, like foregoing, astringent, detergent, antiphlogistic, etc.

96. AMELÁNCHIER, Medic. June-berry, etc. **Pomaceæ.** The Savoy name of the Medlar. Syn. Aronia, Mespilus, Pyrus, Cratægus, in part. Shrubs or trees with berry-like, edible fruit (pomes). About 12 species, north temperate zone; 10 in U. S.

a. **A. alnifólia** Nutt., Michigan to California and British Columbia. Northwestern June- or Service-berry, Pigeon-berry.

b. **A Botrápium** (L. fil.) DC. Canada and eastern U. S. Shadbush, Swamp Sugar-pear, Grape Pear.

c. **A. Canadénsis** (L.) Medic. (Mespilus Canadensis L., Crataegus racemosa Lam.). Canada to Florida and Louisiana. Juneberry, Service-berry, May Cherry, called also Sugar-berry, Sugar Pear, Sugar Plum, Indian Cherry, Sand Cherry*, May Pear, Juice Pear, Indian Pear, Bilberry*, Shad-bush, Service tree, Boxwood, Dogwood*.

97. AMMÁNNIA, L. Ammannia. **Lythraceæ.** Named for Johann Ammann, German botanist, d. 1741. Annual herbs. About 30 species; 4 in U. S.

a. **A. Koélnei** Britton. New Jersey to Florida. Tooth-cup.

98. ÁMMI, L. - Bishop's-weed. - **Umbelliferæ.** Greek name of an African Umbelliferous plant. Herbs resembling Daucus. About 12 species, mostly of Mediterranean region. See Ptychotis.

a. **A. Visnága** Lam. Southern Europe, northern Africa and the Orient. Tooth-pick plant, (visnaga is Spanish for tooth-pick), Bishop's-weed, El Kellah; Fr. Herbe aux cure-dents, Herbe aux gencives. *Seeds* diuretic, anodyne.

99. AMMODÉNIA, J. G. Gmel. 1769. Sandwort. **Caryophyllaceæ.** From Greek, "sand loving". Syn. Honkenya, Ehrh. 1788. Fleshy maritime herbs. Two species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **A. peploídes** (L.) Rupr. (Arenaria peploides L.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to N. Jersey. Sea-beach Sandwort, Sea Chickweed, Sea Purslane, Sea Pimpernel.

100. AMMOSELÍNUM, T. & Gr. Sand Parsley. **Umbelliferæ.** From Greek, "sand parsley". Low annuals. Two species, both of Mexican border, U. S.

101. AMÓMUM, L. Cardamom*, etc. **Zingiberaceae.** Greek name of some Eastern spice plant. Herbaceous plants from creeping rootstocks. Tropical regions of Old World. See Elettaria.

a. **A. angustifólium** Sonnérat. Madagascar. Probable source of Madagascar Cardamom.

b. **A. Cardamómum** L. East Indies and Siam. *Fruits* constitute Round Cardamom or Cluster Cardamom; Fr. Amome en grappes (Codex), used in southern Europe.

c. **A. globósum** Lour. China. *Fruits* are the Chinese Cardamom or Round Chinese Cardamom.

d. **A. Granum-paradísi** Afz. Sierra Leone. Seeds of this and of several other species have been known as Grains of Paradise, Grana paradisi. See (g).

e. **A. Korarima** Pareira. Eastern Africa. The plant, not yet described, yielding Korarima Cardamom, Korarima, Heil, Guráji spice, Habhal-habashi, Heel-habashee; Cardamomum majus (true).

f. **A. máximum** Roxb. Java. *Fruits* are Java Cardamom.

g. **A. Melegnéta** Roscoe. Western Africa. *Seeds* Melegueta Pepper (Piper Melagueta), Grains of Paradise (grana paradisi), Paradise seed, Guinea grains; pungent, now used only in veterinary medicine and in sophisticating liquors.

h. **A. subulátum** Roxb. India. *Fruits* are the winged Bengal Cardamom, Morung Elachi or Buro Elachi. [The similar Nepal Cardamom is derived from an undetermined species of Amomum.]

i. **A. Xanthioides** Wallich. Further India. *Fruits* are known in England as Bastard or Wild Cardamom of Siam; Xanthioid Cardamom.

102. AMOREÚXIA, Moç. & Sess. Amoreuxia. **Bixaceae.** Syn. Euryanthe, in part. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

103. AMÓRPHA, L. False Indigo. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "anomalous", the flowers having but one petal. Shrubs with spiked violet, blue or white flowers. About 10 species, all of U. S. (and Mexico.)

a. **A. canéscens** Pursh. Prairie region. Lead plant, Shoe-strings, Wild Tea.

b. **A. fruticósa** L. Florida to Colorado and Manitoba. False or Bastard Indigo, River Locust. Formerly a source of *indigo*.

104. AMPÉLANUS, Brit. 1894. Sand-vine. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "vine-like". Syn. Enslenia, Nutt. 1818, [not Raf. 1817]. Herbaceous twining vines. Three species, New World; 2 in U. S.

105. AMPELÓPSIS, Michx. 1803. Ampelopsis. **Vitaceæ.** From Greek, "resembling the grape-vine". Syn. Cissus Pers. 1805 (not L. 1753). Woody climbers or shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S. See Parthenocissus.

a. **A. arbórea** (L.) Rusby (Vitis arborea L., V. bipinnata T. & Gr., Cissus stans Pers.). Southeastern U. S. to Cuba. Pepper-vine, Pinnate-leaved Ampelopsis?.

106. AMPELOSÍCYOS, Thou. 1807. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Greek, "grape-vine" and "cucumber". Syn. Telfairia, Hook. 1827, Joliffia, Boj. 1827, also Ampelosycios. Shrubby climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.

a. **A. scándens** Thou. (T. pedata Hook., J. Africana Delile). Zanzibar. *Seeds* edible; yield a bland fixed oil.

107. AMPHIÁCHYRIS, DC. Amphiachyris. **Compositæ.** From Greek, "chaff all around". Syn. Brachyris, in part. Small herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

108. AMPHIÁNTHUS, Torr. Amphianthus. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, a flower being produced both at base and apex of stem. Minute aquatic annual. A single species, Georgia.

109. AMSÍNCKIA, Lehm. Amsinckia. **Boraginaceae.** Named for William Amsinck of Hamburg. Syn. Benthamia, Lithospermum, in part. Rough-hispid annuals. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S., Pacific border.

110. AMSÓNIA, Walt. - Amsonia. - **Apocynaceæ.** Named for Charles Amson of South Carolina. Perennial herbs with blue or bluish flowers. About 8 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 6 in U. S.

111. AMÝGDALUS, L. Almond, Peach, etc. **Drupaceae.** Greek name of "almond". Syn. Prunus, Persica, in part. Trees, mostly with fleshy fruits. About 8 species, Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. **A. communis** L. (Prunus Amygdalus Baill.). Western Asia, now cult. in all subtropical countries. Almond tree; Ger. Mandelbaum; Fr. Amandier. There are two varieties, **amara** and **dulcis** of De Candolle, the former yielding Bitter Almonds, the latter Sweet Almonds, Malaga Almonds, Jordan Almonds (a large variety), Paper-shell Almonds (with thin shell). *Fruit* of the former is Amygdala amara, U. S. P., Br. Amygdalæ amarae P. G., Semen amygdali amarum; Ger. Bittere Mandeln; Fr. Amandes amères (Codex); Sp. Almendras amargas. Sedative, containing potentially hydrocyanic acid. *Fruit* of the latter is Amygdala dulcis, U. S. P., Br., Amygdalæ dulces, P. G., Semen amygdali dulce; Ger. Süsse Mandeln; Fr. Amandes douces (Codex), Sp. Almendras dulces. Esculent, emollient, yield a bland fixed oil.

b. **A. Pérsica** L. (Prunus Persica Stokes, Persica vulgaris DC.). Southeastern Asia, now widely cultivated. Introduced from Persia, hence the name *Persica* (malum persicum). Peach; Ger. Pfirsch; Fr. Pêcher; Sp. Melocoton Durazno. **Var. necturína** Maxim (Persica Necturina Steud., A. glabra Auct.) is the Nectarine; var. **platycárpa** Gray is the Peen-to or Flat Peach of the southern U. S. *Leaves* and *kernels* contain potentially hydrocyanic acid; sedative, vermifuge. [In some varieties the kernels are sweet.]

112. ÁMYRIS, L. Torch-wood, Candlewood. **Rutaceae.** Greek name, perhaps connected with "myrrh". Trees and shrubs. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

113. ANACÁMPTIS, Rich. Anacamptis. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "bent backwards". Syn. Orchis, in part. European terrestrial orchids. About 3 species.

a. **A. pyramidális** Richard. Europe. *Tubers* constitute one variety of *salep.* See Orchis.

114. ANACÁRDIUM, Rottb. Cashew. **Anacardiaceae.** From Greek, "heart-like". Syn. Cassuvium, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 8 species, tropical America. See Semecarpus.

a. **A. occidentále** L. (Cassuvium pomiferum Lam.). Tropical America. Cashew-nut tree, West Indian Cashew; Ger. Westindische Anacardien, Cashunuss; Fr. Acajou à pommes; Sp. Anacardo. *Rind of fruit* acrid, vesicant. *Kernels* when roasted edible.

115. ANACYCLUS, L. - Pellitory. - **Compositae.** Herbs with flower-heads of medium size. About 10 species. Mediterranean region.

a. **A. officinárum** Hayne. Germany. German Pellitory; Ger. Deutsche Bertramwurzel, Zahnwurzel, Speichelwurzel; Fr. Pyrèthre commun. *Root,* Radix pyrethri germanici, Rad. dentariæ, Counter-irritant, sternutatory.

b. **A. Pyréthrum** (L.) DC. (Anthemis Pyrethrum L., Matricaria Pyrethrum Baill.). Northwestern Africa. Pellitory, Pellitory of Spain, Spanish Camomile, Alexander's-foot, Bertram, Longwort. *Root* Pyrethrum, U. S. P., Pyrethri radix, Br., Rad. pyrethri romani; Ger. Römische Bertramwurzel; Fr. Pyrèthre officinal (Codex), Pyrèthre vrai (roman), Salivaire; Sp. Peritre. Sternutatory, sialagogue, counter-irritant.

116. ANAGÁLLIS, L. Pimpernel. **Primulaceae.** From Greek, "delightful". Annual or perennial weeds. About 15 species, all but one of Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. arvénsis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Red Pimpernel, Scarlet Pimpernel, Red Chickweed or Chickenweed, Burnet Rose, Bird's-eye, Bird's-tongue, Eye-bright, John-go-to-bed-at-noon, Orange-lily Pernel, Poor-man's-weather-glass, Shepherd's-calender, Shepherd's-clock (or-watch), Shepherd's-delight, Shepherd's-sundial, Shepherd's-warning, Sun-flower*, Tom Pimpernowl, Waywort, Wink-a-peep, Wincopipe (Bacon); Ger. Gauchheil, Rothe Miere, Collmarkraut; Fr. Mouron rouge. *Plant* acrid, containing Saponin. [Blue Pimpernel is a variety, A. arvensis cœrulea (Lam.) Ledeb.]

117. ANAMÍRTA, Colebr. Cocculus Indicus. **Menispermaceæ.** Syn. Menispermum, Cocculus, in part. A shrubby climber. One species, Old World.

a. **A. Cócculus** (L.) Wight & Arn. (M. Cocculus L., M. lacunosum Lam. A. paniculata Colebr., Cocculus suberosus DC.). East Indies and Hindustan. *Fruit*, Cocculus Indicus, Indian Cocculus or Cockle, Fish-berries, India-berries, Oriental-berries, Levant-nut; Ger. Kockelskörner, Fischkörner, Tollkörner; Fr. Coque du Levant (Codex). Source of **Picrotoxinum**, U. S. P., Br., powerful poison; parasiticide.

118. ANAMÓMIS, Griseb. Anamomis. **Myrtaceae.** Syn. Luma, H. B. K., also Eugenia and Myrtus, in part. Trees. About 3 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

119. ANÁNAS, Adans. - Pine-apple. - **Bromeliaceae.** From vernacular, S. America. Syn. Ananassa Lindl. Bromelia, in part. Suffrutescent plants with a fleshy compound fruit. About, 6 species, tropical America.

a. **A. Anánas** (L.) Lyons (B. Ananas L., A. sativa Schult., Ananassa sativa Lind.). South America and cult. in all tropical countries. Pine Apple, Pine*; Ger. Ananas, Kronananas; Fr. Pomme d' ananas, Pain de sucre. *Unripe fruit*, astringent, diuretic, anthelmintic. *Ripe fruit* contains a peptonizing ferment; esculent.

120. ANÁNTHERIX, Nutt. Anantherix. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "awnless". Syn. Acerates, in part. Perennial herb. A single species, Georgia to Florida.

121. ANÁPHALIS, DC. Life-everlasting. **Compositae.** Greek name of some Composite plant. Syn. Gnaphalium, Antennaria, in part. Woolly herbs resembling Gnaphalium. About 30 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. margaritácea** (L.) Benth. & Hook. (G. margaritaceum L., Antennaria margaritacea Hook.). Northern Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina, Kansas and California. Pearly Everlasting, Large-flowered Everlasting, Life-everlasting*, Live-long, Ever-white, Cotton-weed, Indian-posy, Lady-never-fade, Ladies' Tobacco, Moonshine, None-so-pretty*, Old-sow, Poverty-weed*, Silver-button, Silver-leaf. *Plant*, aromatic, antiseptic, vulnerary.

122. ANASTÁTICA. L. Rose of Jericho. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "resurrection" plant. Annual herb. One species, Mediterranean region.

a. **A. Hierochúntica** L. Deserts of Syria, Arabia and northern Africa. Rose of Jericho, Resurrection-plant; Fr. Jérose hygrometrique.

123. ANCHIÉTEA, St. Hil. Anchietea. **Violaceae.** Named for P. Anchietea, Brazilian botanist. Syn. Noisettia, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 4 species, S. America.

a. **A. salutáris** St. Hil. (N. pyrifolia Mart.). Brazil. *Root* emeto-cathartic, alterative.

124. ANCHÚSA, L. - Alkanet. - **Boraginaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Herbs. About 30 species, Old World.

a. **A. officinális** L. Europe. Bugloss (from Greek, meaning ox-tongue), Ox-tongue, Garden Alkanet or Orcanet; Ger. Ochsenzungenkraut; Fr. Buglosse (Codex, which includes also (b) **A. Itálica** L., Italian or Small Bugloss.). *Plant* demulcent, diaphoretic.

125. ANCISTROCÁRPHUS, Gray. Ancistrocarphus. **Compositæ.** From Greek, "fishhook chaff". Syn. Stylocline, in part. Low canescent annual with small glomerate flower-heads. One species, California.

ANDA. See **JOANNESIA.**

ANDIRA. See **VOUACAPOUA.**

126. ANDRÁCHNE, L. Andrachne. **Euphorbiaceae.** Syn. Lepidanthus, in part. Herbs or shrubby plants with small axillary flowers. About 10 species; 1 in U. S.

127. ANDROGRÁPHIS, Wall. Andrographis. **Acanthaceae.** Syn. Justicia, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent. About 20 species, tropical Asia.

a. **A. paniculáta** Nees. (J. paniculata Burm.). India. Kariyat, Creyat. *Herb* bitter, tonic.

128. ANDRÓMEDA, L. Wild Rosemary. **Ericaceae.** Name from Greek mythology. A small evergreen shrub with acid foliage. One species, (U. S.)

a. **A. Polifólia** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Wild or Marsh Rosemary, Marsh Holy-rose, Moorwort. *Plant* reputed poisonous.

129. ANDROPÓGON, L. Beard-grass. **Gramineae.** From Greek, "man beard", the staminate flowers having awns. Syn. Vetiveria, in part. Tall grasses. About 150 species; 36 in U. S.

a. **A. Cálamus** Royle. Central India. The Sweet Calamus of the ancients. Source of the Ginger-grass oil of Nemaur (F. von Mueller).

b. **A. citrátus** DC. India. Lemon-grass, Verbena-grass. From this and some allied species are distilled the oils used in perfumery as grass oil, oil of verbena, oil of spikenard (Mueller).

c. **A. Nárdus** L. India. Nard-grass, Spikenard*. Source of Citronella oil, called also by names under (b).

d. **A. Schoenánthus** L. (A. pachnodes Trin., A. Martini Roxb.). India. Ginger-grass, Lemon-grass*, Camel's-hay, Indian Geranium. Source of Siri oil, called also Turkish oil of Geranium, Rusa oil, Roshé or Rosé oil, Idris-yaghi (Turkey), used for adulterating oil of rose. An allied species, also yielding oil, is (e) **A. Ivarancusa** Roxb.

f. **A. squarrósa** L. (A. muricatus Retz. A. odorata Virey, V. arundinacea Griseb.). India, widely distributed in tropical countries. Kuskus grass, Vetiver; Fr. Chiendent des Indes. *Roots*, properly called vetiver, also kuskus, used for making the fragrant mats called *tatties*. Source of Vetiver oil, used in perfumery.

130. ANDRÓSACE, L. Androsace. **Primulaceae.** From Greek, "man's shield". Low herbs with tufted basal leaves. About 50 species, northern hemisphere; 6 in U. S.

131. ANDROSTÉPHIUM, Torr. Androstephium. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "man's crown", the filaments forming a crown. Syn. Milla, in part. Scapose herbs from a tuberous root. Two species, both of U. S.

a. **A. coerúleum** (Scheele) Greene (M. coerulea Scheele, A. violaceum Torr.). Kansas to Texas. Babies'-breath.

132. ANÉMIA, Swz. (Aneimia). Flowering Fern*. **Schizæaceae.** From Greek, "without covering", Aneimia being the more correct form. Small ferns with fertile portions of fronds contracted into semblance of a spicate inflorescence. About 15 species; 2 in U. S.

133. ANEMÓNE, L. Anémone. **Ranunculaceae.** The Greek name, meaning "wind" flower. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 100 species, temperate and sub-arctic regions; 20 in U. S.

a. **A. Canadénsis** L. 1768 (A. Pennsylvanica L. 1771). British America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Canada Anemone‡, Pennsylvanian Anemone, Round-leaved or Round-headed Anemone, White-flowered Anemone or Crowfoot†.

b. **A. Caroliniána** Walt. Georgia to Texas, north to Nebraska. Carolina Anemone‡, Purple Anemone, May-flower, Wood-flower.

c. **A. coronária,** L. Levant and cult. in gardens. Garden Anemone. Properties of (g). [The garden Anemones are varieties of this species, also of (d) **A. horténsis** Thor., perhaps not specifically distinct, and of (e) **A. Japónica** Sieb. & Zucc.]

f. **A. multífida** Poir (A. Hudsoniana Richards). British America, south to Michigan and Colorado. Red Wind-flower, Cut-leaved Anemone‡.

g. **A. nemorósa** Michx. Europe. Wood Anemone (Anemony Aulmoneys‡, Enemy‡, Neminy), Wind-flower, Bow-bells, Cowslip†, Wood Crowfoot, Cuckoo-flower*, Cuckoo-spit*, Darngrass, Drops-of-snow, Gallant, Granny's-nightcap, Wild Jessamine†, Moon-flower*, Smellboxes, Soldiers; Ger. Weisser Waldhahnenfuss; Fr. Anémone des bois, Anémone sylvie (Codex). *Plant* acrid, containing anemonin, used like Pulsatilla. [In Siberia (h) **A. ranunculoídes** L. and (i) **A. sylvéstris** L. are also used].

j. **A. quinquefólia** L. (A. nemorosa var. quinquefolia Gray). Canada to Georgia, west to Rocky Mountains. American Wood Anemone, Wind-flower, May-flower, Snow-drops*, Thimble-weed†, also synonyms of (g) with which the species has been confounded.

k. **A. Virginiána** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Tall Anemone, Virginian Anemone‡, Thimble weed.

134. ANÉTHUM, L. - Dill. - **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name of Anise or Dill. Syn. Peucedanum, in part. Herbs, perhaps better retained in Peucedanum. About 3 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **A. gravéolens** L. (P. graveolens, B. & H.). Asia Minor, now widely cult. Dill, Garden Dill, Dilly, Anet, the *Anise* of Scripture; Ger. Dill; Fr. Anette (Codex), Fenouil puant; Sp. Eneldo. *Fruit*, Anethi fructus Br., aromatic, carminative.

135. ANGÉLICA, L. 1753. Angelica. **Umbelliferae.** Named from its supposed magical virtues. Syn. Archangelica, Hoffm. 1814. Tall perennial herbs with compound leaves. About 30 species, northern hemisphere and New Zealand; 8 in U. S.

a. **A. Archangélica** L. (A. officinalis Moench. Archangelica officinalis Hoffm.). Northern Europe and Asia. European Angelica, (Jeelico‡, Aunt Jerichos‡). Garden Angelica, Angelica, Archangel, Bellyache root, Ait-skeiters‖, Skytes‖, Holy Ghost, Ground-ash*, Ground-elder*, Hemlock†, Jack-jump-about; Fr. Angélique officinale (Codex). *Root*, Radix angelicae; Ger. Angelicawurzel, Heilegegeistwurzel, Engelwurz, aromatic, carminative.

b. **A. atropurpúrea** L. (A. triquinata Michx., Archangelica atropurpurea Hoffm.). Ontario to Delaware and west to Minnesota. Angelica, American Angelica, Great or Purple-stemmed Angelica, High or Purple Angelica, Masterwort*, also most of the synonyms of (a). *Root* and *seed*, aromatic, carminative.

c. **A. sylvéstris** L. Europe. Wild Angelica (of Europe), Goutweed*, Ground-ash.

d. **A. villósa** (Walt.) B. S. P. (A. hirsuta Muhl.). Southeastern U. S. Smaller Angelica, Southern Angelica, Hairy or Pubescent Angelica‡. Properties of (b).

136. ANGRAÉCUM, Thou. Angræcum. **Orchidaceae.** Syn. Aerobion, Spreng. Epiphytes. About 15 species, tropical regions, especially of Madagascar and Africa.

a. **A. frágrans** Thou. Madagascar. Faham or Faam Tea, Isle of Bourbon Tea; Fr. Faham (Codex). *Leaves* fragrant, expectorant, stomachic.

ANHALÓNIUM. See **LOPHOPHORA.**

137. ANISACÁNTHUS, Nees. Anisacanthus. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "unequal Acanthus". Syn. Drejera, Birnbaumia, in part. Shrubby plants. About 6 species, Mexico and its borders; 3 in U. S.

138. ANISOCÁRPUS, Nutt. Anisocarpus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "unequal fruited". Syn. Madia, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, Pacific Coast, U. S.

139. ANISÓCOMA, Tor. & Gr. Anisocoma. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "with unequal hairs", alluding to the pappus. Syn. Pterostephanus, Kellogg. Low scapose annual. One species, California to Nevada.

140. ANÓNA, L. (Annona) Custard-apple, etc. **Anonaceae.** From vernacular Malay name, *Menona*. Trees or shrubs with fleshy, sometimes edible, fruits.

a. **A. Cherimólia** Mill. (A. tripetala Ait.). Peru, cult. in tropical countries. Cherimoyer, Cherimolia. *Fruit* esculent.

b. **A. muricáta** L. West Indies. Sour-sop; Fr. Corassol épineux Corassol grand, Cachiman épineux. *Fruit* acid, not highly valued. *Seeds* astringent. *Leaves* vulnerary.

c. **A. palústris** L. West Indies and tropical Africa. Alligator-apple, Cork-wood tree. *Wood* spongy, used for corks. *Fruit* reputed poisonous.

d. **A. reticuláta** L. West Indies. Custard-apple, Bullock's-heart, Sugar-apple; Fr. Petit Corassol, Mamilier. *Fruit* esculent, highly esteemed. *Juice* of tree acrid.

e. **A. squamósa** L. East Indies. Sweet-sop, Sugar-apple, Oriental Custard-apple, Cachiman; Fr. Atocire, Pomme-canelle, Atte. *Seeds* parasiticide. *Unripe fruit* astringent.

141. ÁNODA, Cav. Anoda. **Malvaceae.** Herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 7 in southwestern U. S.

142. ÁNOGRA, Spach. Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.** Name a transliteration of Onagra. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs with showy white or pink flowers. About 10 species, N. America; 9 in U. S.

143. ANREDERA, Juss. Anredera. **Chenopodiaceae.** Herbaceous climber. One species, West Indies to southeastern U. S.

144. ANTENNÁRIA, Gaertn. Everlasting. **Compositae.** Named from likeness of pappus to "antennæ" of an insect. Syn. Gnaphalium, in part. Perennial woolly herbs. About 36 species, north temperate zone and South America; 23 in U. S. The plants are mildly bitter and aromatic, and are esteemed vulnerary.

a. **A. dioíca** (L.) Gaertn. (Gnaphalium dioicum L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Mexico and California. Mountain Cudweed, Mountain or Moor Everlasting, Cat's-ear, Cat's foot, Cat's-paws, Cotton-weed; Ger. Weisse oder Rothe Katzenpfötchen (immortellen); Fr. Pied de chat (Codex). *Flower-heads,* Flores gnaphalii, Flores pedis cati.

b. **A. plantaginifólia** (L.) Richards (G. plantaginifolium L., A Parlinii Fernald). Canada and eastern U. S. Plantain-leaf Everlasting or Cud-weed, Mouse-ear Everlasting; Spring, Early or Pearly Everlasting, Pussy-toes, Dog-toes, Four-toes, White Plantain, Ladies' Tobacco, Indian or Woman's Tobacco, Love's-test, Pincushion, Poverty-weed.

145. ÁNTHEMIS, L. Camomile, etc. **Compositae.** The Greek name of Camomile. Syn. Maruta, Chamomilla, in part. Herbs with pinnatified or dissected leaves and rather large flower-heads. About 100 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. arvénsis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Camomile (Chamomile), Field Camomile.

b. **A. Cótula** L. (Maruta Cotula DC.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. May weed, Dog's Camomile, Fetid or Stinking Camomile, Fetid May-weed, Bald-eyebrow, Balderbræ‡, Balders, Chigger-weed, Dog or Horse Daisy, Pig-sty or Poison Daisy, Dillweed, Dillidillweed, Dog-fennel, Dog-finkel, Dog-banner, Dog-binder, Dog Camovyne, Fieldwort, Flowan, Hog-fennel, Jay-weed, Madder*, Maden-weed. (i. e. Mayweed), Maise, Marg, Mathes, Morgan, Murg; Ger. Stinkkamillen.

c. **A. nóbilis** L. (C. nobilis Godr.). Europe, cult. in Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, cult. and adv. in U. S. Garden, English, White or Low Camomile (Chamomile, Camomine, Camovyne‡, Camil), Scotch Camomile (form with "single" flowers), Roman Camomile (form with "double" flowers), Ground-apple, Whig-plant; Ger. Römische Kamille; Fr. Camomille romaine (Codex); Sp. Manzanilla romana. *Flower-heads,* Anthemis. U. S. P., Anthemidis flores, Br., Flores Chamomillæ romanæ, stimulant tonic, stomachic, nauseant. See Matricaria.

146. ANTHÉRICUM, L. Anthericum. **Liliaceae.** Syn. Phalangium, in part. Scapose herbs with fleshy fasciculate roots. About 60 species, mostly of Europe, Africa and Australia, a few American; 2 in U. S.

147. ANTHOXÁNTHUM, L. Vernal-Grass. **Gramineae.** From Greek, "yellow flowered". About 5 species, Europe; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. odorátum** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Sweet Vernal-grass, Sweet-scented Grass, Spring-grass, Pig-grass, Prim-grass. *Plant* fragrant, abounding in coumarin.

148. ANTHRÍSCUS, Hoffm. Chervil. **Umbelliferae.** Greek name of an umbelliferous plant, perhaps (a). Syn. Cerefolium, Chaerophyllum, Scandix, in part. Parsley-like herbs. About 10 species, Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. Anthríscus** (L.) Karst. (Chaerophyllum Anthriscus L., A. vulgaris Bernh.). Europe. Bur-chervil, Hemlock-chervil, Rough Chervil. *Plant* distinctly poisonous.

b. **A. Cerefólium** (L.) Hoffm. (Scandix Cerefolium L., Chaerophyllum sativum Lam.). Europe, sparingly nat. in eastern U. S. Garden Chervil, Chervil (Chevorell), Beaked Parsley; Ger. Kerbel, Gartenkerbel; Fr. Cerfeuil. *Plant,* Herba cerefolii v. chaerophylli, deobstruent, diuretic. *Young leaves* used in salads, etc.

c. **A. sylvéstris** (L.) Hoffm. Europe. Wild Chervil, Wild Cicely, Wild Caraway, Ass-parsley, Cow-chervil, Cow-weed, Cow-mumble, Cow-parsley, Coney-parsley, Devil's-parsley, Kettle-dock, Orchard-weed, Rabbit's-meat, Rat's-bane, Sweet-ash, White-weed. [Probably many of these synonyms belong more properly to (a)].

149. ANTHÝLLIS, L. Kidney-Vetch, etc. **Papilionaceae.** Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, Old World.

a. **A. Vulnerária,** L. Europe, western Asia and northern Africa. Kidney-vetch, Woundwort, Staunchwort, Cat's-claws, Crawnels, Crow's-foot, Jupiter's-beard, Lady's-fingers, Lamb's-toes. *Plant* styptic, vulnerary. A fodder plant for sheep.

150. ANTIÁRIS, Lesch. Sack-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae.** From vernacular, Java. Syn. Lepurandra, in part. Trees. About 6 species, tropical Asia to Australia.

a. **A. saccidora,** Dalz. (Lepurandra saccidora Nimmo, perhaps not distinct from the following). Western India. Sack-tree. *Inner bark* used for sacks.

b. **A. toxicária,** Lesch. Java. Upas-tree. *Gum-resinous exudate,* upas antiar, used in Java as an arrow poison. See Strychnos Tieute.

151. ANTIRRHÍNUM, L. Snapdragon. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "snout like". Annual or perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 40 species, Europe, Asia and western N. America; 18 in U. S.

a. **A. május** L. Europe, cult. in gardens. Snapdragon, Great Snapdragon, Dog's-mouth, Dragon's-mouth, Lion's-mouth, Tiger's-mouth, Toad's-mouth, Rabbit's-mouth, Bunny-mouth, Bunny-rabbit, Rabbits, Bull-dog, Catchfly, Calf-snout, Lion's-snap; Ger. Löwenmaul (grosses); Fr. Muflier, Gueule de loup, Gueule de lion.

152. ANÝCHIA, Michx. Forked Chickweed. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "whitlow" weed. Syn. Buinalis, Queria, in part. Insignificant herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

153. APARGÍDIUM, Tor. & Gr. Apargidium. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "resembling Apargia". Syn. Leontodon, in part. Scapose herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

154. APHANÍSMA, Nutt. Aphanisma. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "disappearing". Syn. Cryptanthus, in part. Herb. A single species, California.

155. APHANÓSTEPHUS, DC. Aphanostephus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "inconspicuous crown". Syn. Keerlia, Leucopsidium, in part. Canescent herbs. About 5 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 4 in U. S.

156. APIÁSTRUM, Nutt. Apiastrum. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "false Celery". Syn. Leptocaulis, Apium, in part. Annual herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

157. ÁPIOS, Moench. Ground-nut. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "pear", alluding to shape of tubers. Syn. Glycine, in part. Twining perennials, some with tuberous root-stocks. Four species, 3 of Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. Ápios** (L.) Mac M. (Glycine Apios L., A. tuberosa Moench). Eastern U. S. and Canada. Ground-nut, Indian Potato, Dakota Potato, Pig Potato, Potato Pea, Ground Pea, Trailing Pea, White-apple, Traveler's-delight. Tubers edible.

158. ÁPIUM, L. Parsley, Celery. **Umbelliferae.** Latin name of some umbelliferous plant. Syn. Carum, Sison, Heliosciadium, Petroselinum, in part. Herbs with pinnately compound or dissected leaves. About 15 species, 4 indigenous or nat. in U. S.

a. **A. graveólens** L. Europe, now everywhere cult. Celery (Salary‡), Celeriac (turnip-rooted variety), Smallage, Smallache, Ache*, Marsh Parsley, March, Merch, Wild Parsley, Mile; Ger. Sellerie, Eppich; Fr. Ache des marais (Codex) Ache Céleri; Sp. Apio Silvestro. *Fruit,* Fructus apii, and *root*; nervine, antispasmodic, reputed aphrodisiac. *Blanched leaves* esculent.

b. **A. Petroselínum** L. (Carum Petroselinum B. & H. (Kew), P. sativum Hoffm.). Europe, now everywhere cult. Parsley, Common or Garden Parsley, Ache (pronounced Aitch), March; Ger. Petersilie, Petersilge; Fr. Persil (Codex); Sp. Peregil. *Fruit,* Fructus (Semen) petroselini, Fructus apii hortensis; source of Apiol. Emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic. The *root* is sometimes also used.

159. APLÉCTRUM, Nutt. Adam-and-Eve. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "without spur". A scapose herb, the corm producing each season a new one by an offset, hence the popular name. One species, U. S.

a. **A. spicátum** (Walt.) B. S. P. (Arethusa spicata Walt., Aplectrum hyemále Nutt., Cymbidium hyemale Willd.). Ontario to Georgia and California. Adam-and-Eve, Putty-root. *Corm* mucilaginous.

160. APÓCYNUM, L. - Dogbane. - **Apocynaceae.** Greek name of a poisonous plant, "dog-bane". Perennial smooth herbs with pink or white flowers in cymes. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

a. **A. androsaemifólium** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arizona. Dog-bane, Bitter-root, Bitter or Spreading Dogbane (Dogsbane), Catchfly*, Flytrap, Colic-root*, Honey-bloom, Milk Ipecac, Wild Ipecac, Indian Hemp*, Milkweed*, Wandering Milkweed, Rheumatism-weed, Western Wall-flower, Ger. Kolikwurzel. *Root* emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, alterative.

b. **A. cannábinum** L. British America and throughout most of U. S. Canadian Hemp, American or Black Indian Hemp, Indian Hemp*, Amy-root, Bowman's-root*, Bitter-root*, Indian Physic, Rheumatism-weed, Milk-weed*, Wild Cotton; Ger. Indianischer Hanf, Canadischer Hanf, Hundskohl; Fr. Chanvre du Canada. *Root* emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant.

c. **A. hypericifólium** Ait. (A. cannabium var. hypericifolium Gray). British America south to Ohio and New Mexico. St. John's Dogbane?, Clasping-leaved Dogbane?. Often confounded with (b) which it closely resembles.

161. APODANTHÉRA, Arn. Apodanthera. **Cucurbitaceae.** Perennial herbs, About 14 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

162. APODÁNTHES, Poit. Apodanthes. **Cytinaceae.** Minute parasites. About 10 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

163. APTÉRIA, Nutt. Apteria. **Burmanniceae.** From Greek, "leafless". Slender, practically leafless plants. Three or four species described, probably merely varieties of a single one. North America; 1 in U. S.

164. APONOGÉTON, L. 1781. (Amogeton, Apogeton). **Naiadaceae.** Syn. Ouvirandra, Thou. 1809. Water plants with fleshy farinaceous rhizomes. About 20 species, Asia, Africa and Australia. Ouvirandra includes the species with fenestrated leaves.

a. **A. fenestrále** Hook. (O. fenestralis Poir.). Madagascar, Lattice-leaf, Lattice plant, Lace-leaf, Water-yam. Leaves a mere skeleton. *Fleshy tubers* esculent.

165. AQUILLÁRIA, Lam. Aloe-wood. **Thymeliaceae.** From vernacular name, erroneously translated "eagle wood" Syn. Agallochum, Aloexylum. Trees. About 3 species, China to East Indies.

a. **A. Agállocha** Roxb. (Aloexylum Agallochum Lour.). Cochin China, Assam and ajoining regions. The fragrant wood is lignaloes, the *Aloes* of Scripture (Lign-aloes=lignum aloes, aloes-wood) also called Calambac, Agal-wood (i. e. Agallochum wood), Aloe-wood, Aggur, Tuggur or Agila-wood, whence by confusion with Latin *aquila*, Eagle-wood.

166. AQUILÉGIA, L. Columbine. **Ranunculaceae.** From Latin, "eagle-like", the spurs resembling talons. Perennial herbs with fantastic-shaped showy flowers. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 15 in U. S. The species are acrid and the following are reputed diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

a. **A. Canadénsis** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Columbine, Red Columbine, Bells, Chuckies, Honey-suckle*, Jack-in-trousers, Rock-lily, Meeting-houses. Planted in gardens for ornament, as are other indigenous species.

b. **A. vulgáris** L. Europe. Cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. European Columbine, Garden Columbine, (Colourbine‡, Cullavine, Curranbine), Bluebells*, Blue-starry, Boots-and-shoes, Capon's-feather, Capon's-tail, Cock's-foot, Culverwort, Dove's-foot, Granny's-nightcap, Hawk-feet, Hen-and-chickens*, Lady's-shoes, Lady's-slippers*, Snapdragon*, Sowdwort, Two faces-under-a hat; Ger. Glockenblume, Ackelei; Fr. Colombine.

167. ÁRABIS, L. Rock Cress, Wall Cress. **Cruciferae.** The Greek name, "Arabian plant". Syn. Turritis, L., also Sisymbrium, Cardamine, in part. Annual or perennial cress-like herbs. About 80 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 48 in U. S.

a. **A. alpína** L. Sub-arctic Europe, Asia and N. America, also cult. in gardens. Alpine Rock-cress, Alpine Molewort, Bishop's-wig, Dusty-husband, March-and-May, May, Snow-drift, Snow-on-the-mountain, Sweet-Alice, White-Alison, White-rock.

b. **A. Canadénsis** L. Canada and northeastern U. S., south to Texas. Sickle-pod.

c. **A. glábra** (L.) Bernh. (T. glabra L., A. perfoliata Lam.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Tower Mustard, Tower Cress.

d. **A. lyráta** L. (C. spathulata Michx.). Canada and northeastern U. S., also in Japan. Lyre-leaved Rock-cress. *Plant*, as in some other species, pungent, anti-scorbutic.

168. ÁRACHIS, L. - Peanut. - **Papilionaceae.** Greek name of some leguminous plant. Low herbs with subterranean legumes. About 7 species, tropical America.

a. **A. hypogaéa** L. Tropical America, widely cult. Peanut, Goober or Gouber (Negroes of southern States), Ground Pea, Ground-nut, Earth-nut, Yer-nut‡, Haugh-nut, Manila-nut; Ger. Erdnuss; Fr. Pistache de terre. *Seeds* esculent; yield a valuable fixed oil called in India Katchung oil.

169. ARAGÁLLUS, Neck. Aragallus. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Oxytropis, Astragalus, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs related to Oxytropis. About 20 species, all of western U. S.

170. ARÁLIA, L. - Aralia. - **Araliaceae.** Name of unknown origin. Syn. Fatsia, in part. Perennial aromatic herbs, shrubs or trees. About 27 species. N. America and Asia; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. Califórnica** Wats. Pacific Coast of U. S. California Spikenard. Like (e), but larger.

b. **A. híspida** Vent. Northeastern U. S. to Labrador and Minnesota. Dwarf Elder, Wild Elder, Bristly Sarsaparilla, Brittle-stem, Rough or Brittle-stem Sarsaparilla, Pigeon berry. *Bark* diuretic, alterative.

c. **A. nudicaúlis** L. Northeastern U. S. to Manitoba and Missouri. American Sarsaparilla, Wild or False Sarsaparilla, Virginian Sarsaparilla, Small Spikenard, Rabbit's-root, Shot-bush, Wild Licorice; Ger. Nackte Aralie; Fr. Aralie á tige nue, Petit nard. *Rhizome* of this and of (e), formerly called Nardus Americanus, alterative, stimulant, diuretic.

d. **A. papyrífera** Hook. (more correctly Fatsia papyrifera (Hook.) Dec. & Planch.). Formosa. *The white pith*, cut in sheets, is the Chinese *rice paper*.

e. **A. racemósa** L. Northeastern U. S. to New Brunswick and Minnesota. Spikenard, American Spikenard, Spignet, Spiceberry, Indian-root, Petty-morrel, Life-of-Man, Old-man's-root; Ger. Amerikanische Nard; Fr. Nard Américain. See (c).

f. **A. spinósa** L. Gulf States to New York. Hercules'-club, Toothache-tree, Wild Orange, Spikenard-tree, Pick-tree, Shot-bush, Pigeon-tree, Sea Ash, Angelica tree, Southern Prickly Elder, Southern Prickly Ash†; Ger. DornigeAralie; Fr. Aralie épineuse. *Bark* acrid, alterative, antiarthritic.

171. ARAUCÁRIA, - Araucaria. - **Pinaceae.** Lofty evergreen trees. About 8 species, warm regions, S. America to Australia.

a. **A. excélsa** R. Br. Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island Pine. *Timber* used for ship building.

b. **A. imbricáta** Pavon. Chili and Patagonia. Araucaria, Monkey-puzzle. The most hardy of the Araucarias. *Timber* valuable. *Seeds* constitute the chief food of the aborigines in some regions.

172. ÁRBUTUS, L. - Arbutus. - **Ericaceae.** The classical name. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species, chiefly of western Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. Menziésii** Pursh. Pacific coast, U. S. California Madroño or Madroña. See 176 (d).

b. **A. Unédo** L. Mediterranean region. European Strawberry tree, Arbute tree, Arbeset, Apple-of-Cain, Cane-Apple; Ger. Erdbeerbaum; Fr. Arbousier (Codex), Olonier, Frasier en arbre. *Root* and *leaves* astringent. From the *berries* a spirit is distilled.

c. **A. Xalapénsis** H. B. K. (Arctostaphylos Oxacana DC.). Mexico and southwestern U. S. Mexican Madroño or Madroña. *Leaves* have the action of Uva Ursi.

173. ARCTERÁNTHIS, Greene. Arcteranthis. **Ranunculaceæ.** From Greek, "northern spring-flower". One species in U. S.

174. ÁRCTIUM, L. - Burdock. - **Compositæ.** The Greek name, "bearish", i. e. rough. Syn. Lappa, in part. Coarse biennial herbs, forming troublesome weeds. About 6 species, Europe and Asia; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **A. Láppa** L. (L. major Gaertn.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Burdock, Great Burdock, Bazzies, Bachelor's-buttons*, Beggar's-buttons, Billy-Buttons, Bourholm, Clive, Clotbur* (Clote-bur, Clit-bur), Cockle-bur* (Cockly-bur, Crocklety-bur, Cuckoldy-bur), Cuckold-dock, Cucklemoors, Cuckoo-button, Harebur, Hurr-bur, Hardock, Hoar-dock, Stick-button, Thistle*, Turkey-bur; Ger. Klettenwurzel; Fr. Bardane, (Codex) Glouteron; Sp. Bardana. See (b).

b. **A. mínus** Schk. (Lappa minor DC., A. Lappa var. minus A. Gray). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Lesser Burdock, Common Burdock (of U. S.). Generally confounded with (a) and called by the same names. Both are included in A. officinalis Allioni and Lappa vulgaris Neilr. *Root* of both species, **Lappa** U. S. P., Radix bardanæ, and *fruit*, Fructus lappæ, Semen bardanæ; alterative, deobstruent.

175. ARCTOMÉCON, Torr. Arctomecon. **Papaveraceae.** From Greek, "northern Poppy". Herbs. Three species in western U. S.

176. ARCTOSTÁPHYLOS, Adans. Bear-berry. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "bear's grape". Evergreen shrubs or small trees. About 25 species, mostly of western N. America; 21 in U. S.

a. **A. glaúca** Lindl. California. Great-berried Manzanita. *Leaves* employed like those of (f), as are also those of the Mexican species: (b). **A. mucrocífera** DC., (c) **A. Polifólia** Kunth and (d) **A. tomentósa** Dougl., the last being known as Madroño or Madroña. See Arbutus (a) and (c).

e. **A. púngens** H. B. K. California. Common Manzanita, this name being applied to the several shrubby Californian species.

f. **A. Uva Úrsi** (L.) Spreng. (Arbutus Uva Ursi L., A. officinalis Wimmer). Northern Europe. Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Colorado and California. Bearberry, Red Bearberry, Bear's Grape‡, Uva Ursi, Universe-vine‡, Bear's Bilberry, Bear's Whortleberry, Brawlins, Burren Myrtle, Upland or Mountain Cranberry, Creashak, Crowberry, Kinnikinnic, Killikinic, Meal-berry, Mountain Box, Rock-berry, Sagachomi, Rapper dandies (the fruit); Ger. Bärentraube; Fr. Uva Ursi, Busserole, Raisin d'ours (Codex); Sp. Gayuba. *Leaves*, **Uva Ursi**, U. S. P., Uvæ ursi folia, Br., Fol. arctostaphyli; astringent diuretic.

177. ARÉCA, L. - Betel-nut. - **Sabalaceae.** From vernacular name, East Indies. Palms with solid nut-like fruit. About 25 species, tropical Asia and East Indies.

a. **A. Cátechu** L. East Indies. Betel-nut Palm, Areca-nut Palm, Pinang. *Seeds*, Areca, Br., Semen arecæ; Ger. Arekanuss, Betelnuss; Fr. Noix d'arec. Tænicide, masticatory.

178. ARÉNGA, Labil. Sugar Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From vernacular name. Syn. Saguerus, in part. Palms. About 5 species, tropical Asia to Australia.

a. **A. saccharífera** Labil. (Saguerus Rumphii Roxb., S. saccharifer Blume, S. Gamuto Hout.). East Indies. Areng Palm, Sugar Palm; Condiar, Lontar or Lantar Palm. Tree yields Sago, also Palm wine (toddy) and Palm sugar (jaggery).

179. ARETHÚSA, L. Arethusa. **Orchidaceae.** Dedicated to the nymph Arethusa. Ornamental bulbous plants. Two species, one in Japan, one in U. S.

a. **A. bulbósa** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Arethusa, Dragon's-mouth, Wild Pink.

180. ARGEMÓNE, L. Prickly Poppy. **Papaveraceae.** Greek name of a Poppy, from that of an eye-disease it was supposed to cure. Prickly herbs with yellow latex and showy flowers. About 8 species, all of southern U. S. and Mexico.

a. **A. álba** Lestib. (A. albiflora Hornem.). South-central U. S. White Prickly-poppy, White or Prairie Poppy-thistle. *Plant* acrid, emeto-cathartic, narcotic; oil from *seeds* purgative.

b. **A. Mexicána** L. Tropical America, adv. in southern U. S. Mexican Prickly-poppy, Mexican Poppy, Jamaica Yellow Thistle, Yellow Poppy-thistle or Flowering-thistle, Thorn Poppy, Bird-in-the-bush, Devil's-fig. Properties of (a).

181. ARISAÉMA, Mart. Indian Turnip. **Araceae.** From Greek, "arum-like". Syn. Arum, in part. Perennial herbs with acrid, starchy corms. About 50 species, mostly of Asia; 3 in U. S.

a. **A. Dracóntium** (L.) Schott. (Arum Dracontium L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Green-dragon, Dragon-root. Properties of (b).

b. **A. triphýllum** (L.) Torr. (Arum triphyllum L., Arisæma atrorubens Blume). Canada and eastern U. S. Indian Turnip, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Wake-robin, Three-leaved Arum, Wild Pepper, Dragon Turnip, Brown-dragon, Devil's-ear; Marsh-, Swamp-, Wild-, Meadow- or Pepper-turnip, Starchwort, Bog-onion, Priest's-pintl, Lords-and-Ladies, (Some other synonyms of Arum maculatum are also sometimes applied to this plant.); Ger. Indianische Aronswurz, Zehrwurz, Dreiblättriger Aron; Fr. Gouet à trois feuilles; Sp. Aro. *Corm*, Arum, Radix (Tubera) ari indici; acrid, carminative, expectorant.

182. ARISTOLÓCHIA, L. Birthwort; Heartwort. **Aristolochiaceae.**
The Greek name, "favoring child-birth". Syn. Endodeca, in part. Perennial herbs or vines with strangely-shaped flowers. About 180 species; 11 in U. S. See Corydalis.

a. **A. lónga** L. Southern Europe. Long Birthwort; Ger. Langer Osterluzei, Lange Hohlwurzel. *Rhizome* alterative, believed to facilitate parturition.

b. **A. macrophýlla** Lam. (A. Sipho L'Her). Pennsylvania to Georgia and Kansas. Dutchman's-pipe, Pipe-vine, Big Sarsaparilla, Wild Ginger*.

c. **A. Pistolóchia** L. Southern Europe. French or Spanish Birthwort; Ger. Französischer Osterluzei, Netzblatthohlwurzel. *Rhizome*, Rad. pistolochiae, Rad. aristolochiae polyrrhizæ. Properties and uses of (a).

d. **A. reticuláta** Nutt. Louisiana and Texas. Snake-root, Southern Serpentaria. *Rhizome*, **Serpentaria** U. S. P., in part, Serpentariæ rhizoma Br., in part. See (f).

e. **A. rotúnda** L. Southern Europe. Round Birthwort, Somerwort; Ger. Runder Osterluzei, Rund-Hohlwurzel, Gebärmutterswurzel. Properties of (a).

f. **A. Serpentária** L. (Endodeca Serpentaria Klotsch). New York to Michigan and southwards. Serpentaria, Virginia Snake-root, Snakeweed, (Snagrel, Sangrel, Sangree root), Serpentary, Pelican-flower; Ger. Virginische Schlangenwurzel; Fr. Serpentaire de Virginie (Codex), Vipérine de Virginie; Sp. Serpentaria de Virginia. *Rhizome and roots*, **Serpentaria** U. S. P., Serpentariæ rhizoma, Br., Rad. serpentariae (virginianæ), Rad. colubrina v. viperina. Stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, alterative.

183. ÁRNICA, L. - Arnica. - **Compositae.**
The classical name, perhaps a corruption of "Ptarmica". Syn. Doronicum, in part. Herbs, mostly with yellow flowers. About 25 species, northern hemisphere; 22 in U. S.

a. **A. montána** L. (D. Arnica R. Br.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Arnica, Leopard's-bane, Wolf's-bane, Mountain Tobacco; Ger. Wohlverleih, Arnika, Fallk aut, Gemsblume, Blutblume; Fr. Arnica (Codex), Arnique. *Flowers*, **Arnicae flores**, U. S. P., *rhizome and rootlets*, **Arnicae radix**, U. S. P., Arnicæ rhizoma, Br. *Leaves*, Folia Arnicæ, Herba doronici germanici. Irritant, nauseant, narcotic, vulnerary.

Indigenous species, having probably similar properties are (b) **A. alpina** Olin, (c) **A. acaúlis** (Walt.) B. S. P. (A. nudicaulis Ell.) and (d) **A. Chamissónis** Less. (A. mollis Hook.).

184. ARNÓSERIS, Gaertn. Lamb-Succory. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "lamb succory". Syn. Hyposeris, in part. Herb. One species.

a. **A. mínima** (L.) Dumort. (Hyposeris minima L., A. pusilla, Gaertn.). Western Europe, adv. in U. S. Lamb-succory, Dwarf Swine's or Hog's Succory, Dwarf Nipplewort.

185. ARÓNIA, Pers. Choke-berry, Choke Pear. **Pomaceae.** Name from "Aria", the Beam-tree. Syn. Mespilus, Pyrus, in part. Shrubs with berry-like pomes. Two species, both in U. S.

a. **A. arbutifólia** (L.) Ell. (P. arbutifolia L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Red Choke-berry or Choke-pear, Dog-berry tree. *Fruit* excessively astringent.

186. ARRACÁCIA, Bancr. 1826 (Arracacha). **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Velæa DC. 1830. Herbs, with fleshy aromatic roots. About 12 species, all American; 7 in southwestern U. S.

187. ARTEMÍSIA, L. Wormwood, Sage-brush. **Compositae.** Named for Artemisia, wife of Mausolus. Syn. Absinthium, in part. Aromatic bitter herbs or small shrubs. About 200 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 50 in U. S.

a. **A. Abrótanum** L. Southern Europe and western Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Southernwood, Abrotanum (Apple-rennie‡, Averoyne‡), Boy's-love, Kiss-me-quick-and-go, Lad-savour, Maiden's-ruin, Maid's-love, Old-man, Smelling-wood, Slovenwood, Sweet-Benjamin; Ger. Eberraute, Eherreiskraut, Gertwurz, Stabwurzel; Fr. Aurone Mâle, Citronelle (Codex); Sp. Abrotano. *Plant*, Herba abrotani, aromatic, bitter; odor lemon-like.

b. **A. Absínthium** L. (Absinthium vulgare Lam.). North Africa, Europe and northern Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Wormwood, (Warmot, Wormit, Weremod) Absinthium, Maderwort, Mingwort, Old-woman; Ger. Wermuth, Alsei, Wurmtod; Fr. Absinthe (grande), Aluyne (Codex); Sp. Ajenjos. *Tops and leaves*, **Absinthium**, U. S. P., Summitates absinthii; stimulant tonic, anthelmintic, narcotic.

c. **A. Abyssínica** Oliv. Abyssinia. Tshuking, Zerechtit. *Plant* aromatic bitter.

d. **A. Cína** Berg. Orient. See (m).

e. **A. Dracúnculus** L. Southern Europe and Asia, also widely cult. Tarragon (i. e. Dragon), Biting-dragon; Ger. Dragunbeifuss. Kaisersalat; Fr. Sp. Estragon. *Plant* anise-scented, used as a condiment.

f. **A. filifólia** Torr. Nebraska to Texas and Utah. Silvery Wormwood, Wormwood Sage, locally known as Southernwood.

g. **A. frígida** Wild. Minnesota to Idaho, south to Texas. Mountain Sage, Pasture Sage-brush, Wild Sage, Wormwood Sage, Sierra Salvia†. *Plant* aromatic, bitter, diaphoretic, febrifuge.

h. **A. glaciális** L. Switzerland. Silky Wormwood. This species, also (i) **A. mustellína** Vill. and (j) **A. spicáta** Wulf., both of the Swiss Alps, is used in the preparation of *absinthe. Flowering plant*, Herba absinthii alpini, Herba genippi albi; Ger. Weisser Genipp; Fr. Genipi vrai (Codex); stimulant, bitter, tonic.

k. **A. gnaphalódes** Nutt (A. Ludoviciana var. gnaphalodes T. & Gr.). Texas to western Ontario and westward. Western Mugwort, Prairie or Cudweed Mugwort, Western Sage. *Fruit* of this also of (l) **A. dracunculoídes** Pursh, used as food by Indians.

m. **A. Móxa** DC. China. Moxa plant. From the leaves are prepared Chinese moxa, used formerly as a cautery.

n. **A. pauciflóra** (Ledeb.) Weber (A. maritima var. pauciflora Ledeb., A. Lercheana. Kar. & Kir. A. maritima var. Stechmanniana Besser). Western Asia. This plant rather than (d), as formerly supposed, yields the Levant worm-seed. *The unexpanded flowers;* Levant, Aleppo or Alexandria Wormseed; **Santonic**, U. S. P., Flores (v. Anthodia) cinæ, Semen cinae, Semen contra s. sanctum s. santonici; Ger. Wurmsamen, Zittwersamen, Cinablüthen; Fr. Semen contra, Semencine, Barbotine (Codex); Sp. Yantónica. Anthelmintic. Source of Santonin.

o. **A. Póntica** L. Southern Europe to Central Asia. Roman Wormwood; Ger. Römischer oder Pontischer Wermuth; Fr. Absinthe Pontique ou petite (Codex). Properties of (b).

p. **A. tridentáta** Nutt. Nebraska to Colorado and westward. Sage-brush, Common Sage-brush, Sage-wood, Mountain Sage. This and other species, as (q) **A. arbúscula** Nutt. and (r) **A. trífida** Nutt., Dwarf Sage-brush, have properties of (g).

s. **A. vulgáris** L. Europe, northern Africa and Asia, nat. in U. S. Mugwort, (Muggert, Mogford), Common Mugwort, Apple-pie, Bulwand, Fat-hen*, Felon-herb, Green Ginger, Mugweed, Motherwort, Smotherwood, Sailor's Tobacco, Wormwood*; Ger. Beifuss, Jungfernkraut, Weiberkraut; Fr. Armoise (Codex), Couronne de Saint-jean; Sp. Artemisa. *Herb*, Herba artemisiæ, emmenagogue, antispasmodic. *Root* tonic, antispasmodic.

188. ARTOCÁRPUS, Forst. Breadfruit, etc. **Artocarpaceae.** From Greek, "bread fruit". Syn. Iridaps, Polyphema, Soccus, Rademachia, in part. Trees. About 60 species, warmer regions of Old World.

a. **A. incísa** L. (A. communis Forst., Iridaps Rima Commers, Soccus granosus Rumph., Rademachia incisa Thunb.). East Indies to Polynesia, cult. in all tropical countries. Breadfruit tree, Bread-tree; Fr. Rima, Arbre à pain. *Fruit* esculent.

b. **A. integrifólia** L. (Soccus major Rumph., Polyphema cauliflorum Lour.). East Indies. Jack-tree, Jaca- or Jak-tree. *Fruit*, Jack-fruit, esculent.

189. ÁRUM, S. - - Arum. - - **Araceæ.** The ancient Greek name. Acrid herbs. About 45 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **A. maculátum** L. Europe. Spotted Arum (Aron, Aaron), Adder's-root; Bobbins, Buckram, Cocky-baby, Cuckoo-babies, Cuckoo-pint, Dragon-root, Great (also Small) Dragon, Friar's-cowl, Gaglee, Bloody-man's-finger, Kings-and-queens, Lords-and-ladies, Lamb-lakins, Lily-grass, Mandrake*, Nightingales, Parson-and-clerk, Poison-berry, Quakers, Sago-plant, Schoolmasters, Snake's-meat, Starch-root, Wake-robin, Wild Lily; Ger. Pfaffenpint, Gefleckter Aronstab, Aronwurz, Zehrwurz; Fr. Arum, Gouet, Pied-de-veau (Codex). *Rhizome* (Corm), Rhizoma (Tubera) ari, Rad. dracontii minoris; Acrid, carminative, expectorant. Source of Portland Arrow-root.

190. ARÚNCUS, Adans. Goat's-beard. **Rosaceae.** The classical name. Syn. Spiræa, in part. Tall perennial herbs with flowers in panicled spikes. Two species, 1 in Japan, 1 circumpolar and in U. S.

191. ARUNDINÁRIA, Michx. Small Cane. **Gramineae.** Name Latin, "reed like". Bamboo-like grasses. About 24 species; 3 in U. S. See Bambusa (j) and (k).

a. **A. macrospérma** Michx. Southeastern U. S. Canebrake. Culms used for fishing-rods, etc.

192. ARÚNDO, L. - - Reed. - - **Gramineae.** Latin name of "reed" (properly Harundo). Tall reedy grasses. About 35 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. Dónax** L. Mediterranean region. Reed, Spanish Cane; Fr. Canne de Provence, Grand roseau (Codex). *Rhizome* diuretic, emmenagogue.

193. ASAGRAÉA, Lindl. 1839 (Asa Graya). **Liliaceae.** Named for the distinguished American botanist, Asa Gray. Syn. Schœnocaulon Gray, 1848, Skoinolon Raf.; Sabadilla, Helonias, Veratrum, in part. Scapose bulbous herbs. About 5 species, Florida to Venezuela; 2 in U. S.

a. **A. officinális** (Ch. & Sch.) Lindl. (Veratrum officinale Ch. & Sch., Schoenocaulon officinale Gray, Helonias officinalis Don, Sabadilla officinarum Brandt). Mexico to Venezuela. Cevadilla, Sabadilla, Indian Barley-caustic. *Seeds*, Sabadilla Br.; Ger. Sabadillsamen, Laüsekörner, Laüsesamen; Fr. Cévadille (Codex); Sp. Cebadilla; source of veratrine; insecticide.

194. ÁSARUM, L. Asarabacca, etc. **Aristolochiaceae.** The classical name. Stemless perennials with aromatic rhizomes. About 18 species, north temperate zone; 13 in U. S.

a. **A. Canadénse** L. Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger, Indian Ginger, False Coltsfoot, Vermont or Heart Snakeroot, Black or Coltsfoot Snakeroot, Colicroöt, Cat's-foot, Broad-leaved Asarabacca; Ger. Canadische Schlangenwurz, Indischer Ingwer; Fr. Asaret; Sp. Azaro. *Rhizome*, Asarum, U. S. P., Rad. asari canadensis; aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic; in large doses, irritant. Other American species having similar properties are (b) **A. arifólium** Michx., Virginia to Alabama, Halberd-leaved Asarum, (c) **A. caudátum** Lindl., California, (d) **A. micránthum** (Schuttlw.) Small, Virginia and N. Carolina, Large-flowered Asarum and (e) **A. Virgínicum** L., Virginia to Georgia, Virginia Asarum, Southern Wild Ginger, all three of these being called also Heart-leaf.

f. **A. Europáeum** L. Europe. Asarabacca, European Snakeroot, Foalfoot, Hazelwort, Public-house plant, Wild Nard; Ger. Haselwurz, Wilder Nard; Fr. Asarum, Cabaret (Codex). *Rhizome*, Rad. asari, Rad. nardi rusticæ (v. silvestris); Emetocathartic, sternutatory.

g. **A. Siebóldii** Miq. Japan. To-sai-shin. *Rhizome* aromatic, pungent.

195. ASCLÉPIAS, L. Silkweed, Milkweed. **Asclepiadaceae.** Greek name of a plant dedicated to Æsculapius. Perennial herbs, mostly with white milk-sap. About 85 species, mostly of New World; 49 in U. S. The species are called also Swallowwort.

a. **A. Curassávica** L. Tropical America. Bastard Ipecacuanha or Ipecac, Blood-flower, Blood-weed, Red-head. In Central America called Cancerillo or Ponchishuiz. *Herb* and *root*, irritant, emetic, alterative.

b. **A. incarnáta** L. Canada to Tennessee and Kansas. White Indian Hemp, Swamp Milkweed, Flesh-colored Swallowwort or Asclepias, Rose-colored Silkweed, Rose or Swamp Silkweed, Water Nerve-root; Ger. Fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurzel; Fr. Asclépiade incarnate. *Root* cardiac tonic, diuretic, anthelmintic.

c. **A. Syríaca** L. (A. Cornuti Dec.). Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. Silkweed, Common Silkweed or Milkweed, Silky Swallowwort, Virginian Silk, Wild Cotton; Ger Seidenpflanze; Fr. Asclépiade à la soie, Herbe à la ouate. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, sedative. *Milk sap* vulnerary.

d. **A. tuberósa** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Arizona and Minnesota. Pleurisy-root, Butterfly-weed, Canada-root, Indian Posy, Orange-root, Orange Swallowwort, Tuber-root, White-root, Wind-root, Yellow or Orange Milkweed; Ger. Knollige Schwalbenwurzel; Fr. Asclépiade tubereuse. *Root*, **Asclepias**, U. S. P.; diaphoretic, expectorant, carminative, in large doses emeto-cathartic.

196. ASCLEPIODÓRA. Gray. Milkweed. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "gift of Aesculapias". Syn. Anantherix, Asclepias, in part. Milky herbs resembling Asclepias. Five or six species, N. America; 2 in U. S.

197. ÁSCYRUM, L. St. Peter's-wort. **Hypericaceae.** From Greek, "not rough" Small smooth shrubby plants resembling Hypericum. About 6 species, N. America; 5 in U. S., mostly southern.

a. **A. hypericoídes** L. 1753 (A. Crux-Andreæ L. 1763). Eastern U. S. St. Andrew's-cross. *Root* resolvent.

198. ASÍMINA, Adans. - Papaw. - **Anonaceae.** From aboriginal name, *Assimin*. Syn. Anona (Annona), in part. Small trees or shrubs, some with edible fruits. About 8 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

a. **A. tríloba** (L.) Dunal (Anona triloba L.). New York to Michigan and southward. Papaw, Pawpaw, North American Papaw, Custard-apple, False Banana, Fetid-shrub; Fr. Asiminier. *Fruit* edible. *Seeds* emetic.

199. ASPÁRAGUS, L. Asparagus. **Convallariaceae.** The ancient Greek name of Persian origin. Perennial herbs with foliage consisting of minute branchlets. About 100 species, Old World.

a. **A. officinális** L. Europe, everywhere cult. as a food-plant. Asparagus, (Sparagus, Sperage) Sparrow-grass‡, Grass, Paddock-cheese; Ger. Spargel; Fr. Asperge (Codex); Sp. Esparraguera. *Shoots*, Asparagi turiones, used as food. *Rhizome*, Radix asparagi, Rad. atticis, like the shoots, actively diuretic, cardiac stimulant.

b. **A. scáber** Brign. (A. amarus DC., A. marinus Reich.). Southern Europe. Bitter Asparagus. Properties of (a). "Johnson's Syrup" was made from this plant.

200. ASPERÚGO, L. German Madwort. **Boraginaceae.** From Latin, "rough". A small rough-hispid herb. One species.

a. **A. procúmbens** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. German Madwort, Catch-weed, Great Goose-grass, Small Wild Bugloss. *Plant* diaphoretic, vulnerary.

201. ASPÉRULA, L. Woodruff, etc. **Rubiaceae.** From Latin, "roughish". Perennial herbs with whorled leaves. About 80 species, Old World.

a. **A. cynánchica** L. Europe to Asia Minor. Quinsywort, Squinancy, Herb-of-vine, Shepherd's Bedstraw. *Plant* formerly used externally in quinsy.

b. **A. odoráta** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Sweet Woodruff (Woodrip, Woodrowel, Woodrowe), Sweet Hairhoof, Sweet-grass, Hay-plant, Mugwet, Mugget, Rock-weed, Star-grass; Ger. Waldmeister, Herzfreude, Sternleberkraut; Fr. Aspérule. *Herb*, Herba asperulæ, H. matrisilvæ, H. hepaticæ stellatæ, H. cordialis; contains coumarin; diuretic, deobstruent, hepatic stimulant.

202. ASPICÁRPA, Rich. Aspicarpa. **Malpighiaceae.** From Greek, "shield fruit". Low shrubs. About 5 species, Mexico and its borders; 2 in U. S.

203. ASPIDOSPÉRMA, Mart. & Zucc. Quebracho. **Apocynaceæ.** From Greek, "shield seed". Trees. About 55 species, S. America.

a. **A. Quebrácho-blanco** Schlecht. Argentine Republic. Quebracho (i. e. axe-breaking), Quebracho blanco. *Bark*, **Aspidosperma**, U. S. P.. Cortex aspidospermatis quebracho. Tonic, antispasmodic, especially in asthma.

204. ASPLÉNIUM, L. Spleenwort. **Polypodiaceae.** A cosmopolitan genus of ferns of about 350 species; 21 in U. S. The following have been used in place of Adiantum, q. v.

a. **A. Adiantum-nígrum** L. Europe, Asia and Oceanica. Black Maiden-hair, Black-oak Fern, Petty Fern.

b. **A. Filix-foémina** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, (Common in U. S.). Female Fern, Lady Fern, Backache Brake.

c. **A. Ruta-murária** L. Europe and widely distributed (Eastern U. S.). White Maidenhair, Wall-rue Spleenwort, Stone-rue, Rue Fern, Tentwort, Wall-pie.

d. **A. Trichómanes** L. Widely distributed (U. S.). Maidenhair Spleenwort, English Maidenhair, Waterwort.

205. ASTÉPHANUS, R. Br. Astephanus. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "crownless", alluding to the stamens. Undershrubs or climbers. About 30 species, warmer regions of Africa and America; 1 in U. S.

206. ÁSTER, L. - Aster. - **Compositae.** The Greek name, "star"-flower. Perennial, rarely annual, herbs, the characteristic wild flower of late fall. About 250 species, most abundant in N. America; 125 in U. S. The Indian name is It-brings-the-frost. Local names in America are Frost-flower, Good-bye-summer, Daisy (Ohio). The following among the common species of the eastern U. S. have special names, but these are not restricted in popular usage to the respective species.

a. **A. cordifólius** L. Blue Wood-aster, Bee-weed, Tongue.

b. **A. dumósus** L. Rice-button Aster.

c. **A. ericoídes** L. White Heath-aster, White Rosemary, Dog-fennel*, Marc's-tail, Michaelmas Daisy*, Scrub-brush.

d. **A. hirsuticaúlis** Lind. Old-field Sweet, Old Virginia Stick-weed, White-devil, Wire-weed.

e. **A. Lowrieánus** Porter. Bee-weed, Blue-devil.

f. **A. multiflórus** Ait. White or Dense-flowered Wreath-aster, Fall-flower.

g. **A. Novæ-Ángliæ** L., New England Aster, Michaelmas Daisy*.

h. **A. puníceus** L. Red-stalk or Purple-stem Aster, Early Purple Aster; Cocash, Meadow Scabish, Swan-weed, Squaw-weed*. *Root* stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

i. **A. Tradescánti** L. Michaelmas Daisy, Blue Camomile, Blue Daisy.

207. ASTÍLBE, Hamilton. Astilbe. **Saxifragaceæ.** From Greek, "without brightness". Perennial herbs with large decompound leaves. About 7 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. biternáta** (Vent.) Brit. (Tiarella biternata Vent. A. decandra D. Don). Southeastern U. S. False Goat's-beard.

208. ASTRÁGALUS, L. Milk-vetch, etc. **Papilionaceæ.** Greek name of a leguminous plant. Herbs or more or less shrubby Vetch-like plants. About 1000 species, most abundant in northern Asia; 300 in U. S.

a. **A. Baéticus** L. Southern Europe. Swedish Coffee; Ger. Stragalkaffee. *Seeds*, a substitute for coffee.

b. **A. crassicárpus** Nutt. (A. caryocarpus Ker, A. carnosus Pursh). Manitoba to Texas and Colorado. Ground Plum, Buffalo Apple, Buffalo Bean, Buffalo Pea. *Fleshy legumes* edible. See (o).

c. **A. crotaláriae** (Benth.) A. Gray. California. California Loco-weed, Loco-plant, Crazy-weed. Plant poisonous to stock. See (p).

d. **A. exscápus** L. Europe. *Root* mucilaginous, diuretic.

e. **A. glycyphýllos** L, Europe and northern Asia. Wild Licorice (Liquorice), Licorice Vetch. *Leaves* and *seeds* have a sweet taste, diuretic.

f. **A. gúmmifer** Labil. Syria. Tragacanth shrub, Goat's-thorn. *Gummy exudate*, Tragacanth, *not* to be pronounced trajacanth; Syrian Tragacanth, Goat's-thorn gum, Hog-gum, **Tragacantha**, U. S. P., Br., Gummi tragacantha; Ger. Traganth, Fr. Gomme adragante (Codex); Sp. Goma tragacanta. Demulcent. Gum tragacanth is produced also by (g) **A. adscéndens** Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (h) **A. brachycályx** Fischer, Central Asia; (i) **A. Créticus** Lam., Greece; (j) **A. cylléneus** Bois. & Held.; (k) **A. microcéphalus** Willd., Asia Minor; (l) **A. pycnócladus** Bois. & Hsk., Persia; (m) **A. stromátodes** Bunge, Syria; (n) **A. vérus** Olivier, Persia.

o. **A. Mexicánus** A. DC. (A. trichocalyx Nutt., not Trautv.). Illinois to Nebraska and Texas. Ground Plum, Prairie Apple. *Fleshy legumes* edible. See (b).

p. **A. mollíssimus** Torr. Nebraska to Texas. Texas Loco-weed, Loco plant, Woolly Loco-weed, Crazy-weed, Rattle-weed. This as well as (c) and some other species produce in horses and other animals peculiar intoxicating effects. See also Spiesia Lamberti.

209. ASTRÁNTIA, L. - Astrantia. - **Umbelliferae.** Herbs. About 10 species, Europe and western Asia.

a. **A. májor** L. Europe. Black Sanicle, Imperial Masterwort, Black or Bastard Hellebore; Fr. Radiaire, Sanicle femelle. *Root*, Rad. imperatoriae nigræ; aromatic, alterative, astringent.

210. ASTROCÁRYUM, G. W. Meyer. Astrocaryum. **Sabalaceæ.** From Greek, "star fig". Thorny palms. About 35 species, tropical America.

a. **A. vulgáre** Mart. S. America. *Fruit*, source of Tucum oil.

211. ATAÉNIA, Endl. Ataenia. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "without fillet". Syn. Carum, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

a. **A. Gaírdneri** H. & A. (C. Gairdneri Benth.). Wyoming to Washington and California. *Tuberous roots*, called *yamp*, used by the Indians for food, as are those of the Californian (b) **A. Kellógii** (A. Gray) Greene (C. Kelloggii Gray).

212. ATHAMÁNTA, L. Candia Carrot. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Libanotis, in part. Herbs. About 18 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **A. Creténsis** L. (Libanotis hirsuta Roehl.). Mediterranean region. Cretan Carrot, Candia Carrot; Fr. Daucus de Crète (Codex). *Seed* aromatic, carminative, diuretic.

213. ATHEROSPÉRMA, Labil. Sassafras*. **Monimiaceæ.** Aromatic trees. Four species, Australia to S. America.

a. **A. moschátum** Labil. Australia and Tasmania. Tasmanian Sassafras tree. *Bark* tonic, astringent, aromatic with nutmeg-like odor. See Doryphora.

214. ATHÝSANUS, Greene. Athysanus. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "without fringe". Slender annual. One species, California.

215. ATRÁCTYLIS, L. Atractylis. **Compositae.** Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs. About 20 species, Mediterranean region to China.

a. **A. gummífera** L. Southern Europe. Fr. Chaméléon blanc. *Exudate* sold in Greece as pseudo-mastich or acantho-mastich.

216. ATRÁGENE, L. Virgin's-bower*. **Ranunculaceae.** Greek name for some vine. Syn. Clematis, in part. Perennial climbers with showy flowers. About 4 species, northern U. S.

a. **A. Americána** Sims (C. verticillaris DC.). British America south to Virginia and Minnesota. Purple Virgin's-bower, Mountain or Whorl-leaved Clematis.

217. ATRICHÓSERIS, A. Gray. - - **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "bald Succory". One species in western U. S.

218. ÁTRIPLEX, L. Orach, Salt-bush. **Chenopodiaceae.** The ancient Greek name, "not nourishing". Syn. Calligonum, in part. Plants resembling Chenopodium, many growing in saline soil and so valuable as fodder plants. About 130 species, cosmopolitan; 56 in U. S.

a. **A. canéscens** (Pursh) James (C. canescens Pursh). S. Dakota to Mexico and California. Bushy Atriplex, Cenizo.

b. **A. halimoídes** Lind., (c) **A. Muélleri** Benth. and (d) **A. nummulária** Lind. are among the most valuable "Salt-bushes" of Australia.

e. **A. hastáta** L. Europe and northeastern N. America. Halberd-leaved Orach, Lamb's-quarters, Fat-hen, Hard-iron. *Plant* sometimes used as a pot herb.

f. **A. horténsis** L. Asia and cult., especially in Europe. Garden Orach (Orache, Orage, Arach, Areche), Mountain Spinach, Bonny-dame, Butter-leaves; Fr. Arroche. *Plant* used as Spinach; *seeds* emetic.

219. ÁTROPA, L. - Belladonna, etc. - **Solanaceae.** Name from that of one of the Fates of Greek mythology. Poisonous herbs. About 4 species, Europe, Asia and S. America.

a. **A. Belladónna** L. Southern Europe to central Asia. Deadly Nightshade, Belladonna (i. e. beautiful lady, perhaps from effect on the pupil of the eye), Banewort, Death's-herb, Doft-berry, Dway-berry, Dwale, Great Morel, Jacob's-ladder*, Manicou, Mad, Mekilwort, Poison Black Cherry, Sleeping Nightshade; Ger. Tollkirsche, Wolfskirche, Tollkraut; Fr. Belladone (Codex), Morelle furieuse. *Leaves*, **Belladonnæ folia**, U. S. P., Br; Folia belladonnæ, P. G. *Root*, **Belladonnæ radix**, U. S. P., Br. Deliriant narcotic, mydriatic, anodyne. Contains atropine.

220. ATTÁLEA, H. B. K. Cohune Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae** Named for Attalus, king of Pergamum. Tall palms. About 30 species, tropical America.

a. **A. Cohúne** Mart. Honduras. Cohune, Cahoun or Corazo Palm. Fruit yields a fixed oil.

b. **A. funífera** Mart. Brazil. Bast Palm, Broom Palm, Pissaba. *Seed*, Coquilla-nut, used in turnery. *Leaf stalks* furnish fibre for cordage, known as Monkey-grass or Para-grass.

221. AVÉNA L. - - Oat. - - **Gramineae.** The ancient Latin name. About 50 species, mostly Old World; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. satíva** L. Widely cultivated as a cereal. Common Oats, (Awts, Woats, Wocks, Wots, Yaits, Yetts) Aits (Scotland) Hafer-corn, Haver, Haws; Ger. Hafer; Fr. Avoine (Codex). *Seed* esculent. Medicinal properties probably mythical.

222. AVERRHÓA, L. Tree-Sorrel. **Oxalidaceae.** Named for Averrhoes, Arabian naturalist, d. 1198. Small trees with Ash-like foliage and edible fruit. Two known species, China.

a. **A. Bilímbi** L. China, cult. in East Indies. Bilimbi tree (Bilimbing, Bilimby, Blimbing), Cucumber-tree. *Fruit* acid, used for pickles, confections, etc.

b. **A. Carámbola** L. China, cult. in East Indies. Carambola tree, Caramba. *Fruit* used for tarts, etc.

223. AVICÉNNIA, L. Mangrove.* **Verbenaceae.** Named for the Arabian Avicenna. Littoral trees with habit of Rhizophora. Two species; 1 in U. S.

a. **A. nítida** Jacq. Florida, West Indies to east Africa. Black Mangrove, Olive Mangrove, Blackwood, Courida. *Bark* astringent, used in tanning.

b. **A. officinális** L. New Zeland to Australia. White Mangrove, Manawa of the Maoris.

224. AYÉNIA, Lœfl. (Dayenia) - - **Sterculiaceae.** Herbs or shrubs. About 16 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

225. AZÁLEA, L. Azalea, Honeysuckle*. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "arid". Syn. Rhododendron, in part. Shrubs with large showy flowers. About 40 species, Asia and N. America; 6 in U. S.

a. **A. nudiflóra** L. (Rhododendron nudiflorum Torr.). Eastern U. S. to Texas. Wild Honeysuckle, Purple or Early Honeysuckle, Purple or Pink Azalea, Election Pink, Swamp Pink, Pinkster-flower. A parasitic fungus on it is known as Swamp Apple, May Apple, Honeysuckle Apple, Swamp Cheeses.

b. **A. viscósa** L. (Rhododendron viscosum Torr.). Eastern U. S. to Texas. Swamp Pink, Meadow Pink, Swamp Honeysuckle, White or Clammy Honeysuckle, Clammy Azalea, Spring-bloom. Var. **glauca** Michx. is Cinnamon Honeysuckle. [Other indigenous species are (c) **A. arboréscens** Pursh, Tree or Smooth Azalea, Smooth Honeysuckle; (d) **A. canéscens** Michx., Mountain or Hoary Azalea; (e) **A. lútea** L., Flame Azalea, Yellow Honeysuckle.]

226. BÁCCHARIS, L. Baccharis, Groundsel. **Compositae.** Greek name of an aromatic plant. Diœcious shrubs with small flower heads. About 275 species, all American; 20 in U. S.

a. **B. halimifólia** L. Eastern and southern U. S. near sea-board, also West Indies. Groundsel tree, Groundsel bush, Pencil-tree, Cotton-seed tree, Plowman's Spikenard. *Plant* aromatic, demulcent.

b. **B. piluláris** DC. California. Kidney-root. *Plant*, diuretic.

227. BAÉRIA, Fisch. & Mey. Baeria. **Compositae.** Named for Karl Ernst von Baer, Russian naturalist. Syn. Dichæta, Burrielia, in part. Mostly annual, with yellow flowers. About 23 species, all of California.

228. BÁHIA, Lag. - Bahia. - **Compositae.** Named for J. F. Bahi, Spanish botanist. Syn. Trichophyllum, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs with yellow flowers. About 16 species, all American; 12 in U. S.

229. BAILÉYA, Harv. & Gray. Baileya. **Compositae.** Named for Jacob Whitman Bailey, American microscopist. Floccose-woolly herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.

230. BALLÓTA, L. Black Horehound, etc. **Labiatae.** The ancient Greek name, "rejected", i. e. by cattle. Perennial hairy herbs, some shrubby. About 25 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **B. nígra,** L. (B. fœtida Lam.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Black Horehound, Hairhound, Black Archangel, Dunny Nettle; Fetid, Stinking or Bastard Horehound, Henbit, Stinking-Roger; Ger. Schwarzer Andorn, Gemeine Ballote; Fr. Marube noir, Marube fétide. *Flowering herb*, H. ballotæ, H. marubii nigri v. fœtidi, antispasmodic, anthelmintic.

231. BALSAMORHÍZA, Hook. Balsam root. **Compositae.** From Greek, "balsam root". Syn. Kalliactis, Espeletia, Buphthalmum, Helianthus, in part. Perennials with fleshy balsamic roots. Ten species, all of western U. S.

a. **B. sagittáta** (Pursh) Nutt. (Buphthalmum sagittatum Pursh, E. sagittata Nutt. Includes also B. helianthoides Nutt.). Colorado and northwestward. *Roots* of this and some other species, notably (b) **B. incána** Nutt. used as food by the aborigines.

232. BAMBÚSA, Schb. (Bambos, Bambus). Bamboo. **Gramineae.** From vernacular, East Indies. Gigantic grasses. About 80 species, natives of warm countries.

a. **B. vulgáris** Schrad. India, now nat. in all tropical countries. Common Bamboo. Uses innumerable.

The following are among the numerous species known as Bamboo; (b) **B. arundinácea** Willd., Thorny Bamboo of India; (c) **B. áspera** Schult. (120 ft.), East Indies; (d) **B. Brandísii** Munro (120 ft.), Tenasserim and Pegu; (e) **B. Balcóoa** Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Assam; (f) **B. polymórpha** Munro (80 ft.), Burma; (g) **B. spinósa** Roxb. (100) ft.), Bengal; (h) **B. Túlda** Roxb. (70 ft.), Bengal to Burma.

Bamboos belonging to other genera are (i) **Anthrosty lídium excélsum** Griseb. (80 ft.), West Indies; (j) **Arundinaria acumináta** Munro (20 ft.), Mexico; (k) **Arundinária tesseláta** Munro, (20 ft.), S. Africa (see also **191**); (l) **Cephalostáchyum pergrácile** Munro (40 ft.), Burma; (m) **Chúsquea simplicifióra** Munro (80 ft.), Panama; (n) **Dendrocálamus Hamiltóni** Nees (60 ft.), Himalayas; (o) **Gigantóchloa heterostáchya** Munro (30 ft.), Malacca; (p) **Guádua refrácta** Munro (30 ft.), Brazil; (q) **Meróstachys Claussèni** Munro, (80 ft.), Brazil; (r) **Nástus Bourbónicus** Gmel. (50 ft.), Bourbon, (s) **Oxytenanthéra Abyssínica** Munro (50 ft.), Abyssinia to Angola; (t) **Phyllóstachys nígra** Munro, (25 ft.), China and Japan; (u) **Planótia nóbilis** Munro, New Granada, (v) **Pseudostachyum polymórphum** Munro (very tall), Himalayas, (w) **Schizostáchyum Blúmei** Nees, Java.

233. BÁPHIA, Afzel. Camwood. **Papilionaceae.** Trees. About 10 species, all African.

a. **B. nítida** Lodd. Western Africa. Camwood, Barwood. *Wood* yields a red dye.

234. BAPTÍSIA, Vent. Wild Indigo. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, a "dye" plant. Syn. Sophora, Podalyria, Crotalaria, in part. Perennial herbs with showy yellow, white or blue flowers. About 16 species, all of eastern and southern U. S. and Mexico.

a. **B. austrális** (L.) R. Br. (S. australis L.). Southeastern U. S. Blue, Wild or False Indigo, Blue Rattle-bush.

b. **B. tinctória** (L.) R. Br. (S. tinctoria L., P. tinctoria Michx.) Ontario to Minnesota and Louisiana. Yellow or American Indigo, Indigo-weed, Yellow or Indigo Broom, Clover Broom, Broom Clover, Horse-fly weed, Shoo-fly, Rattle-bush; Ger. Baptisie, Wilder Indigo, Pferdfliegenstrauch; Fr. Indigo sauvage. *Root* alterative, emeto-cathartic, antiseptic.

235. BARBÁREA, R. Br. Winter Cress. **Cruciferae.** Dedicated to St. Barbara. Syn. Erysimum, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 10 species, 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **B. Barbárea** (L.) MacM. (E. Barbarea L., B. vulgaris R. Br.) Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Winter-cress, Land-cress, Herb Barbara, Cassabully, Bitter or Rocket Cress, French or Normandy Cress, St. Barbara's Cress, Yellow Rocket, Winter or Wound Rocket, Yellow Scurvy-grass, Hedge Mustard, St. Barbara's herb; Ger. Winterkresse, Winterbrunnenkresse; Fr. Herbe de Ste. Barbe. *Plant* antiscorbutic, sometimes used for salad.

b. **B. praécox** (J. E. Sm.) R. Br. (E. præcox. J. E. Sm.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Early Winter-cress, Belle Isle Cress, Land Cress. Properties of (a).

236. BARÓSMA, Willd. 1809 (Baryosma). Buchu. **Rutaceae.** From Greek, of "heavy odor". Syn. **Bucco,** Wendl., 1808, Parapetalifera, Wendl. 1808, Diosma, in part. Strong-scented evergreen shrubs. About 15 species, southern Africa.

a. **B. betulína** (Thunb.) Bart. & Wend. (D. betulina Thunb., D. crenata DC., Bucco betulina R. & Sch.). Southern Africa. Buchu, Short Buchu; Ger. Bukko; Fr. Buchu, Bucco (Codex). *Leaves* (of this and the following), **Buchu,** U. S. P., Buchu folia, Br., Fol. barosmæ v. diosmæ v. buchu v. bucco. Stimulant diuretic, stomachic.

b. **B. crenuláta** (L.) Hook. (D. crenulata L., B. crenata Kze. D. odorata DC., D. latifolia Lodd.). Southern Africa. Same names and properties as (a).

c. **B. serratifólia** (Curt.) Willd. (D. serratifolia Curt.). Long-leaf Buchu, Long Buchu. Properties of (a), but containing less volatile oil.

237. BARTLÉTTIA, A. Gray. Bartlettia. **Compositae.** Named for J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner Mexican Boundary Survey. Slender winter annual with yellow flowers. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

238. BARTÓNIA, Muhl. Bartonia. **Gentianaceae.** Named for Prof. B. S. Barton, of Philadelphia, d. 1815. Syn. Centaurella, Sagina†, in part. Slender, almost leafless annuals or biennials. Two or three species, eastern U. S.

a. **B. Virgínica** (L.) B. S. P. (Sagina Virginica L., B. tenella Willd.). Eastern U. S. Yellow Bartonia, Screwstem.

239. BÁRTSIA, L. Bartsia. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for John Bartsch, Prussian botanist, d. 1738. Perennial herbs, some parasitic. About 6 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

240. BÁSSIA, Koenig. Mahwa, etc. **Sapotaceae.** Named for Ferdinand Bassi, Italian botanist, d. 1774. Syn. Butyrospermum, Illipe, in part. Trees. About 25 species, India and East Indies.

a. **B. butyrácea** Roxb. India. Indian Butter-tree, Phulwara. *Seeds* yield a tallow-like fat, Fulwa butter.

b. **B. latifólia** Roxb. (Illipe latifolia Muell.). Bengal. Mahwa tree (Mahwah), Mohwa tree. *Fleshy flowers* saccharine, used as food. *Seeds* yield Mahwa butter.

c. **B. longifólia** L. East Indies. Illupi, Elloopa, Meetru. *Flowers* esculent. *Seeds* yield elloopa oil. *Bark* astringent, antipruritic.

d. **B. Párkii** G. Don. (Butyrospermum Parkii Kotschy (Kew), the preferable name). Tropical Africa. Shea tree, African Butter tree. *Seeds* yield a solid fat called Shea butter, Galam butter or Bambuk butter.

241. BÁTIS, L. Jamaica Saltwort or Samphire. **Batidaceae.** Maritime shrub, probably a single species, N. America to Philippine Islands (U. S.).

242. BATRÁCHIUM, S. F. Gray. Water Crowfoot. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "frog plant", alluding to the habitat. Syn. Ranunculus, in part. Aquatic herbs with white flowers. About 20 species; 4 in U. S.

a. **B. trichophýllum** (Chaix) Bossch. (R. trichophyllus Chaix, R. aquatilis var. trichophyllus Gray). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to North Carolina and California. White Water-crowfoot, Green Eel-grass, Pickerel-weed*, Water Milfoil*.

243. BAUHÍNIA, L. St. Thomas' tree, etc. **Caesalpinaceae.** Named for the brothers Jean and Gaspard Bauhin, Swiss botanists, d. 1613 and 1624, the suggestion coming from the two-lobed leaves. Woody climbers, shrubs or trees. About 180 species, tropical regions.

a. **B. tomentósa** L. India and tropical Africa. St. Thomas' tree (flowers spotted with the martyr's blood). *Buds* and *leaves* used in dysentery.

b. **B. variegáta** L. China and East Indies. Mountain Ebony. *Bark* astringent.

244. BÉBBIA, Greene. - Bebbia. - **Compositae.** Named for M. S. Webb, American botanist, nineteenth Century. Syn. Carphephorus, in part. Suffruticose herb with fragrant golden-yellow blossoms. One species, southwestern U. S.

245. BEGÓNIA, L. Begonia, Elephant's-ear. **Begoniaceae.** Named for Gov. Begon of San Domingo, 17th Century. Ornamental herbs with oblique leaves, flowers commonly waxlike and rose-colored. Many species cult. in gardens.

246. BEJÁRIA, Mutis (Befaria). Bejaria. **Ericaceae.** Named for Prof. Bejar, botanist of Cadiz. Shrubs. About 20 species, New World, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

247. BELLÍNIA, Roem. & Schult. Bellinia.. **Solanaceae.** One species in U. S. (Heller).

248. BÉLLIS, L. - - Daisy. - - **Compositae.** The Latin name, "pretty". Low herbs. About 25 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. perénnis** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Garden Daisy (Dazeg), English or European Daisy, Dicky Daisy, Dog-Daisy (north England), Childing Daisy, Bairnwort, Banwort, Bennert, Bone-flower, Bonewort, Bruise-wort, Consound, Catposy‖, Cockiloorie‖, Gowan (Scotland), Ewe Gowan, May Gowan, Gowlan, Hen-and-chickens, Maple-flower, Margaret; Ger. Masliebenblume; Fr. Marguerite. *Leaves* formerly reputed vulnerary.

249. BELOPHÉRONE, Nees. Belopherone. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "pointed dart". Syn. Jacobinia, Sericographis, in part. Shrubby plants with red flowers. About 40 species, tropical America; 1 in California.

250. BÉNZOIN, Fabric. 1763. Spice-bush. **Lauraceae.** Name from gum benzoin. Syn. Euosmus, Nutt. 1818; Laurus, Lindera in part. Aromatic shrubs or trees. About 7 species, N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **B. Bénzoin** (L.) Coulter (Laurus Benzoin L., Lindera Benzoin Blume, B. odoriferum Nees.). Ontario to N. Carolina and Kansas. Spice-bush, Benjamin-bush, Wild Allspice, Feverbush, Spice-wood, Snap wood; Ger. Benzoelorbeer; Fr. Laurierbenzoin; *Bark* and *twigs*, stimulant, diaphoretic, febrifuge, anthelmintic. *Fruit* carminative, condiment.

b. **B. melissæfólium** (Walt.) Nees. (Laurus melissæfolia Walt., Lindera mellissæfolia Blume). Missouri to Florida. Hairy Spice-bush, Spice-wood, Jove's-fruit.

251. BÉRBERIS, L. Barberry. **Berberidaceae.** Latin name, from Arabic. Shrubs with yellow wood and often spiny leaves. About 75 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 14 in U. S.

a. **B. aristáta** Roxb. India. Indian Barberry, Ruswut, Rusat. *Root bark* used as a tonic, as is that of (b) **B. Asiática** Roxb. and of (c) **B. Lycium** Royle.

d. **B. Aquifólium** Pursh. (Berberis repens Lindl., Mahonia repens Don.). Rocky Mountains. U. S. and British Columbia. Oregon Grape, Rocky Mountain Grape, Holly-leaved Barberry, California Barberry, Trailing Mahonia. [According to some botanists B. repens is a distinct and smaller species. (d) **B. nervósa** Pursh. is probably not distinguished from these by collectors of the roots.] *Root* (sometimes called Grape-root) bitter tonic, alterative.

e. **B. vulgáris** L. Europe and Western Asia, nat. in U. S. Barberry; Common European or Garden Barberry, Barbaraune, Guild-tree, Jaundice-berry, Pepperidge-bush (England), Piperidge (corrupted from Berberis) Peprage, Sow-berry, Wood-sow, Wood-sour, Wood-sore; Ger. Berberitze, Saurach; Fr. Berberis, Épine-vinette (Codex), Vinettier; Sp. Berberos. *Bark of root* tonic, aperient; contains berberine, as in other species. *Leaves* antiscorbutic. *Fruit*, called *Rilts*, refrigerant, esculent.

252. BERCHÉMIA, Neck. Supple-jack. **Rhamnaceæ.** Name unexplained, Climbing or erect shrubs. About 15 species, all but one of Asia and tropical Africa; 1 in U. S.

253. BÉRGIA, L. - Bergia. - **Elatinaceae.** Named for P. J. Bergius, Swedish naturalist, d. 1790. Unimportant herbs, some suffrutescent. About 15 species, mostly Old World; 1 in U. S.

254. BERGÍNIA, Harvey. Berginia. **Acanthaceae.** Named for M. Bergin of Dublin. A low shrubby plant. One species, southwestern U. S.

255. BERLANDIÉRA, DC. Berlandiera. **Compositae.** Named for J. Berlandier, Swiss botanist. Perennial woolly herbs with rather large flower-heads (yellow). About 5 species, Mexican border; 4 in U. S.

256. BERNÁRDIA, Houst. Bernardia. **Euphorbiaceae.** Shrubs or herbs. About 30 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

257. BERTHOLLÉTIA, Humb. & Bonp. **Lecythidaceae.** Named for Claude Louis Berthollet, French chemist, d. 1822. Syn. Bertholetia. Tall trees. One or two species, S. America.

a. **B. excélsa** Humb. & Bonp. Northern S. America. Juvia tree, Castanhiero de Para. *Seeds*, Brazil-nuts, Para-nuts, Cream-nuts, Nigger-toes, Castana-nuts; Fr. Chataigne du Brésil; esculent, abounding in oil.

258. BÉRULA, Hoffm. Water-Parsnip. **Umbelliferæ.** From Latin name of water-cress. Syn. Sium, in part. One species.

a. **B. erécta** (Huds.) Coville (S. erectum Huds., S. angustifolium L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Illinois and California. Cut-leaved or Lesser Water-parsnip, Narrow-leaved or Creeping Water-parsnip.

259. BÉTA, L. - - Beet. - - **Chenopodiaceæ.** The Latin name. Herbs with fleshy roots. About 15 species, Europe, temperate Asia and Africa.

a. **B. vulgáris** L. Southern Europe, now generally cultivated. Beet, Beet-radish, Beetrave, Beetraw, Beetrie (Scotland), var. **macrorrhiza** is Mangel-wurzel. (There are many named

varieties, those used for manufacture of sugar being distinguished as Sugar beets); Ger. Runkelrübe, Zuckerrübe, Fr. Bettarave. *Fleshy roots* esculent, rich in sugar. *Leaves* used as a pot herb. [The wild **B. marítima** L., now regarded as the same species, is called Wild Spinach.]

260. BETÓNICA, L. - Betony. - **Labiatae.** The Latin name of Wood Betony. Syn. Stachys, in part. Herbs resembling Stachys. About 12 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **B. officinális** L. (Stachys Betonica Benth.). Southern Europe, adv. U. S. Wood Betony, Bishop's-wort, Herb Christopher*, Wild Hop, Lousewort; Ger. Zehrkraut, Betonie; Fr. Betoine (Codex). *The blossoming plant,* Herba betonicæ, H. veronicæ purpureæ, formerly reputed febrifuge, etc.

261. BÉTULA, L. - - Birch. - - **Betulaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Trees, some with white papery cortex. About 35 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 9 in U. S.

a. **B. álba** L. Northern Asia and Europe. White Birch, European White Birch, Lady Birch?, Birke, Make-peace, Ribbon-tree; Ger. Birke; Fr. Bouleau. Source of Birch Tar or *daggett,* used in making Russian leather. *Empyreumatic oil,* Oleum rusci, Oleum betulinum v. moscovitum, antiseptic and vulnerary.

b. **B. léuta** L. Ontario to Florida. Sweet Birch, Cherry Birch, Black Birch, Spice Birch, River or Mahogany Birch, Mountain Mahogany. *Branches* and *foliage* yield an oil, sold as oil of wintergreen.

c. **B. papyrífera** Marsh. (B. papyracea Ait.). British America and northern U. S. Canoe Birch, Paper Birch, American White Birch, Silver Birch, Bolean Birch, Spool-wood. *Bark* used for many purposes.

Other indigenous species are (d) **B. lútea** Michx. f., Yellow Birch; Gray, Silver or Swamp Birch; (e) **B. nígra** L., River Birch; Red, Black or Water Birch; (f) **B. occidenális** Hook., Western Red Birch; Black, Cherry, Gray, Sweet or Water Birch of the far west; (g) **B. populifólia** Marsh (B. alba var. populifolia Spach), the true American White Birch; Gray, Pin, Poverty or Old-field Birch, (a smaller tree than (c); (h) **B. púmila** L., Low Birch, also called Tag Alder†.

262. BICUCÚLLA, Adans. 1763. Ear-drops. **Fumariaceae.** From Latin, "double hooded". Syn. Diclytra, Borck. 1797, (Dielytra), Dicentra, Bernh. 1833; Fumaria, Corydalis, in part. Herbs with dissected leaves and racemes of showy flowers. About 14 species, N. America and western Asia; 8 in U. S.

a. **B. Canadénsis** (Goldie) Millsp. (C. Canadensis Goldie, Diclytra Canadensis DC., Dicentra Canadensis Walp., C. formosa Auct. not DC.). Ontario to Kentucky and Missouri. Turkey Corn, Squirrel Corn, Turkey Pea, Staggerweed, Colic-weed, Wild Hyacinth, Diclytra, Fumitory. *Tubers,* Corydalis, tonic*, diuretic, alterative.

b. **B. cucullária** (L.) Millsp. (Diclytra cucullaria DC. Dielytra cucullaria T. & G., Dicentra cucullaria Torr.). Northern U. S. Dutchman's-breeches, Little-boy's-breeches, Kitten's-breeches, Breeches-flower Indian-boys-and-girls, Monkshood*, White Ear-drop, Soldier's Cap, Colic-weed*, Boys-and-girls.

c. **B. exímia** (Ker.) Millsp. (Fumaria eximia Ker, Dicentra eximia Torr.). New York to Georgia. Wild Bleeding-heart, Staggerweed, Turkey-corn.

d. **B. formósa** (DC) Howell. (C. formosa DC.). Pacific coast of U. S. California Bleeding-heart.

263. BÍDENS, D. Beggar-ticks, etc. **Compositae.** From Latin, "two toothed", of the achenes. Syn. Diodonta, Coreopsis, Helianthus†, in part. Coarse herbs, the achenes armed with barbed awns. About 60 species, widely distributed; 20 in U. S.

a. **B. aristósa** (Michx.) Brit. (C. aristosa Michx. B. aristata Muhl.) and other showy species of eastern U. S., as (b) **B. coronáta** (L.) Fisch., (c) **B. trichospérma** (Michx.) Brit., originally referred to Coreopsis, are called Tickseed Sunflower.

d. **B. Béckii** Torr. Canada to New Jersey and Missouri. Water Marigold.

e **B. bipinnáta** L. Eastern U. S. to Nebraska and Mexico, nat. in Europe. Spanish-needles. *Root and seed* emmenagogue, expectorant, used in hay asthma.

f. **B. cérnua** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Smaller or Nodding Bur-marigold, Baclin, Double-tooth, Pitchforks, Water Agrimony.

g. **B. frondósa** L. Canada and eastern to central U. S. Common Beggar-ticks, Stick-tight, Beggar-lice, Cow-lice, Harvest-lice, Cuckles, Cuckold, Devil's-pitchforks, Rayless Marigold, Common Bur-marigold. Most of these names are applied to other similar species.

h. **B. laévis** (L.) B. S. P. (H. laevis L., B. chrysanthemoides Michx.). Widely distributed in N. America. Brook Sunflower, Large or Smooth Bur-marigold.

i. **B. tripartíta** L. Europe. Swamp Beggar-ticks, Agrimony Water-hemp, Water Agrimony; Ger. Gelber Wasserhanf, Wasserdürrwurz, Fr. Chanvre aquatique. Properties of (e).

264. BIFÓRA, Hoffm. Bifora. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Atrema, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

265. BIGNÓNIA L. - Bignonia - **Bignoniaceae.** Named for Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XV. Woody climbers with showy flowers. About 150 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. alliácea** Lam. Guiana and West Indies. Garlic shrub. Fr. Liane à l'ail.

b. **B. crucígera** L. (B. capreolata L.). Virginia and Illinois to Florida. Tendrilled Trumpet-flower?, Cross-vine, Quarter-vine. *Root* alterative, detergent.

c. **B. nodósa** Manso, of Brazil is one of many plants known as Caroba. See Jacaranda.

266. BÍXA, L. - - Arnotta. - - **Bixaceae.** Shrubs with showy flowers and prickly capsules. One or two species, South America.

a. **B. Orellána** L. Tropical America, and commonly cult. in tropical countries. Arnotta tree. Fruit yields the coloring matter called Arnotta (Annatto, Annota, Anotto), Orellana, Orleana; Ger. Orlean; Fr. Rocou, Terra de la Nouvelle-Orleana; Sp. Achiotillo.

267. BLÉCHNUM, Presl. Blechnum. **Polypodiaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Ferns. About 40 species, New World to Australia; 1 in U. S.

268. BLENNOSPÉRMA, Less. Blennosperma. **Compositae.** From Greek, "mucus seed". Syn. Aphalus, Coniothele. Low annuals. Two species, one of Chili, one of California.

269. BLEPHARIPÁPPUS, Hook. Blepharipappus. **Compositæ.** From Greek, "eye-lash" and "pappus". Syn. Layia, Ptilonella, in part. Annual herbs with mostly showy flowers (white or yellow). About 17 species, Pacific border of U. S.

270. BLEPHÍLIA, Raf. Ohio Horsemint. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "eye-lash", alluding to ciliate calyx-teeth. Syn. Monarda, in part. Perennial herbs of mint-like odor. Two species, eastern U. S.

271. BLÉTIA, R. & P. Bletia. **Orchidaceae.** Terrestrial orchids, often highly ornamental. About 80 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

272. BLÍGHIA, Koenig. Blighia. **Sapindaceae.** Named for Capt. Bligh of H. M. S. Bounty. Syn. Akea, Akeesia; Cupania, in part. Trees. Two species, referred by many botanists to **Cupania;** tropical Africa.

a. **B. sápida** Koenig (C. sapida Voigt, Akea solitaria Stokes, Akeesia Africana Tussac). Western Africa, cult. in tropical countries. Akee tree. *Fruit* acidulous, edible.

273. BLÍTUM, L. Strawberry Blite. **Chenopodiaceae.** The Greek name of a salad plant. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. A pigweed-like plant with fleshy red fruit. One species.

a. **B. capitátum** L. (C. capitatum Asch.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Colorado. Strawberry Spinach, Indian Strawberry, Indian-paint. Plant used as a pot herb.

274. BLOOMÉRIA, Kellogg. Bloomeria. **Liliaceae.** Scapose herbs from a small corm. Four species in southwestern U. S.

275. BLÚMEA, DC. - Blumea. - **Compositae.** Named for Karl Ludwig Blume, botanist of Holland, d. 1862. Balsamic or aromatic plants, more than 100 species, mostly of tropical Asia.

a. **B. balsamífera** DC. China and Burma. Vernacular name Ngai. *Plant* yields Ngai Camphor.

276. BOEHMÉRIA, Jacq. Ramie, etc. **Urticaceae.** Named for G. R. Boehmer, German botanist, d. 1803. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 50 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. nívea** Gaud. Eastern Asia. Ramie, Rheea. Stems yield a strong white fibre from which the Chinese grass-cloth is made.

277. BOERHAÁVIA, L. (Boerhavia). - **Nyctaginaceae.** Named for Hermann Boerhaave, Dutch naturalist, d. 1729. Herbs. About 40 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 17 in U. S.

278. BOISDUVÁLIA, Spach. Boisduvalia. **Onagraceae.** Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

279. BOLÁNDRA, A. Gray. Bolandra. **Saxifragaceae.** Herbs. Two known species, Pacific coast, U. S.

280. BÓLDU, Adans. 1763 (Boldea, Boldus). **Monimiaceae.** From vernacular name, Chili. Syn. Peumus, Mol. 1782, Ruizzia, R. & P. 1794, Boldoa, Endl. not Cav. Fragrant evergreen shrub. One species.

a. **B. Bóldus** (Mol.) Lyons (Peumus Boldus Mol., R. fragrans R. & Pav., P. fragrans, Pers., Boldea fragrans, C. Gay). Chili. Boldo, Boldoa, Boldu; Fr. Boldo (Codex). *Leaves* tonic, antispasmodic, used for relief of catarrhal conditions.

281. BOLÉLIA, Raf. 1832. Bolelia. **Lobeliaceae.** A transliteration of Lobelia. Syn. Downingia, Torr. 1856. Herbs. About 15 species, New World; 12 in southwestern U. S.

282. BOLTÓNIA, L. Her. Boltonia. **Compositae.** Named for James Bolton, English botanist, 18th Century. Perennial herbs, with white, pink or purple flowers. Four or five species, all of U. S.

283. BOMÁREA, Mirb. Bomarea. **Amaryllidaceae.** Named for Valmont de Bomare, French naturalist, 18th Century. Twining plants. About 70 species, S. America and Mexico.

a. **B. édulis,** Her. Tropical America. Tubers esculent.

284. BORÁGO, L. - Borage. - **Boraginaceae.** The Latin name, "rough hairy". Hairy herbs with showy blue flowers. About 17 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **B. officinális** L. Levant, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Borage, Burrage, Bee-bread, Cool-tankard, Lang-de-beef, Starflower; Ger. Borasch, Boretsch; Fr. Bourrache (Codex); Sp. Borraja. *Herb* emollient, diuretic, febrifuge.

285. BORÁSSUS, L. Palmyra Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek name of palm fruit. Tall large Palms, two principal species, one of Asia one of Africa.

a. **B. flabéllifer** L. (B. flabelliformis Murr.). Southeastern Asia. Palmyra Palm, Fan Palm, Toddy Palm. Sap yields palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar (jaggery, whence Latin *saccharum*). *Young seedlings* esculent.

286. BORBÓNIA, L. Borbonia. **Papilionaceae.** Shrubs or suffrutescent herbs. About 30 species, mostly of southern Africa.

a. **B cordáta** L. S. Africa. *Leaves* used for tea.

287. BORRÍCHIA, Adans. Sea Ox-eye. **Compositae.** Named for Olaf Borrick. Danish botanist. Syn. Buphthalmum, in part. Fleshy littoral shrubs. About 5 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

a. **B. frutéscens** (L.) DC. (Buphthalmum frutescens L.). South eastern U. S. and West Indies. Sea Ox-eye, Jamaica Samphire. See Batis.

288. BOSCHNIÁKIA, C. A. Meyer. Boschniakia. **Orobanchaceæ.** Scaly herbs. Five known species, eastern Asia, Japan and N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **B. strobilácea** Gray. California. Squirrel's-grandfather.

289. BOSWÉLLIA, Roxb. Boswellia. **Burseraceae.** Named for John Boswell of Edinburgh. Trees. About 10 species, southern Asia and eastern Africa.

a. **B. Cartérii** Birdw., and probably other species of Arabia and Somali-land, yield the *gum resin,* Olibanum or Frankincense, Gummi-resina Olibanum, Thus; Ger. Weihrauch; Fr. Encens, Oliban (Codex); Sp. Incienso. Balsamic, antiseptic, vulnerary.

b. **B. Frereána** Birdw. Somali-land. *Gum-resin,* African or Oriental Elemi, Lubân Mayeti (Mati); used as a masticatory.

c. **B. papyrífera** Hochst. Abyssinia. *Gum resin* resembles that of (a).

d. **B. serráta** Roxb. (B. thurifera Coleb.). India. Salai tree. *Gum-resin,* Indian Olibanum, Gum Thus, Male incense, probably the *frankincense* of the ancients; used in India for incense.

290. **BOTRÝCHIUM,** Swz. Grape-fern. **Ophioglossaceæ.** From Greek word for a "cluster of grapes". Syn, Osmunda†, in part. Small fleshy ferns. About 12 species; 9 in U. S.

a. **B. Lunária** (L.) Swz. (O. Lunaria L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Moonwort, Moon Fern, Lunary, Plentage, Unshoe-the-horse, the first three of these names being sometimes extended to other species.

b. **B. Virginiánum** (L.) Swz. (O. Virginiana L., B. gracile Pursh.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Virginia Grape-fern½, Rattlesnake Fern, Indicator (Virginia), Hemlock-leaved Moonwort½.

291. **BOÚCHEA,** Cham. Bouchea. **Verbenaceae.** Named for Charles and Peter Bouché, gardeners of Berlin. Herbs, some shrubby. About 20 species, mostly African, a few in America and Asia; 3 in southwestern U. S.

292. **BOUCHÉTIA,** DC. Bouchetia. **Solanaceae.** Named for D. Bouchet, French botanist. Low perennial herb, a single species, Texas to Brazil.

293. **BOURDÓNIA,** Greene. Bourdonia. **Compositae.** Syn. Keerlia. Two species in western U. S.

294. **BOURRÉRIA,** P. Br. (Beurreria). **Boraginaceae.** Named for a Nuremberg apothecary, Bourrer. Syn. Crematomia, Miers, Ehretia, Pittonia, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 25 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

295. **BOUVÁRDIA,** Salisb. Bouvardia. **Rubiaceae.** Name for Dr. Bouvard of the Jardin du Roi, Paris. Ornamental shrubs. About 50 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

296. **BOWDÍCHIA,** H. B. K. Bowdichia. **Papilionaceae.** Named for J. E. Bowdich, traveler in west Africa. Syn. Sebipira, Mart. Trees. Two species, S. America.

a. **B. virgilioídes** H. B. K., Brazil. Alcornoco, Alcornoque. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge. See 334 (a).

297. **BOWLÉSIA,** R. & P. Bowlesia. **Umbelliferae.** Herbs. About 20 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

298. **BRABÉJUM,** L. Kafir Chestnut. **Proteaceae.** Syn. Brabyla. Shrubs. One species, south Africa.

a. **B. stellatifólium** L. South Africa. Kafir Chestnut, Wild Chestnut, Wild Almond. *Seeds* esculent, a substitute for coffee.

299. **BRACHYÁCTIS,** Ledeb. Rayless Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, "short rayed". Syn. Tripolium, Aster, in part. Smooth, somewhat fleshy herbs. About 7 species, N. America and northern Asia; 1 in U. S.

300. **BRACHYCHAÉTA,** T. & Gr. False Golden-rod. **Compositæ.** From Greek, "short bristled", of the pappus. Syn. Solidago, in part. One species, eastern U. S.

301. BRADBÚRYA, Raf. 1817. Butterfly-Pea. **Papilionaceae.** Named for John Bradbury, explorer in America early in 19th Century. Syn. Centrosema, Benth. 1838, Clitoria, in part. Vines with showy flowers. About 30 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

302. BRASÉNIA, Schreb. Water-shield. **Nymphæaceæ.** Name unexplained. Syn. Hydropeltis, Menyanthes, in part. Aquatic plant with small peltate leaves. One species.

a. **B. purpúrea** (Michx.) Casp. (H. purpurea Michx., B. Schreberi J. F. Gmel. (Kew), B. peltata Pursh.). Nova Scotia to Mexico and California, also in Asia and Australia. Water-shield, Water-target, Water-jelly, Deer-foot, Frog-leaf, Little Lily-pad, Little Water-lily, Water-leaf. *Leaves* astringent. *Roots* farinaceous.

303. BRÁSSICA, L. Cabbage, etc. **Cruciferæ.** The Latin name of Cabbage. Syn. Sinapis, in part, Annual, biennial or perennial herbs. About 80 species, Old World.

a. **B. arvénsis** (L.) B. S. P. (B. Sinapistrum Boiss. (Kew), S. arvensis L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Charlock (Carlock, Carlick, Kerlock, Curlock), Wild Mustard, Corn Mustard, Corn or Field Kale, Bastard Rocket, Chadlock (Kedlock, Kellock, Kilk), Kraut-weed, Crowd-weed‡, Runch, Warlock, Yellow-flower. *Seeds* like those of (d) but smaller.

b. **B. campéstris** L. Europe. Wild or Common Navew, Wild Navette, Nape, Bargeman's Cabbage, Colza, Summer Rape. Of this species it is believed that **B. Nápus** L., which yields the various kinds of Turnip (Cole-rape) are only varieties. *Tuberous roots,* in cultivation, esculent, antiscorbutic. *Seeds,* Rape seed, Cole-seed, Bird-seed; yield Rape or Colza oil; Ger. Rüböl, Rapsöl, Kohlsaatsöl; Fr. Huile de navette, Huile de Colza.

c. **B. júncea** (L.) Coss. (S. juncea L.). Southern Russia, adv. in U. S. Sarepta Mustard, Russian Mustard, Indian Mustard. Properties of (d).

d. **B. nígra** (L.) Koch (S. nigra L., B. sinapioides Roth.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Black Mustard, Red Mustard, Cadlock, Kerlock, Senore, Scurvy. *Seed,* **Sinapis nigra,** U. S. P., Sinapis nigræ Semina, Br., Sem. Sinapis P. G., Semen sinapeos; Ger. Senf, Schwarzer Senfsamen; Fr. Moutarde noire (Codex); Sp. Mostaza negra; Irritant, emetic, revulsive, counter-irritant, also used as a condiment.

e. **B. olerácea** L. Europe, now universally cultivated. Cabbage, Colewort, Collard‡, (southern U. S.) Collet‡; in the wild state, Sea-Cabbage or Sea Kale, also Coolstock, Ragged Jack. Under cultivation has developed the varieties known as Cauliflower, Broccoli, Borecole (Bowkail), Brussels Sprouts, Kohl rabi; Ger. Kohl; Fr. Chou. *Leaves* (heads, buds, etc.), esculent.

304. BRAUNÉRIA, Neck. 1790. Purple Cone-flower. **Compositæ.** Named for Jacob Brauner, German botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Echinacea, Moench. 1794, Rudbeckia, in part. Robust herbs with thick black roots. Two species, both of U. S.

a. **B. pállida** (Nutt.) Britton. (Rudbeckia pallida Nutt., Echinacea angustifolia DC.). Alabama to Texas and northwestward. Pale-purple Cone-flower, Comb (Dakota), Echinacea, Sampson-root. *Root* alterative; remedy for snake-bite, hydrophobia, etc.

b. **B. purpúrea** (L.) Brit. (Echinacea purpurea Moench., Rudbeckia purpurea L.) Virginia to Illinois and Louisiana. Black Sampson, Hedgehog Cone-flower, Purple Cone-flower, Red Sun-flower, Comb-flower. Properties of No. 1.

305. BRÁYA, Sternb. & Hoppe. Braya. **Cruciferae.** Perennial scapose herbs. About 15 species, Arctic and Alpine regions; 2 in U. S.

306. BRAZÓRIA, Eng. & Gray. Brazoria. **Labiatae.** Named from the river Brazos in Texas. Syn. Physostegia, in part. Low annuals. Two known species, both of Texas.

307. BREVOÓRTIA, Wood. Brevoortia. **Liliaceae.** Scapose herb with showy umbellate flowers. A single species, California.

a. **B. venústa** Greene (B. coccinea, Wats., B. Ida-Maia Wood. California. Vegetable Fire-cracker, Crimson Satin-flower.

308. BREWÉRIA, R. Br. Breweria. **Convolvulaceae.** Named for Samuel Brewer, a correspondent of Dillen. Syn. Stylisma, Bonamia, Convolvulus, in part. Procumbent herbs. About 30 species, warm regions; 7 in U. S.

309. BRINTÓNIA, Greene. Brintonia. **Compositae.** Syn. Solidago, in part. Herb, allied to Golden-rod. One species in western U. S.

310. BRITTONÁMRA, Brittonamra. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Cracca, in part. Herbs. Two species in western U. S.

311. BRODIAÉA, Sm. California Hyacinth. **Liliaceae.** Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 20 species, New World; 8 in southwestern U. S.

312. BROMÉLIA, L. Bromelia. **Bromeliaceae.** Named for Adolph Bromel, Swedish botanist, d. 1705. Fiber plants. About 30 species, S. America.

a. **B. Pínguin** L. West Indies. Pinguin, Pen-gwyn. *Fruit* acidulous, refrigerant, anthelmintic. A hedge plant.

313. BRÓMUS, L. Brome-Grass, Chess. **Gramineæ.** Greek name of a kind of Oats. About 40 species; 23 in U. S.

a. **B. secalínus** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Chess, Cheat, Cheat-grass, Smooth Rye-brome.

314. BRONGNIÁRTIA, H. B. K. Brongniartia. **Papilionaceæ.** Named for Adolph Brongniart, French botanist. Shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of Mexico; 1 in U. S.

315. BRÓSIMUM, Swz. 1788. Cow-tree, etc. **Artocarpaceae.** From Greek, "esculent". Syn. Piratinera Aubl. 1775 ("with false characters", B. & H.), Galactodendron H. B. K., in part. Trees with milky sap. About 8 species, tropical America.

a. **B. Alicástrum** Swz. West Indies. *Seeds*, called in Jamaica bread-nuts, esculent. *Milk juice* acrid.

b. **B. Galactodéndron** D. Don (G. utile Kunth.). Tropical America. Cow tree, Milk tree, Palo de vaca, Arbol de léche. *Milk juice* resembles cow's milk. See Clusia.

316. BROUSSONÉTIA, L'Her. Paper Mulberry. **Moraceae.** Named for M. Broussonet, French naturalist, d. 1807. Syn. Morus, in part. Trees with fibrous bark. About 7 species, eastern Asia and Oceanica.

a. **B. papyrífera** (L.) Vent. (M. papyrifera L.). Asia and Oceanica, nat. in U. S. Paper Mulberry, Tahiti Mulberry, Cut-paper. *Inner bark* made into paper in Japan and into bark cloth (kapa, tapa) in the islands of the Pacific.

317. BRUNFÉLSIA, L. Brunfelsia. **Solanaceae.** Named for Otto Brunfels, botanist of Metz, 16th Century. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species, tropical America.

a. **B. Hopeána** Benth. (Franciscea uniflora Pohl.). Brazil. Manaca (one of several plants so called), called also Manacán, Camganiba, Geratacáca, Mercurio-vegetal (vegetable mercury). *Root* antiarthritic, alterative.

318. BRUNNÍCHIA, Banks. Brunnichia. **Polygonaceae.** Named for M. T. Brunnich, Norwegian naturalist. Syn. Rajania, in part. Shrubby climber. Two species, one of Africa, 1 in U. S.

319. BRYÁNTHUS, S. G. Gmel. Bryanthus. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "luxuriant-bloom". Syn. Menziesia. Low shrubs. About 6 species, Arctic and north temperate zones; 4 in U. S.

320. BRYÓNIA, L. Bryony, White-vine, etc. **Cucurbitaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Corallocarpus, in part. Climbing perennial herbs. About 15 species, warmer regions of Old World.

a. **B. álba** L. Eastern Europe and western Asia. White Bryony (also called Black Bryony, from color of berries, but not to be confounded with Tamus communis q. v.), Tetter-berry, White-vine, Wood-vine, Wild-vine.

b. **B. dioíca** L. Europe. Red Bryony, Common Bryony, Cow-bind, Cow's-lick, Devil's Turnip, False Mandrake, Hedge Grape, Murrain-berry, Snake-berry, White-vine, Wild Hop; Ger. Zaunrübe, Gichtrübe, Stickwurz, Hundskurbis; Fr. Bryone blanche (Codex), Couleuvrée; Sp. Brionia. *Root* of this and of (a), **Bryonia,** U. S. P., Radix bryoniæ, Rad. vitis albæ,

Rad. uvæ anguinæ. Hydragogue cathartic, irritant, rubefacient. [In Africa the allied (c) **Kedróstis nána** Cogn. (B. Africanum Thunb.) is used in the same manner].

d. **B. epigaéa** Rottl. (Corallocarpus epigæa Hook. f., the preferable name). Java. *Root* alterative, cathartic, anthelmintic.

321. BRYOPHÝLLUM, Salisb. Air-plant. **Crassulaceae.** From Greek, "budding leaf". Syn. Crassuvium, in part.

a. **B. calycínum** Salisb. Madagascar, Mauritius, etc. Air-plant, Life-plant. *Leaves* vulnerary.

322. BÚCERAS, P. Br. 1756, not Hall, 1785. **Combretaceæ.** From Greek, "ox horn". Syn. Bucida, L. 1759, Terminalia, L. 1767 (Kew), Myrobalanus, Gaertn. 1791, Catappa, Pentaptera, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 90 species, tropical regions, especially of Old World.

a. **B. angustifólius** (Jacq.) Lyons (T. angustifolia Jacq., T. Benzoin L. fils, Catappa Benzoin Gaertn.). Mauritius. Incense tree. *Exudate* constitutes *false benzoin*, used as incense.

b. **B. Bellírica** (Gaertn.) Lyons (T. Bellerica Roxb. (Kew), M. Bellirica Gaertn.). East Indies. *Dried fruits*, Round Myrobalans, Belleric Myrobalans, Myrobalani rotundae s. bellericæ; Ger. Runde Myrobalanen. Properties of (d).

c. **B. Catáppa** (L.) Lyons (T. Catappa L. (Kew), B. Bucida Crantz, Bucida Buceras Sieber, not L.). India and tropical regions generally. Umbrella tree, Malabar Almond, Country Almond (W. Indies), Kamani (Hawaii). *Seeds* almond-like; yield a bland fixed oil.

d. **B. Chebúla** (Retz) Lyons (T. Chebula Retz, M. Chebula Gaertn., Bucida comintana Blanco). India. Harra. *Dried fruits* are chebulic myrobalans, the yellow from the mature, the black from the blasted fruit; Ink-nuts, Harr-nuts, Myrobalani indicae s. nigrae; Ger. Indische oder schwarze Myrobalanen, astringent with cathartic properties like rhubarb; also used for tanning and for making ink. *Chebula* is a conserve made from the fruits.

323. BÚCHNERA, L. Blue-hearts. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for J. G. Buchner. Hispid or scabrous herbs. About 30 species, tropical or sub-tropical; 4 in U. S.

324. BUCKLÉYA, Torr. Buckleya. **Santalaceæ.** Syn. Darbya, A. Gray. Shrubs. Two species, 1 in Japan, 1 in U. S.

a. **B. lanuginósa** (Michx.) Pers. (Sideroxylon lanuginosum Michx.). Southeastern U. S. Woolly Buckthorn, Black Haw*, Gum-elastic.

b. **B. lycioídes** (L.) Pers. (Sideroxylon lycioides L.). Southeastern U. S. Southern Buckthorn, Carolina Buckthorn, Bumelia, Chittim-wood, Coma, Iron-wood, Mock Orange.

c. **B. retúsa** Swz. West Indies. Bastard Balata or Bully Tree.

325. BUDDLÉIA, Houst. Buddleia. **Loganiaceae.** Trees, shrubs or herbs. About 100 species, India, South Africa and America; 6 in U. S.

326. BUMÉLIA, Swz. Buckthorn*. **Sapotaceae.** Greek name of a species of Ash, "ox Ash". Syn. Sideroxylon, in part. Shrubs and trees, often thorny. About 30 species, all American; 6 in U. S.

BUNIUM. See **CONOPODIUM.**

327. BUPLEÚRUM, L. Hare's-ear, etc. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name, "ox-ribbed". Herbs with entire clasping or perfoliate leaves. About 65 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. rotundifólium** L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S. Hare's-ear, Thorough-wax or Thoroughwort, (i. e. perfoliate), Buplever‖, Modesty; Ger. Durchwachskraut, Hasenohr; Fr. Oreille de lièvre. *Herb* and *seed* formerly regarded medicinal.

328. BURMÁNNIA, L. Burmannia. **Burmanniaceæ.** Named for Johann Burmann, Dutch botanist. 18th Century. Syn. Tripterella, in part. Herbs with perianth three-winged. About 25 species, warm and tropical regions; 2 in U. S.

329. BÚRSA, Weber, 1780. Shepherd's-purse. **Cruciferæ.** From middle Latin, a "purse". Syn. Capsella, Medic. 1792, Thlaspi, in part. Inconspicuous annuals. About 4 species, northern hemisphere; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **B. Bursa-pastóris** (L.) Brit. (Thlaspi Bursa-pastoris L., C. Bursa-pastoris Medic.). Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Shepherd's-purse, Blind-weed, Case-weed, Casseweed, Clappedepouch‖, Cocowort, Fat-hen*, {Lady's-purse, Mother's-heart, Pepper-and-shot, Pepper-plant, Pick-pocket, Pick-purse, Poor-man's-pharmacetty, Shovel-weed, Toothwort*, Toywort, Ward-seed, Wind-flower*, Witches'-pouches; Ger. Hirtentäschlein, Hirtentäschel, Säckelkraut, Gänsekresse; Fr. Bourse à pasteur, Molette. *Herb*, Herba capsellæ, H. bursæpastoris; astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic.

330. BÚRSERA, L. - Bursera. - **Burseraceae.** Named for Joachim Burser, German botanist, 17th Century. Syn. Elaphrium, Icica, in part. Trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America; 2 in U. S. See also Canarium, Elaphrium and Protium.

a. **B. gummífera** L. Tropical America. Jamaica or West Indian Birch, Gumbo-limbo tree; Fr. Gommart. Source of Cachibou or Chibou resin, resembling Caranna. [According to King's Dispensatory (1899) oil of Mexican Lignaloes is derived from (b) **B. Delpachiana**].

331. BÚTEA, Koenig. 1795. Bastard Teak. **Papilionaceae.** Named for John, Earl of Bute, d. 1792. Syn. Plaso, Adans, 1763. Trees or shrubby climbers with showy flowers. About 5 species, southeastern Asia.

a. **B. frondósa** Roxb. India to Burma. Dhak tree, Pulas or Palas tree, Bastard Teak. *Inspissated sap*, Bengal or Palas Kino, Butea gum; astringent, resembling true kino. *Seeds* source of Moodooga oil (anthelmintic). The tree yields also lac. See Croton aromatica.

332. BUTNÉRIA, Duham 1755. **Calycanthaceae.** Syn. Calycanthus L. 1759, Buettneria, Byttneria. Ornamental shrubs. Three species, all of U. S.

a. **B. fértilis** (Walt.) Kearney (C. fertilis Walt., C. lævigatus Willd., C. glaucus Willd.). Pennsylvania to Georgia. Smooth Strawberry-shrub‡, Bubby-bush, Sweet-scented shrub, Spice-bush*. *Root*, *leaves* and *bark*, antiperiodic. *Fruit* reputed poisonous to sheep.

b. **B. flórida** (L.) Kearney (C floridus L.). Virginia to Mississippi. Carolina Allspice, Sweet-scented shrub, Hairy Strawberry-shrub‡, Strawberry-bush, Spice-bush*, Sweet-Betsies, Florida Allspice†. *Bark* aromatic.

c. **B. occidentális** (H. & A.) Greene (C. occidentalis, H. & A.). Pacific border of U. S. California Spice-bush.

BUTYROSPERMUM. See **BASSIA.**

333. BÚXUS, L. - - Box. - . **Buxaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Evergreen trees or shrubs. About 20 species, Europe, Asia, Africa and West Indies.

a. **B. sempérvirens** L. Europe and Asia, also cult. in gardens. Box tree, Bush-tree, Dudgeon. *Leaves* cathartic. *Wood* diaphoretic, alterative; also much used for engraving.

334. BYRSONÍMA, Rich. Locust-berry. **Malpighiaceae.** Shrubs or trees. About 80 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **B. spicáta** Rich. (B. coriacea DC.). West Indies and S. America. Locust-berry. *Bark*, called in Brazil Muruxi bark, used in tanning. The bark of several other species is used for the same purpose under the name of Alcornoque bark.

335. CABÓMBA, Aubl. Water-shield. **Nymphaeaceae.** Vernacular name, Guiana. Aquatic plants with floating peltate leaves. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

336. CACALIÓPSIS, Gray. Cacaliopsis. **Compòsitae.** From Greek, "resembling Cacalia". Floccose-woolly perennial. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

337. CÁCTUS, L. 1753. - Cactus. . **Cactaceae.** Greek name of some thorny plant. Syn. Mammillaria, Haw. 1812. Fleshy leafless plants, armed with spines. About 300 species, warm and tropical America; 23 in U. S. None known to have active properties. See Cereus and Opuntia.

338. CAESALPÍNIA, L. Sappan, etc. **Caesalpinaceae.** Named for Andreas Caesalpinus, Italian botanist, d. 1603. Syn. Guilandina, Libidibia, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 50 species, tropical; 3 in U. S. See Guilandina.

a. **C. coriária** Willd. (Libidibia coriaria Schlecht.). West Indies and S. America. *Pods* known as Divi-divi, Libi-divi, Libidibi or Muatta-pana; Fructus coriariæ; astringent, used for tanning.

b. **C. echináta** Lam. (Guilandina echinata Spreng.) Brazil. One of several species yielding the Brazil wood (true), Pernambuco-wood, Nicaragua-wood, Hypernic-wood, Lima-wood, and Peach-wood of commerce, used in dyeing.

c. **C. Sáppan** L. East Indies. Source of Sappan-wood, Sampfen-wood, Bukkum or Wukkum of India, used in dyeing.

339. CAJUPÚTI, Adans. 1763. Cajuput. **Myrtaceae.** From vernacular. Syn. Melaleuca, L. 1767, Myrtoleucodendron, Rumph. Aromatic shrubs or trees with showy flowers. About 100 species, chiefly of Australia.

a. **C. ericifólia** (Sm.) Lyons (Melaleuca ericifolia Sm.). Australia. Australian Cajuput (Cajeput) tree. *Leaves* yield an oil very similar to Cajuput oil.

b. **C. viridiflóra** (Gaertn.) Lyons (Melaleuca viridiflora Gaertn., M. Leucadendron L., (Kew.). Includes M. Cajuputi Roxb.). East Indian Islands to India and Australia. Cajuput tree. *Leaves* yield a volatile oil, Oleum Cajuputi, U. S. P. which is stimulant, analgesic, stomachic, etc.

340. CAKÍLE, Gaertn. Sea Rocket. **Cruciferae.** The old Arabic name. Syn. Bunias, in part. Fleshy-stemmed herbs with 2-jointed siliques. About 3 species, sea and lake shores, Europe and N. America; 2 in U. S.

341. CÁLAMUS, L. Rattan Palm. **Sabalaceae.** The Greek name of a Reed. Syn. Rotang. Slender-stemmed plants. About 80 species, tropical regions, Old World.

a. **C. rudéntum** Lour., (b) **C. vérus** Lour., (c) **C. viminális** Reinw. and some other species furnish the *canes* or *rattans* of commerce. From (d) **C. Scipiónum** Lour. are obtained the Malacca walking-canes.

342. CALANDRÍNIA, H. B. K. Calandrinia. **Portulacaceae.** Annual or perennial herbs, some with showy flowers. About 120 species, mostly of Chili and Australia; 5 in U. S.

343. CALCEOLÁRIA, Loefl. 1758. Calceolaria. **Violaceæ.** From Latin, "slipper like". Syn. Ionidium, Vent. 1803; Viola, in part. Herbs, mostly of tropical America; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. Ipecacuánha** (Vent.) Lyons [I. Ipecacuanha Vent. (Kew)]. Brazil. White Ipecac, Poaya. *Root* emetic.

b. **C. verticillàta** (Ort.) Kze. (V. verticillata Ort., I. polygalæfolium Vent. (Kew), I. lineare Torr.). Kansas to Colorado and Mexico. Nodding or Whorl-leaved Violet. Properties and uses of (a).

344. CALÉNDULA, L. - Marigold. - **Compositae.** From Latin, "monthly" blooming. Herbs with showy yellow flowers. About 25 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **C. officinális** L. (Caltha officinalis Moench.). Southern Europe and the Levant, cult. in gardens. Garden Marigold, Pot Marigold (Mally-gowl), Mary-bud, Gold-bloom, Golding, Gowlan, Holigold, Jackanapes-on-horseback, Rods-gold, Ruddes, Sunflower*; Ger. Ringelblume, Todtenblume, Warzenkraut; Fr. Souci, Fleur de tous les mois. *Florets,* **Calendula.** U. S. P., Flores calendulae; Vulnerary, anti-emetic. The *blossoming plant,* Herba calendulæ, H. calthæ sativæ, H. verrucariæ; vulnerary, formerly believed to remove warts.

345. CÁLLA, L. - Calla, Water Arum. . **Araceae.** An ancient plant name. . Acrid bog herb. One species.

a. **C. palústris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Water Arum, Wild Calla, Faverole, Female-dragon, Water-dragon, Swamp-robin.

346. CALLIÁNDRA, Benth. 1840. Calliandra. **Mimosaceae.** From Greek, "beautiful stamen". Syn. Anneslia, Salisb. 1807, not Anneslea, Wall. 1829. Ornamental shrubs, a few herbs or trees. About 80 species, New World; 5 in U. S. [The antiperiodic Panbotano bark of Mexico is derived from C. Houstoni (King's Disp.)].

347. CALLICÁRPA, L. . Callicarpa. **Verbenaceae.** From Greek, "beautiful fruit". Shrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions, chiefly of Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Americána** L. Virginia to Florida and Texas. French Mulberry, Bermuda Mulberry, Sour-bush.

348. CALLÍRRHOE, Nutt. 1821. Poppy Mallow. **Malvaceae.** Name from Greek mythology. Syn. Nuttallia, Barton, 1822; Malva, Sida, in part. Herbs with showy flowers. About 7 species, central and southern U. S. and northern Mexico.

349. CALLÍTRIS, Vent. Sandarac. - **Pinaceae.** Syn. Thuja, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 18 species, Africa to Australia.

a. **C. quadriválvis** Vent. (T. articulata Vahl.). Northwestern Africa. Alerce, Sandarac tree, Arar-tree. *Resinous exudate,* Sandarac. Gum Sandarac, Juniper resin, Gum Juniper; Sandaraca; Ger. Sandarak; Fr. Sandaraque (Codex); Terebinthinate, styptic, also used for varnishes, etc. *Wood* ornamental, called Citron-wood, Panther-wood, Tiger-wood, Arar-wood.

350. CALLÚNA, Salisb. Heather, etc. **Ericaceae.** Syn. Erica, in part. A low evergreen shrub. One species.

a. **C. vulgáris** (L.) Salisb. (E. vulgaris L.). Europe, nat. in New England. Heather, Dog-heather, He-heather, Dog-, Ling-, Red- or Small Heath, Scotch Heather (U. S.), Broom*, Besom, Busam, Bent, Bream, Grig, Black or Crow Ling, Moor. *Plant* reputed sudorific, diuretic, etc.

351. CALOCHÓRTUS, Pursh. Mariposa Lily. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "beautiful lily". Herbs with coated corms and showy flowers; among the most beautiful of American wild flowers. About 40 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

a. **C. álbus** Doug. California. Lily-bell.

b. **C. pulchéllus** Doug. California. Golden Lily-bell.

c. **C. venústus** Benth. California. Mariposa Lily, Butterfly Lily, Wild or Butterfly Tulip, Pretty-grass, names not confined to this species.

352. CALÓPHANES, Don, 1833. Calophanes. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, of "beautiful appearance". Syn. Dyschoriste, Nees, 1832. Perennial herbs or shrubs with blue or purple flowers. About 30 species, warmer regions; 5 in U. S.

353. CALOPHÝLLUM, L. Tacamahac. **Clusiaceae.** From Greek, "beautiful leaf". Large trees with parallel veined leaves. About 60 species, tropical, mostly of Old World.

a. **C. Inophýllum** L. East Indies and Oceanica. Tacamahac tree, Poon tree, Kamani (Polynesia). *Resinous exudate*, East Indian or Oriental Tacamahac, Resina Tacamahaca; Ger. Takamahak, Takmak; terebinthinate. *Seeds* yield a fixed oil, Bitter oil, Domba oil, Poon-seed oil, Weandee, used in rheumatism.

b. **C. Tacamaháca** Willd. Madagascar to East Indies. Also yields Tacamahac.

354. CALÓTROPIS, R. Br. Mudar. **Asclepiadaceae.** Syn. Asclepias in part. Shrubs or trees. Three species, Asia and Africa.

a. **C. gigántea** (L.) Dryand. (A. gigantea L.). India. Bowstring Hemp*. Called in northern India Mudar, Madar or Ak, in southern India Yercum. *Bark of root*, Mudar bark, Radix mudaris, Rad. calotropis; alterative, diaphoretic, emetic.

b. **C. prócera** (Ait.) Dryand. (A. procera Ait., C. Hamiltoni Wight). India. westward to Africa. French Jasmine. Yields also Mudar bark.

355. CÁLTHA, L. Marsh Marigold. **Ranunculaceae.** The Latin name of Marigold. Marsh plants with buttercup-like flowers. About 10 species, high latitudes of both hemispheres; 5 in U. S.

a. **C. palústris** L. Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Iowa. Marsh Marigold, Meadow Buttercup*, Cowslip (U. S.), Bull-flower,

Great Butter-flower, Capers, Coltsfoot*, Cow-lily, Cowslop, Spring Cowslip, Crowfoot†, Crazy-Bet, Drunkards, Gools, Meadow Gowan, Open or Water Gowan, Meadow-bouts, Mayblob, Mire-blob, Horse-blob, Water-blob, King-cups*, Palsywort, Soldier's-buttons, Swamp-robin, Water-dragon, Water-goggles. *Plant* used as a pot herb.

356. CALYCADÉNIA, DC. Calycadenia. **Compositae.** From Greek, "cup gland". Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Annual herbs with linear leaves. About 17 species, southeastern U. S.

357. CALYCOCÁRPUM, Nutt. Cup-seed. **Menispermaceae.** From Greek, "cup fruit". Syn. Menispermum, in part. Herbaceous climber. One species, southwestern U. S.

358. CALYCÓSERIS, Gray. Calycoseris. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "cup Succory". Winter-annuals with showy flowers. Two species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

359. CALÝPSO, Salisb. - Calypso. - **Orchidaceae.** Dedicated to Calypso, of Greek mythology. Syn. Cypripedium, in part. Bog orchid. One species, (U. S.)

a. **C. bulbósa** (L.) Oakes (Cyp. bulbosum L., Cal. borealis Salisb.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Calypso.

360. CALYPTRÍDIUM, Nutt. Calyptridium. **Portulacaceae.** From Greek, "veil" or "quiver". Succulent annuals. Four species, southwestern U. S.

361. CAMÉLINA, Crantz. False Flax. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "low flax". Syn. Myagrum, in part. Annual herbs. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **C. satíva** (L.) Crantz (M. sativum L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Gold-of-pleasure, Wild or False Flax, Dutch Flax, Camline, Cheat, Madwort, Myagrum; Ger. Leindotter. *Seeds*, Dodder-seed, Siberian Oil-seed, yield German Sesame oil.

362. CAMPÁNULA, L. Bell-flower. **Campanulaceae.** From Latin, "little bell". Herbs, some ornamental. About 250 species, northern hemisphere; 18 in U. S.

a. **C. Rapúnculus** L. Europe. Rampion. *Tuberous roots* esculent.

b. **C. rotundifólia** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Illinois, Arizona and California. Harebell (England, also Hair-bell, Air-bell), Bluebell (Scotland), Round-leaved Bellwort? (a misnomer), Blaewort, Blaver, Blue-blauers, Blue-bottle*, Gowk's-thumbs, Heath-bell, Witches'-bell, Lady's- or Witches'- thimble; Ger. Glockenblume, Fr. Campanule.

Noteworthy European species are (c). **C. glomeráta** L., Dane's-blood, Canterbury-bells*; (d) **C. latifólia** L., Great Bell-flower, Coventry-bells, White Foxglove†; (e) **C. médium** L., Canterbury-bells, Marian, Mercury's-violet; (f) **C. Trachélium** L., Throatwort, Haskwort, Blue Foxglove†, Canterbury- or Coventry-bells.

363. CAMPTOSÓRUS, Link. Walking-fern. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "bent sori". Small ferns. Two species, one of Asia, one in N. America (U. S.).

364. CANÁNGA, Rumph. not Aubl. Ylang-ylang. **Anonaceae.** From vernacular name. Syn. Unona, Uvaria, in part. Trees or shrubs. Three species, East Indies.

a. **C. odoráta** (Lam.) Hook. f. (Uvaria odorata Lam., Unona odorata Dunal). East Indies. Ylang-ylang. *Flowers* source of oil of ylang-ylang or cananga.

365. CANÁRIUM, L - Elemi. - **Burseraceae.** Balsamic trees. About 90 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **C. commúne** L. East Indies. Probably from this species is derived the *resinous exudate*, Elemi (Br. 1885), Manila Elemi, Resina (Gummi) Elemi; Fr. Élémi (Codex); Sp. Goma de limon. Terebinthinate, vulnerary. *Fruit*, Java Almond, cathartic.

b. **C. stríctum** Roxb. Southern India. Source of Black Dammar resin.

366. CANAVÁLI, Adans. (Canavalia, DC.). **Papilionaceae.** Shrubby climbers. About 18 species, tropical regions; 2 in U. S.

367. CÁNBYA, Parry. - Canbya. - **Papaveraceae.** Named for the American botanist Canby. Herbs. Two known species, California.

368. CANÉLLA, P. Br. 1756. Canella. **Canellaceae.** From French, *Canelle*, "cinnamon". Syn. Winterania L. 1759. Aromatic shrubs. Two known species, tropical America.

a. **C. Winterána** (L.) Gaertn. (W. Canella L., C. alba Murray). Florida and West Indies. Canella, White or Wild Cinnamon, Bahama White-wood. *Bark*, False Winter's bark, Cortex canellæ, Cort. winteranus spurius, Costus dulcis; Ger. Weisser Kaneel, Weisser Zimmt; Fr. Canelle blanche (Codex). Sp. Canella blanca. Stimulant tonic, used as a condiment.

369. CÁNNA, L. Indian-shot, etc. **Cannaceæ** (**Marantaceæ**). From Latin, "reed" or "cane". Robust ornamental herbs from fleshy rhizomes. About 80 species, tropical regions especially of New World.

a. **C. édulis** Ker. Peru and Brazil, cult. in West Indies. Achiras. *Fecula* from rhizomes, Canna starch or arrowroot, Amylum cannæ, U. S. P. 1870, Toulema (tous-les-mois); Ger. Cannastärke; Fr. Fecule de tolemane. A similar starch is obtained from other species, as (b) **C. coccínea** Mill. (C. rubra Willd.).

c. **C. Índica** L. Widely distributed in the tropics. Indian-shot, China-shot, Common Canna or Tous-les-mois. Many other species are now cultivated as ornamental plants.

370. CÁNNABIS, L. - Hemp. - **Moraceæ.**
The classical name. Robust herb. One species, central Asia.

a. **C. satíva** L. (including C. Indica Lam.). Asia, now widely cult. and nat. Hemp, Common Hemp, Hemp-weed, Gallow-grass, Neck-weed, Nick-weed, St. Andrews-lace, Tristram's-knot, Red-root*, Welsh Parsley. (Staminate plants popularly called Female Hemp (Femble, Fimble), Barren Hemp; pistillate plants, Male, Carl or Churl Hemp, thus reversing the sexes); Ger. Hanf; Fr. Chanvre (Codex), Chènevis. An important fibre plant. *Seeds* yield oil. *Flowering tops* of the American-grown plant were formerly (U. S. P. 1880) official as Cannabis Americana, American Cannabis, American Hemp. Flowering tops of the pistillate plant grown in the East Indies; Cannabis Indica U. S. P., Br., Herba cannabis indicæ, Indian Cannabis, Indian Hemp, Gunjah, Ganjah, Guaza; a form used as an intoxicant in the East is Bhang, Siddhi, Hashish or Halish (Fr. Haschisch, Codex); an *impure resin* is Charas or Churrus (Charrus, Cherrus). Antispasmodic, narcotic. *Seeds;* Semen v. Fructus cannabis; Ger. Hanfsamen, Hanfkörner; demulcent.

371. CANÓTIA, Torr. - Canotia. - **Simarubaceæ.**
Leafless spiny shrub, formerly referred to Rosaceæ, Rutaceæ, etc. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

372. CAPNOÍDES, Adans. 1763. Corydalis. **Papaveraceæ.**
From Greek, "smoke-like". Syn. Neckeria, Scop. 1777; Corydalis, Vent. 1803. Delicate erect or climbing herbs. About 110 species, north temperate zone and S. Africa; 7 in U. S.

a. **C. fabáceum** (Pers.) Lyons (Cor. fabacea Pers., Cor. solida Sw. Cor. digitata Pers.). Europe. Solid Birthwort. *Tubers,* Tubera corydalis solidæ, Rad. aristolochiæ solidæ; Ger. Feste (Volle) Osterleiwurzel; formerly reputed emmenagogue and eutocic.

b. **C. flávulum** (Raf.) Kze. Ontario to Minnesota, south to Louisiana. Pale Corydalis. Colic-weed*.

c. **C. tuberósum** (DC.) Lyons (Cor. tuberosa DC., Cor. bulbosa Pers., Cor. cava Schweig., Cor. solida Moench.). Europe. Bulbous Fumitory, Round Birthwort, Holewort. *Tubers,* Tubera corydalis cavæ, Rad. aristolochiæ cavæ v. fabaceæ; Ger. Hohlwurzel, Donnerwurzel; Fr. Fumeterre bulbeuse; reputed emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

373 CAPNÓREA, Raf. Capnorea. **Hydrophyllaceæ.**
Syn. Hesperochiron, Wats. Scapose herbs. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

374. CÁPPARIS, L. - Caper. - **Capparidaceæ.**
The ancient Greek name. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 150 species, warm and tropical regions.

a. **C. aphýlla** Roth. (C. Sodada, R. Br.). Africa. *Fruit* used like pepper.

b. **C. cynophallóphora** L. and (c) **C. ferrugínea** L. (Mustard-shrub) of the West Indies have *root-barks* that are vesicating and diuretic; *plants* anthelmintic.

c. **C. spinósa** L. Mediterranean region to central Asia. Caper bush, Hyssop of Scripture; Ger. Kapper; Fr. Câprier; Sp. Alcaparro. *Buds*, called capers, pungent, antiscorbutic.

375. CAPRÁRIA, L. Capraria. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Latin, "goat-weed". Herbs or undershrubs, warmer regions of Africa and America; 1 in U. S.

376. CAPRÍOLA, Adans. 1763. Bermuda Grass. **Gramineae.** From Latin, (food for the) "wild goat". Syn. Cynodon, Rich. 1805. Matted grasses, 4 species; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **C. Dáctylon** (L.) Kze. (Panicum Dactylon L., Cynodon Dactylon Pers.). Naturalized in U. S. from Europe and widely distributed. Bermuda Grass, Scutch or Scotch Grass, Dog's-tooth Grass, Indian Couch-grass, Bahama Grass. *Stolons*, Radix graminis dactyli, used in Europe like Couch-grass.

377. CÁPSICUM, L. Red Pepper, Pod Pepper. **Solanaceae.** From Latin, "box", alluding to the fruit. Herbs with pungent fruit. About 25 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

a. **C. ánnuum** L. S. America, now universally cult. in many varieties, some of which have been described as species, as **C. lóngum** Fing. **C. gróssum** Willd. and **C. cordifórme** Mill. Garden Pepper, Pod Pepper, Red Pepper, Spanish Pepper, Goat's Pepper, Chili Pepper, Chillies, Guinea Pepper*, Bird Pepper*; Ger. Spanischer Pfeffer, Türkischer Pfeffer, Guinea Pfeffer, Taschenpfeffer, Schotenpfeffer; Fr. Piment des jardins, Poivre de Guinée (Codex), Piment rouge, Capsique; Sp. Chile, Pimiento. *Fruit* of this and other species, Red Pepper, Cayenne Pepper, Paprica; Fructus capsici, Piper hispanicum. The German Pharmacopœia recognizes C. annuum and C. longum. Properties of (b).

b. **C. fastigiátum** Bl. (C. minimum, Roxb. not Mill.) S. America, now widely cult. Cayenne Pepper. *Fruit* known in commerce as African Pepper, Bird Pepper, in Great Britain as Guinea Pepper and Chillies; **Capsicum**, U. S. P., Capsici fructus Br. Piper cajannense; Ger. Cajennepfeffer; Fr. Piment de Cayenne (Codex). [The only species admitted by the U. S. and British Pharmacopoeias.] Stimulant, stomachic, revulsive, rubefacient.

c. **C. frutéscens** L. (C. crassum Willd.) S. America. The fruit of this species, smaller than that of (b), is also called Cayenne pepper and is equally active.

378. CARAPA, Aubl. Crab-tree, etc. **Meliaceae.** Vernacular name, Guiana. Syn. Xylocarpus, in part. Trees. About 5 species, tropical America and Africa.

a. **C. Guianénsis** Aubl. (X. Carapa Spreng.). Guiana. Andiroba or Carapa tree, Crabwood tree. *Bark* febrifuge. *Seeds* yield Carapa oil, Carap or Crab oil, Andiroba oil.

b. **C. prócera** DC. (C. Touloucouna Guil. & Per.). Senegal. Kundah tree (Touloucouna, Tallicouna). *Seeds*, Mote nuts, yield Kundah (Tallicouna, Tulucuna, Callicoonah, Coundi, Kounda) oil, which is bitter, cathartic and anthelmintic.

379. CARDÁMINE, L. Bitter Cress. **Cruciferae.** Greek name of a Cress, "heart-strengthening". Herbs. About 100 species, temperate regions; 29 in U. S.

a. **C. amára** L. Europe and northern Asia. Bitter Cress.

b. **C. hirsúta** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hairy Bitter-cress, Small Bitter-cress, Lamb's Cress, Land Cress.

c. **C. praténsis** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America (U.S.). Cuckoo-flower (Flos cuculi), Cuckoo-spit, Meadow or Small Bitter-cress, Bonny-bird-een, Headache*, May-flower, Lady's Smock (Shakespere), Smick-smock, Milkmaids, Spink; Ger. Wiesenkresse, Cukukskraut; Fr. Cresson des prés. *Herb*, Herba nasturtii pratensis. Like the preceding, anti-scorbutic, deobstruent.

d. **C. purpúrea** (Torr.) Brit. (Arabis rhomboidea var. purpurea Torr.), C. Douglassii (Torr.) Brit.). Canada, south to Maryland and Wisconsin. Purple Cress, Spring Cress, Mountain Water-cress.

e. **C. rotundifólia** Michx. New Jersey to Ohio and south to N. Carolina. American Water-cress, Round-leaved Water-cress, Mountain Water-cress.

380. CARDIOSPÉRMUM, L. Heart-seed. **Sapindaceae.** From Greek, "heart seed". Herbaceous vines. About 20 species, warm and temperate regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. Halicácabum** L. South America and cult. in gardens. Balloon-vine, Heart-seed‡, Heart Pea, Indian-heart, Winter-cherry*, Puff-ball†. *Root* reputed laxative and diuretic.

381. CÁRDUUS, L. Thistle, Tassel-bur. **Compositae.** The ancient Latin name, whence our word "card" (for wool etc.). Syn. Cnicus, Cirsium, Serratula, in part. Robust prickly herbs. About 250 species, northern hemisphere; 56 in U. S.

a. **C. arvénsis** (L.) Robs. (S. arvensis L., Cn. arvensis Hoffm. (Kew), Cir. arvensis Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. and elsewhere. Canada Thistle, Boar-, Corn-, Creeping-, Cursed-, Dog-, Hard-, Prickly- (Pricky-), Sharp- or Way Thistle, Dashel, Dodger. A pernicious weed.

b. **C. lanceolátum** L. (Cn. lanceolatus Willd. (Kew), Cir. lanceolatum Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Common Thistle, Bull Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Bur Thistle (Scotland); Bank-Bell-, Bird-, Blue-, Boar-, Buck-, Button-, Horse-, Plume-, Roadside- or Spear Thistle. The emblem of Scotland.

c. **C. nútans** L. Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Musk Thistle, Plumeless Thistle, Queen Ann's Thistle, Bank or Buck Thistle, wrongly called Scotch Thistle.

382. CÁREX, L. - Sedge. - **Cyperaceae.** Classical name of uncertain origin. Grass-like Sedges. More than 1000 species; about 350 in U. S.

a. **C. arenária** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Sand Sedge, Sand-star, Sea Sedge, Red Couch-grass, Sea-bent, Sea Bent-grass, Stare, German Sarsaparilla; Ger. Sandriedgras, Sandsegge, Rothe Quecke; Fr. Laiche. *Rhizome*; Rhizoma caricis, Rad. sarsaparillæ germanicæ. Properties of Sarsaparilla.

383. CÁRICA, L. Papaw. **Caricaceae (Papayaceae).** Latin name of "fig". Syn. Papaya, Tourn. Shrubby or arborescent plants, generally with simple stem. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Papáya** L. (P. Carica Gaertn., P. vulgaris DC.). Tropical America, cult. in all tropical countries. Papaw (Pawpaw), Papaya, Melon tree, Custard Apple†, Mamæiro; Ger. Melonenbaum, Papaybaum. *Milky juice* of unripe fruit, Succus papayæ, has properties like those of pepsin.

384. CARLÍNA, L. Carline Thistle. **Compositae.** Named for Charlemagne, whose army found in the plant a remedy for the plague. Thistle-like plants, natives of Europe.

a. **C. acaúlis** L. (A variety of this is C. caulescens Lam.). Europe. Carline Thistle, Ground Thistle; Ger. Sonnendistel, Eberwurz, Rosswurzel; Fr. Chardon doré, Carline. *Root*, Rad. carlinæ v. cardopatiæ, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Fleshy receptacle* of this and of (b) **C. acanthifólia** All., esculent.

385. CARLOWRÍGHTIA, Gray. Carlowrightia. **Acanthaceae.** Named for Charles Wright, American botanist. Undershrubs. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

386. CARMINÁTIA, Moc. Carminatia. **Compositae.** Named for Prof. B. Carminati of Pavia. Herb with rather small heads of whitish flowers, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

387. CARPENTÉRIA, Torr. Carpenteria. **Saxifragaceae.** Undershrub with large white flowers. A single species, California.

388. CARPHÉPHORUS, Cass. Carphephorus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "chaff bearing". Syn. Liatris, in part. Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. About 8 species, North America; 4 in U. S.

389. CARPHOCHAÉTA, Gray. Carphochæta. **Compositae.** From Greek, "chaff bristle". Perennial herbs, some suffrutescent. Three known species, Mexico and its borders; 1 in U. S.

390. CARPÍNUS, L. Hornbeam. **Betulaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Caroliniána** Walt. (C. Americana Michx.). Eastern U. S. American Hornbeam, Blue Beech, Water Beech, Iron-wood, Hurst- or Horst- beech, Horse Beech.

391. CÁRTHAMUS, L. Safflower. **Compositae.** The Latin name, from Arabic, "pigment". Herbs. Two or more species, Old World.

a. **C. tinctórius** L. India, cult. extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa. Safflower, Dyer's Saffron, African Saffron, American or Thistle Saffron, False or Bastard Saffron, Parrot's Corn; Ger. Farbersaflor, Falscher Safran, Deutscher Safran; Fr. Carthame; Sp. Cartamo, Azafrancillo, Alazor. *Florets*; Flores carthami, Carthamus; diaphoretic, resembling camomile. [The South African Carmendik, used as a stomachic bitter, is from a related plant.]

392. CÁRUM, L. Caraway, etc. **Umbelliferae.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Bulbocastanum, Bunium, in part. Herbs. About 50 species, temperate and warm regions; 1 in U. S. See also Apium, Atænia, Conopodium, Ptychotis.

a. **C. Bulbocástanum** Koch. (B. Linnæi Schur.). Mediterranean region. *Tubers* and *leaves* esculent. *Fruit* a condiment.

b. **C. Cárui** L. (also written C. Carvi). Northern Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Caraway, Carvies, Saxifrage†. *Fruit*; **Carum,** U. S. P., Carui Fructus, Br., Semen carvi; Ger. Kümmelsamen, Kümmel, Garbe; Fr. Carui (Codex), Cumin des prés; Sp. Alcaravea; aromatic, carminative, used chiefly as a flavor and condiment.

c. **C. ferulæfólium** Bois. (Bunium ferulæfolium Desf.). Cyprus and Candia. Topana. *Tubers* edible.

393. CARÝOCAR, - Guiana Butternut. - **Rhizobolaceae.** From Greek, "head nut", from size of fruit. Syn. Pekea, in part. Trees producing edible nuts. About 10 species, S. America.

a. **C. butyrósum** Willd. (Pekea butyrosa Aubl.), Pekea tree and (b) **C. nucíferum** L., Souari (Suwarrow) tree, both of Guiana, yield oily nuts called South American or Guiana Butternuts.

394. CARYÓTA, L. Toddy Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "nut" palm. Tall palms. About 12 species, East Indies and southeast Asia.

a. **C. úrens** L. Ceylon and India. Ceylon Toddy Palm, Jaggery-Palm, Bastard Sago-Palm. *Sap* yields palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar (jaggery). *Stem* yields sago; See Borassus.

395. CASIMIRÓA, La Llave. Zapote. **Aurantiaceae.** Trees. Two known species, tropical N. America.

a. C. édulis Llav. & Lex. Mexico. Zapote. *Fruit* edible but soporific. *Seeds* poisonous.

396. CÁSSIA, L. - Cassia. - **Cæsalpinaceæ.** Ancient Greek plant name, from Hebrew. Syn. Senna, in part. Herbs, shrubs and even trees. About 275 species, warm and temperate regions, especially tropical America; about 30 in U. S. See Cathartocarpus.

a. **C. Ábsus** L. India to Egypt. Absus Seed. The seeds of this and of (b) **C. auriculáta** L. of India are used like those of Abrus in ophthalmia.

c. **C. acutifólia** Delile (C. lanceolata Nectoux, C. Senna var. b. L., C. orientalis Pers., C. lenitiva Bisch., Senna acutifolia Link.). Egypt to Kordofan. Alexandria Senna, Tripoli Senna; Ger. Alexandrinische Senna, Palt-Senna; Fr. Séné de la Palte, d' Égypte, d' Alexandrie (Codex). *Leaves* of this and of (d); **Senna** U. S. P., Senna Alexandrina, Br., Folia sennæ; Ger. Sennesblätter; Fr. Feuilles de séné; cathartic.

d. **C. angustifólia** Vahl. (C. elongata Lemaire, C. lanceolata W. & Arn., C. acutifolia Nees., C. medica, Forsk., C. medicinalis Bisch, Senna officinalis Roxb., S. angustifolia Batka). India westward to Somali coast. Tinnivelly Senna, India Senna. *Leaves*, Senna Indica, Br. The East India or Bombay senna is less carefully prepared, and still inferior is the Arabian or Mecca senna, also sold as Bombay senna, all derived from this species; Ger. Indische Senna; Fr. Séné de Tinnevelly (Codex).

e. **C. Marylándica** L. (Senna Marylandica Link.). New England to Nebraska and south to the Gulf. Wild Senna, American Senna, Locust-plant. *Leaves* have been used instead of true senna, but are inferior.

f. **C. níctitans** L. Maine to Indiana and south to Texas. Wild Sensitive-plant, Sensitive Pea. [The larger (g) **C. Chamæcrísta** L. of the same region is called Partridge Pea, Dwarf Cassia, Prairie Senna or Larger Sensitive-pea.

h. **C. obováta** Colladon (C. Senna Forskal, C. obtusa Roxb. C. obtusata Hayne, Senna obovata Link.). Arabia and northern and eastern Africa. Soudan Senna, Syrian or Aleppo Senna. The leaves are sometimes mixed with those of Alexandria senna.

i. **C. occidentális** L. Widely diffused in tropical countries. Coffee Senna, Stinking Cassia, Styptic weed. *Roasted seeds* are Negro Coffee, Mogdad Coffee, Magotty-boy Bean; Ger. Mogdad-Kaffee; Fr. Café chilen; a substitute for coffee.

j. **C. Tóra** L. (C. obtusifolia L.). Southern U. S. and widely diffused in tropical countries. Low Senna, Sickle Senna.

397. CASSIÓPE, D. Don. Moss-plant, Moss-bush. **Ericaceæ.** Name from Greek mythology, like that of the related Andromeda. Syn. Andromeda, in part. Evergreen heath-like or moss-like shrubs. About 10 species, high north latitudes; 5 in U. S. and British America.

398. CÁSSYTHA, L. - Cassytha. - **Lauraceae.** Slender, apparently leafless vines. About 15 species, mostly Australian; 1 in U. S.

399. CASTÁLIA, Salisb. Pond Lily, etc. **Nymphæaceæ.** Named from the famed spring on Parnassus. Syn. Nymphæa, in part. Aquatic plants with Magnolia-like flowers. About 25 species; 7 in U. S.

a. **C. álba** (L.) Lyons (Nymphaea alba L. C. speciosa Salisb.). Europe. European White Water-lily or Pond-lily, Water-blob‖, Water-can; Fr. Nénuphar blanc (Codex). *Root* alterative, astringent.

b. **C. odoráta** (Dryand.) Woodv. & Wood. (Nymphaea odorata Dryand., C. pudica Salisb.). Nova Scotia to Manitoba and south to the Gulf. Sweet-scented White Water-lily, White Pond-lily, Water-nymph., Water Cabbage, Toad Lily. [The same names except the first are given to the very similar but larger and scentless (c) **C. tuberósa** (Paine) Greene, northern U. S. to Nebraska.] *Root* astringent, demulcent.

400. CASTÁNEA, Adans. - Chestnut. - **Fagaceæ.** Latin name, from a city in Thessaly. Trees or shrubs with edible nuts enclosed in a prickly bur. Four or five species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. dentáta** (Marsh) Borkh. (C. vesca var. Americana Michx., C. Americana, Raf.). Ontario to Michigan and Tennessee. American Chestnut, Chestnut, Prickly-bur, Sardinian-nut; Ger. Kastanienbaum; Fr. Châtaignier, Marronier; Sp. Castaño. *Leaves* sedative, used in whooping cough. *Bark* astringent, tonic, febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent.

b. **C. púmila** (L.) Mill. (Fagus pumila L.). New Jersey to Indiana and southwards. Chinkapin (Chincapin, Chinquapin), Dwarf Chestnut.

c. **C. Castánea** (L.) Lyons (Fagus Castanea L., C. sativa Mill. (Kew), C. vesca Gaertn., C. vulgaris Lam.). Asia and Europe. European Chestnut, Spanish Chestnut, Chastey, Bur, French-nut, Meat-nut, Stover-nut. Properties of (a).

401. CASTANÓPSIS, Spach. Oak Chestnut. **Fagaceae.** From Greek, "chestnut-like". Trees producing edible nuts. About 20 species, mostly of tropical Asia, 1 in U. S.

a. **C. chrysophýlla** A. DC. California. Californian Oak-chestnut, California Chinkapin.

402. CASTÉLA, Turp. - Castela. - **Simarubaceæ.** Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

403. CASTILLÉJA, Mutis. Painted-cup. **Scrophulariaceæ.** Named for Castillejo, Spanish botanist. Syn. Bartsia, in part. Herbs, flower-spikes often with colored bracts. About 40 species, mostly of New World; 30 in U. S.

a. **C. coccínea.** (L.) Spreng. (B. coccinea L.). Ontario to Texas. Scarlet Painted-cup, Indian Paint-brush, Bloody-warrior, Red-Indians, Election-posies, Prairie-fire, Wickakee. (These names given also to other species having red bracts.)

404. CASTÍLLOA, Cervant. Castilloa. **Artocarpaceae.** From Spanish, "Castilian". Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.

a. **C. elástica** Cervantes and (b) **C. Markhamiána** Collins, both of Mexico, yield india rubber. See Hevea.

405. CASUARÍNA, L. Australian Oak, Beefwood. **Casuarinaceæ.** From Latin, "cassowary tree", alluding to the plumy foliage. Leafless trees, looking like arboreous Equisetums. About 30 species, Australia to East Indies. In Australia called "oaks", several of the species "she-oaks", one "he-oak".

a. **C. equisetifólia** L. (C. Indica Pers.). Southern Asia to Australia and Polynesia. Iron-wood (South Sea Islands), Swamp Oak (Australia), Toa (Fiji Islands, where formerly the wood was used for cannibal forks). *Bark* of this and other species astringent. *Wood* hard and durable.

406. CATÁLPA, Scop. - Catalpa. - **Bignoniaceae.** Vernacular Indian name. Syn. Bignonia, in part. Trees or shrubs with showy flowers. About 10 species, 2 in Asia, the rest American; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. Catálpa** (L.) Karst. (C. bignonioides Walt. (Kew), B. Catalpa L., C. syringæfolia Sims.). Southeastern U. S. Catalpa tree, Indian Bean, Bean tree, Smoking-bean, Cigar tree, Indian-cigar, Candle tree, Catawba tree*. *Fruit* antispasmodic, cardiac; sedative. *Bark* anthelmintic, alterative.

b. **C. speciósa** Warder (C. cordifolia Duham). Illinois to Arkansas. Hardy or Western Catalpa, Catawba tree, Larger Indian-bean, Cigar tree, Shawnee-wood. Properties of (a).

407. CATESBAÉA, L. Lily-thorn. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Mark Catesby, English naturalist, d. 1749. Shrubs. About 10 species, mostly of West Indies; 1 in U. S.

408. CÁTHA, Forsk. (not G. Don). Khat. **Celastraceae.** From the Arabic name. Syn. Celastrus, in part. A small shrub. One species.

a. **C. édulis** Forsk. (Celastrus edulis Vahl.). Arabia and eastern Africa. *Leaves* Khat, Kât, Cat, Cafta, Arabian or Abyssinian Tea, used like Chinese tea.

409. CATHARTOCÁRPUS, Pers. 1805. **Caesalpinaceae.** From Greek, "purging fruit". Syn. Bactyrilobium, Fistula, Cassia, in part. Trees with huge legumes, the seeds embedded in pulp. Tropical regions.

a. **C. grándis** (L. fils) Pers. (Cassia grandis L. fils (Kew), Cassia Brasiliana Lam., Cassia mollis Vahl.). South America. Horse Cassia. Properties of (b).

b. **C. Fístula** (L.) Pers. (Cassia Fistula L., Bactyrilobium Fistula Willd.). Southern Asia, now cult. widely in tropical regions. Golden-shower tree, Purging Cassia tree, Puddingstick tree, Pudding-pipe tree, Drumstick tree, Tree highly ornamental. *Fruit;* Cassia Fistula, U. S. P., (Cassiæ Pulpa Br.), Purging Cassia, Fructus cassiæ fistulæ; Ger. Rohrkassie, Röhrenkassie, Purgirkassie; Fr. Casse officinale (Codex) Casse en batons; Sp. Caña fistula; Laxative, mildly cathartic.

c. **C. moschátus** G. Don (Cassia moschata Kunth.). Panama. *Fruit* resembles that of (b.) but is lighter colored and somewhat astringent.

410. CATÓPSIS, Griseb. Catopsis. **Bromeliaceae.** Herbs. About 3 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

411. CAÚCALIS, L. Hedge Parsley. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name. Syn. Tordylium, Torilis, in part. Annual herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere.

a. **C. Anthríscus** (L.) Huds. (Tord. Anthriscus L., Torilis Anthriscus Bernh.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Erect Hedge-parsley, Rough Chervil, Hemlock Chervil, Scabby-head, Rough Cicely, Hogweed, Lady's-needlework.

412. CAULÁNTHUS, S. Wats. Caulanthus. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "stem flower". Herbs. Seven known species, all of California and vicinity.

413. CAULOPHÝLLUM, Michx. Blue Cohosh. **Berberidaceae.** From Greek, "stem leaf". Syn. Leontice, in part. A glaucous herb with a single compound leaf. One species.

a. **C. thalictroídes** (L.) Michx. (L. thalictroides L.). Canada to N. Carolina, Missouri and Nebraska, also in Japan. Blue Cohosh, Pappoose-root, Squaw-root, Blueberry-root, Blue Ginseng, Yellow Ginseng. *Rhizome* and *roots;* Caulophyllum, U. S. P.; demulcent, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, diuretic.

414. CAYAPÓNIA, Silv. Manso 1836. **Cucurbitaceae.** Syn. Trianosperma, Mart. 1843; Bryonia, in part. Herbaceous climbers. About 65 species, mostly of tropical America; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. Americána** (Lam.) Cogn. (B. Americana Lam.). West Indies. Properties of Bryonia dioica, q. v.

b. **C. ficifólia** Cogn. (T. ficifolia Cogn.). Brazil. Tayuya. *Root* alterative, emetic.

415. CEANÓTHUS, L. Red-root, etc. **Rhamnaceae.** Greek name of a kind of thistle. Shrubs with white or blue panicled flowers. About 50 species, all of U. S. and northern Mexico.

a. **C. Americánus** L. Ontario to Manitoba and south to the Gulf. Red root, New Jersey Tea, Jersey Tea, Walpole Tea, Mountain-sweet, Wild Snowball, Spiangles; Ger. Seckelblume; Fr. Céanothe. *Root*, astringent, alterative. *Leaves* used formerly as a substitute for Chinese tea.

b. **C. coerúleus** Lagasca (C. azureus Desf.). Mexico. The plant is there used as a febrifuge.

c. **C. thyrsiflórus** Esch. California. California Lilac, Blue Myrtle.

416. CÉBATHA, Forsk. 1775. Cebatha. **Menispermaceae.** An Arabic name. Syn. Cocculus, DC. 1818; Menispermum, in part. Dicœcious vines. About 10 species, mostly tropical; **2 in U. S.**

a. **C. Carolína** (L.) Britton (M. Carolinum L., Cocculus Carolinus DC.). Southeastern U. S. Carolina or Red-berried Moonseed.

417. CÉDRELA, P. Br. Spanish Cedar. **Cedrelaceae.** From Greek, "cedar fir". Syn. Cedrus†, in part. Trees. About 15 species, tropical Asia and America.

a. **C. odoráta** L. (C. Cedro Loefl., Cedrus odorata Mill.). West Indies. Jamaica Red Cedar, Spanish Cedar; Honduras, Barbadoes, Havana or West Indian Cedar, Sweet scented Cedar. *Bark* aromatic, febrifuge. *Wood* fragrant; source of Cedar-wood oil.

b. **C. Toóna** Roxb. (C. australis F. Muell., perhaps a distinct species). Malacca to Australia. Toon tree, Indian or East Indian Mahogany, Singapore Cedar, Australian Red Cedar. *Gummy exudate*, Cedar gum, resembles Acacia.

418. CEDRONÉLLA, Riv. Cedronella. **Labiatae.** Syn. Dracocephalum, in part. Herbs. About 9 species, N. America, Canary Islands and Japan.

a. **C. Mexicána** Benth. and (b) **C. pállida** Lindl. of Mexico are used as substitutes for Melissa.

c. **C. triphýlla** Mœnch. (D. Canariense L.). Canary Islands. Balm of Gilead*, Sweet Balm. *Herb* aromatic, diaphoretic.

419. CÉDRUS, Mill. Cedar of Lebanon. **Pinaceae.** The classical name. Syn. Abies, Pinus, in part. A spreading evergreen tree with fragrant wood. One species, Asia and Africa.

a. **C. Cédrus** (L.) Lyons (Pinus Cedrus L., C. Libani Barrel (Kew), C. Libanotica Link, A. Cedrus Poir.). Syria. Cedar of Lebanon. Source of Lebanon Manna. A variety of this species is the magnificient Deodar Cedar of the Himalayas, C. Deodara Loud.

420. CEÍBA, Medic. 1787. Silk-cotton tree. **Bombaceae.** Vernacular name. Syn. Eriodendron DC.; Bombax, in part. Trees. About 8 species, all but one of tropical America.

a. **C. pentándra** Gaertn. (Bombax Ceiba Auct., Eriodendron anfractuosum DC.). Tropical Asia and Africa. Silk-cotton tree, Cotton-tree, God-tree, Cabbage-wood.

421. CELÁSTRUS, L. Staff-tree. **Celastraceae.** Greek name of an evergreen tree. Shrubs, mostly climbing. About 30 species, mostly of Old World; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. scándens** L. Ontario to Manitoba and south to N. Carolina and New Mexico. False Bittersweet, Climbing or Shrubby Bittersweet, Wax-work, Staff-tree, Staff-vine, Fever-twig, Yellow-root, Climbing Orange-root, Roxbury Wax-work, Jacob's Ladder*; Ger. Celaster; Fr. Celastre. *Bark* emetic, discutient, anti-syphilitic.

422. CÉLTIS, L. - Nettle-tree. - **Ulmaceæ.** The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs. About 60 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. occidentális** L. (C. pumila Pursh.). Canada to Louisiana and Kansas. Hackberry. Sugar-berry, American Nettle-tree, Beaver-wood, Bastard Elm, False Elm, Juniper-tree†, Hoop Ash†, Rim Ash†, One-berry. *Fruit* edible.

b. **C. austrális** L. Europe. European Nettle-berry. Probably the *lotus* of the ancients, the food of the lotus-eaters.

423. CENTAÚREA, L. Blue-bottle, etc. **Compositae.** Greek name, plant of the Centaurs. Syn. Calcitrapa, Cyanus, Plectocephalus, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 350 species, mostly of Old World; 1 indigenous in U. S.

a. **C. Americána** Nutt. (P. Americanus Don.). South-central U. S. to Mexico. American Star-thistle.

b. **C. Calcítrapa** L. (Calcitrapa Calcitrapa (L.) Hill). Europe, adv. in U.S. Star Thistle, Caltrops, Maize-thorn, Mouse-thorn, Knapweed*; Ger. Sterndistel; Fr. Chardon étoilé. *Plant* tonic, irritant, nauseant.

c. **C. Cyánus** L. (Cyanus Cyanus (L.) Hill). Europe, cult. in gardens and nat. in U. S. Blue-bottle, Corn Blue-bottle, Corn-flower, Bachelor's buttons, Blue-blow, Blue-bonnets, Blue-caps, Blue Poppy, Blawort, Blaver, Break-your-spectacles, Brushes, Corn-binks, Corn-bottle*, Corn Centaury, French Pink, Hurt-sickle, Knapweed*, Witches'-bells, Witches'-thimbles; Ger. Kornblume; Fr. Bluet, Barbeau (Codex), Casse-lunette. *Florets*, mildly astringent, used in collyria.

d. **C. nígra** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Black Knapweed, Knapweed, Knobweed, Horse-knobs, Bachelor's-buttons*, Button-weed, Black soap, Blue-tops, Bole-weeed, Bull-weed, Bundweed, Centaury, Club-weed, Crop-weed, Dur-bottle, Drumstick, How-weed, Hurt-sickle, Iron-head, Iron-weed, Lady's-cushion, Loggerheads, Matfelon, Mater-filon, Tar-bottle, Tassel, Sweeps. *Root* tonic, alterative.

424. CENTÉLLA, L. Marsh Pennywort. **Umbelliferae.** From Latin, "little prickle". Syn. Hydrocotyle, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of south Africa; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Asiática** (L.) Urban (H. Asiatica L. (Kew), H. repanda Pers.). Maryland to Florida and Texas and widely distributed in tropical countries. Indian Pennywort, Ovate-leaved Marsh Pennywort, Thick-leaved Pennywort; Ger. Asiatischer Wassernabel; Fr. Hydrocotyle (Codex), Bevilacqua; Sp. Hidrocotila. *Plant*, Herba hydrocotyles asiaticae, alterative, narcotic, used in cutaneous diseases.

425. CENTROMÁDIA, Greene. Centromadia. **Compositae.** From Latin, "prickly Madia". Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Resinous annuals. About 6 species, California.

426. CENTÚNCULUS, L. Chaffweed, etc. **Primulaceae.** Latin dim. of *cento*, a "patch". Low annuals. Three species, America and Australia; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. mínimus** L. Europe and North and South America. Chaffweed, False or Bastard Pimperel.

CEPHAELIS. See **URAGOGA.**

427. CEPHALANTHÉRA, Rich. Cephalanthera. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "head anther". Terrestrial orchids. About 10 species, temperate regions; 1 in U. S.

428. CEPHALÁNTHUS, L. Button-bush. **Rubiaceæ.** From Greek, "head flower". Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, Asia and America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. occidentális** L. Canada to Florida and California. Button-bush, Button tree, Buttonwood shrub, Box*, Crouper-bush, Crane-willow, Honey-ball, Little Snowball, Mountain Globe-flower, Pin-ball, Pond or Swamp Dogwood, River-bush, Swamp-wood. *Bark* tonic, alterative.

429. CERANTHÉRA, Ell. Ceranthera. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "horn anther". Fragrant annuals. Two known species, southeastern U. S.

430. CERÁSTIUM, L. Chickweed. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "horn" alluding to the capsules. Herbs with flowers in dichotomous cymes. About 50 species, mostly of temperate zone, about 6 in U. S.

431. CERATÍOLA, Michx. Ceratiola. **Empetraceae.** A heath-like shrub, one species only, S. Carolina.

432. CERATÓNIA, L. St. John's-bread. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "horn"-podded. A small tree, one species only.

a. **C. Siliqua** L. Mediterranean Basin. Carob tree, Locust tree. St. John's-bread, Honey-bread, Sweet-pod, Locust Bean. [*Locust* because the food of John the Baptist, a name now applied to other leguminous trees]. Ger. Johannisbrod, Soodbrod, Karobe; iFr. Caroube (Codex) Carouge; Sp. Algarroba de Valenca, Garrobo (from Arabic). *Legumes*, Fructus ceratoniæ, Siliqua dulcis; demulcent, rich in sugar, the "husks" of the parable. *Seeds*. the original karat weight. See Abrus and Adenanthera.

433. CERATOPHÝLLUM, L. Hornwort. **Ceratophyllaceae.** From Greek, "horn-leaf". Aquatic plants. One or two species, cosmopolitan.

a. **C. demérsum** L. Cosmopolitan, common in U. S. Hornwort, Horn-weed, Morass-weed. *Plant* reputed emollient.

434. CERATÓPTERIS, Brongn. Water-fern. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "horn frond". Syn. Elbocarpus, Parkeria. Small aquatic fern. One species only, in all sub-tropical countries, (U. S.)

435. CERCÍDIUM, Tul. Cercidium. **Caesalpinaceae.** Latin, from *Cercis*, the Judas tree. Syn. Parkinsonia, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 5 species, all American; 3 in southwestern U. S.

436. CÉRCIS, L. - Judas-tree. - **Caesalpinaceae.** The classical name. Syn. Siliquastrum, Medic. Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. Canadénsis** L. (S. Canadense Medic., S. cordatum Moench.). Ontario and eastern U. S. American Judas-tree, Red-bud, Red Judas-tree, Salad-tree; Fr. Bouton rouge, Gainier. Buds have been used in salads and pickles.

b. **C. Siliquástrum** L. (S. Arbor-Judae Medic.). Europe. European Judas-tree, Love-tree; Ger. Judasbaum, Fr. Arbre de Judée.

437. CERCOCÁRPUS, H. B. K. Mountain Mahogany. **Rosaceae.** From Greek, "tailed fruit". Shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

a. **C. ledifólius** Nutt. Sierra Nevada Mountains. California Mountain Mahogany.

438. CÉREUS, Miller. - Cereus. - **Cactaceae.** Syn. Cactus, in part. A genus of more than 200 species, tropical regions, New World.

a. **C. grandiflórus** (L.) Mill. (Cactus grandiflorus L.). Tropical America. Night-blooming Cereus; Ger. Königen der Nacht; Fr. Cierge à grandes fleurs. *Plant*, especially *flowers*, cardiac sedative. [Several other species have been employed, notably (b) **C. Bonplándii** Parm., Brazil and (c) **C. McDonaldii** Hook., Honduras.]

d. **C. triangulàris** Mill. Central America to West Indies. Strawberry Pear. *Fruit* edible.

439. CERÓXYLON, Humb & Bonp. Wax Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "wax-tree". Tall palms. About 8 species, South America.

a. **C. Andícolum** Humb. New Granada reaching nearly the snow line. Wax Palm. Trunk covered with a vegetable wax used for candles.

440. CÉSTRUM, L. - Cestrum. - **Solanaceae.** Shrubs or small trees. Upward of 100 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

441. CÉTERACH, Wild. Scale Fern. **Polypodiaceae.** Old Greek name, of eastern origin. A small genus of coriaceous ferns with chaffy fronds.

a. **C. Céterach** (L.) Lyons (Asplenium Ceterach L., C. officinarum Willd.). Europe to India. Milt-waste, Scale Fern, Scaly Fern, Ceterach. *Fronds* demulcent.

442. CETRÁRIA. Ach. - **Lichenes (Parmeliacei).** Lichens.

a. **C. Islándica** Acharius (Lichen Islandicus L., Parmelia Islandica Sprengel.). Northern Asia. Europe and N. America. Iceland Moss. *Plant,* Cetraria, U. S. P., Lichen islandicus; Ger. Isländisches Moos, Isländische Flechte, Kramperlthee, Krampelthee; Fr. Lichen d'Islande (Codex) Mousse d'Islande; Sp. Liquen islandico; Mucilaginous, demulcent.

443. CEVÁLLIA, Lag. - Cevallia. - **Loasaceae.** Herb. One species, Texas and New Mexico.

444. CHAENÁCTIS, DC. Chænactis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "gaping ray". Herbs, rarely suffrutescent. About 25 species, California and adjacent regions.

445. CHAEROPHÝLLUM, L. Chervil. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "fragrant leaf". Herbs. About 30 species, north temperate zone and N. Africa; 3 in U. S. See Anthriscus.

446. CHAETADÉLPHIA, Gray. Chaetadelphia. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek; the "bristles" of the pappus being 5-adelphous. Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.

447. CHAETÓCHLOA, Scribn. Millet. **Gramineae.** From Greek, "bristle grass". Syn. Setaria, Ixophorus, Panicum, in part. Grasses with spike-like panicles. About 10 species; 4 in U. S.

a. **C. Itálica** (L.) Scribn. (P. Italicum L., S. Italica R. & S., I. Italicus Nash). Europe, originally from Asia, now widely cult. Italian Millet, Hungarian Grass; German, Golden or Hungarian Millet. *Grain* used for food.

448. CHAETOPÁPPA, DC. Chaetopappa. **Compositae.** From Greek, "bristle pappus". Syn. Distasis, in part. Slender herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.

449. CHÁLCAS, L. 1767. - Curry-leaf. - **Rutaceae.** Syn. Murraya, L. 1771 (Kew); Bergera, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 8 species, tropical Asia to Australia and Oceanica.

a. **C. Koenígii** (L.) Kurz. (M. Koenigii Spreng (Kew), B. Koenigii L.). India. Curry-leaf tree. *Leaves* aromatic. *Seeds* yield Simbolee oil.

450. CHAMAEBÁTIA, Benth. Chamæbatia. **Rosaceae.** From Greek, "ground bush". Syn. Spiræa, in part. Shrub with foliage of Milfoil and agreeable fragrance. One species, California.

451. CHAMAEBATIÁRIA, Maxim. Chamaebatiaria. **Rosaceae.** Named from resemblance to preceding. Syn. Spiræa, in part. One species, California.

452. CHAMAECÍSTUS, Oeder. 1761. Alpine Azalea. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "ground Cestus". Syn. Loiseleuria, Desv. 1813; Azalea, in part. Low shrub. One species, circumpolar (U. S.).

a. **C. procúmbens** (L.) Kz. (A. procumbens L., C. serpyllifolia S. F. Gray). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Alpine or Trailing Azalea.

453. CHAMAECÝPARIS, Spach. White Cedar. **Pinaceae.** From Greek, "ground Cypress". Syn. Cupressus, Thuya, in part. Evergreen trees, resembling Thuya. About 7 species, N. America and Japan; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. thyoídes** (L.) B. S. P. (Cup. thyoides L. (Kew), T. sphæroidalis Rich.). Southeastern U. S. Southern White Cedar, Post Cedar, Swamp Cedar, Juniper*. [The Alaska Cedar and Port Oxford Cedar of the Pacific coast are also of this genus.]

454. CHAMAEDÁPHNE, Moench 1794. Cassandra. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "ground Daphne". Syn. **Cassandra,** D. Don. 1834; Andromeda, in part. Small shrub with aspect of Vaccinium. One species, circumpolar (U. S.).

a. **C. calyculáta** (L.) Moench (Cass. calyculata D. Don (Kew), A. calyculata L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Leather-leaf, Dwarf Cassandra.

455. CHAMAELÍRIUM, Willd. Blazing-star. **Melanthaceæ.** From Greek, "ground Lily". Syn. Helonias, Veratrum, in part. Herb from tuberous rootstock. One species, N. America.

a. **C. lúteum** (L.) A. Gray (V. luteum L., H. dioica Pursh, C. Carolinianum Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Helonias, False Unicorn-root, Blazing-star, Drooping Starwort, Devil's-bit, Unicorn-root, Unicorn's-horn, Red-seed. *Rhizome* tonic, diuretic, anthelmintic.

456. CHAMAENÉRION, Adans. Willow-herb. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "ground Rose-bay". Syn. Epilobium, in part. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 4 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. angustifólium** (L.) Scop. (E. angustifolium L., E. spicatum Lam.). British America, south to N. Carolina, Arizona and California. Great Willow-herb, Spiked or French Willow-herb, Purple Fire-weed, Fire-weed*, Fire-top, Burnt-weed, Wickup, Indian Wicopy, Herb-wickopy, Purple Rocket, Rose-bay, Bay Willow, Flowering Willow; Blooming, French or Persian Willow, Blooming Sally, Sally-bloom, Pigweed*.

457. CHAMAÉRHODOS, Bunge. Chamaerhodos. **Rosaceae.** From Greek, "ground Rose". Small sub-shrubs. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

458. CHAMAESÁRACHA, Gray. Chamaesaracha. **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "ground Saracha". Perennial herbs or sub-shrubs. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

459. CHAPMÁNNIA, T. & Gr. Chapmannia. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Dr. A. W. Chapman, American botanist. Viscid herb. One species, Florida.

460. CHÁVICA, Miq. Long Pepper, etc. **Piperaceae.** From vernacular name. Syn. Piper, in part. Herbs or shrubs resembling Piper. About 40 species, tropical regions, Old World.

a. **C. Bétle** (L.) Miq. (P. Betle L.). India, cult. in tropical countries. Betel Pepper. *Leaves*, Betel-leaves, sialagogue, stimulant; chewed with the betel-nut. (The leaves of (b) **C. Siriboa** (L.) Miq. are also used).

c. **C. lóngum** (L.) Miq. (P. longum L., C. Roxburghii Miq.) India, Ceylon and Philippines. Long Pepper, resembling the preceding.

d. **C. officinárum** Miq. (P. officinarum DC., P. Chaba Hunter). Java. Long Pepper, Elephant Pepper. *Fruit spikes*, Piper longum, Spadices piperis longi, Spad. chavicae; Ger. Langer Pfeffer; Fr. Poivre long (Codex); condiment, counter-irritant, antiperiodic.

461. CHEILÁNTHES, Swz. Lip-Fern. **Polypodiaceæ.** From Greek, "lip flower", alluding to the lipped indusium. Small rock-loving ferns. About 65 species; 21 in U. S.

a. **C. gracíllima** D. C. Eaton. Pacific slope of U. S. Lace Fern, a name applied also to the species of Hymenophyllum and to other finely cut ferns.

462. CHELIDÓNIUM, L. Celandine. **Papaveraceae.** The Greek name, meaning "swallowwort". Herb with yellow sap. One species.

a. **C. május** L. (including C. minus L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Celandine (Saladine), Garden or Greater Celandine, Cock-foot, Devil's-milk*, Felonwort, Jacob's-ladder*, Kill-wart, Swallow-wort*, Tetterwort, Wart-flower, Wart-weed, Wartwort, Wretweed; Ger. Schellkraut, Schöllkraut; Fr. Chélidoine, Herbe à l'hirondelle; Sp. Celidonia mayor. *Herb;* **Chelidonium,** U. S. P., H. chelidonii; irritant, cathartic, anthelmintic.

463. CHELÓNE, L. Turtle-head, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "tortoise". Perennial herbs. Four species, all of U. S.

a. **C. glábra** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Balmony, Turtle-head, Turtle-bloom, Bitter-herb, Cod-head, Fish-mouth, Shell-flower*, Salt-rheum weed, Snake-head. *Plant* laxative, cholagogue, anthelmintic.

464. CHENOPÓDIUM, L. Goosefoot, Pigweed. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "goose foot". Herbs, occasionally shrubby. About 60 species, widely distributed; 22 in U. S.

a. **C. álbum** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Lamb's-quarters, Pigweed, Bacon-weed, Dirty-Dick, Fat-hen, Frost-blite, Meals, Mails, Melge, Miles, Mutton-tops, Muck-weed, Rag-jag, White Goosefoot½, Wild Spinach; Ger. Weisser Gänsefuss; Fr. Ansérine sauvage. Used as a pot herb.

b. **C. ambrosioídes** L. Canada and U. S., nat. from tropical America. Mexican Tea, Spanish Tea, Jerusalem Tea, Jesuit Tea*, Ambrosia; Ger. Wohlreichender Gänsefuss, Mexikanisches Traubenkraut; Fr. Ambroise de Mexique (Codex). *Herb*, H. chenopodii ambrosioides (v. ambrosiaci), tonic, nervine, emmenagogue.

c. **C. anthelmínticum** L. (C. ambrosioides var. anthelminticum A. Gray). Europe, nat. in U. S. Wormseed, American Wormseed, Jerusalem-oak. *Fruit*; **Chenopodium.** U. S. P.; Ger. Amerikanischer Wurmsamen; Fr. Ansérine vermifuge (Codex); Sp. Epazote. Anthelmintic, source of oil of wormseed.

d. **C. Bonus**-Hénricus L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Good King Henry, All-good, Blite; English, False or Wild Mercury, Markerry‡, Mercury-dockan, Mercury Goosefoot, Perennial Goosefoot½, Fat-hen, Roman plant, Shoemaker's-heels, Smear-dock, Smiddy-leaves; Wild Spinach; Ger. Guter Heinrich; Fr. Bon Henri; Sp. Zeñiglo. *Plant* reputed vulnerary.

e. **C. Bótrys** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Jerusalem-oak, Ambrose, Feather Geranium, Turnpike Geranium, Hind-heal; Ger. Traubenkraut; Fr. Chénopode à grappes. *Plant* aromatic, resembling (b).

f. **C. hýbridum** L. Europe and N. America (U. S.). Maple-leaved Goosefoot or Pigweed, Hog's-bane, Sowbane; Swine's-bane, Nightshade*.

g. **C. rúbrum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Red Goosefoot or Pigweed, French Spinach, Fat-hen, Swine's-bane.

h. **C. Quínoa** Willd. Peru and Chili. Quinoa (Quinua), Petty-rice. *Seeds* used like buckwheat.

i. **C. Vulvária** L. Europe. Fetid Goosefoot, Stinking Goosefoot or Motherwort, Dirty-John, Notchweed; Ger. Stinkender Melde; Fr. Vulvaire (Codex), Ansérine puante. *Plant* antispasmodic, nervine.

465. CHILÓPSIS, D. Don. Desert Willow. **Bignoniaceae.** Ornamental shrub. One species, U. S. and Mexico.

466. CHIMÁPHILA, Pursh 1814. Wintergreen, etc. **Pyrolaceae.** From Greek, "winter-loving". Syn. Pseva, Raf. 1819; Pyrola, in part. Evergreen herbs. About 6 species, northeast Asia and N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. maculáta** (L.) Pursh (Pyrola maculata L.). Ontario to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Spotted Wintergreen, Spotted Pipsissewa, Spotted Piperidge, Dragon's-tongue, Ratsbane, Rheumatism-root, Wild Arsenic, also many of the synonyms of (b).

b. **C. umbelláta** (L.) Nutt. (Pyrola umbellata L., Pseva umbellata (L.) O. Kze., C. corymbosa Pursh). Europe, Asia and N. America, Maine to Georgia, west to California. Pipsissewa, Prince's-pine, Bitter Wintergreen, Bittersweet*, Ground Holly, King's-cure, Love-in-winter, Noble-pine, Pine Tulip, Pyrola, Rheumatism-weed; Ger. Doldenblüthiges Harnkraut, Wintergrün; Fr. Pyrole ombellée. *Leaves;* **Chimaphila,** U. S. P., diuretic, tonic, astringent.

467. CHIOCÓCCA, P. Br. Snowberry. **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "snow berry". Shrubs. About 12 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. racemósa** Jacq. Tropical America to Florida. Cahinca; Snowberry, Cluster-flowered Snowberry‡, David's-root. *Root,* Radix caincæ (cahincæ); Ger. Käinkawurzel; diuretic, hydragogue. [Similar properties are attributed to the Brazilian (b) **C. brachiáta** R. & P. (C. densifolia Mart., C. anguifuga Mart.), Cainana, Caninana, Brazilian Snakeroot, Rad. caincae brasiliensis, Rad. serpentariae brasiliensis].

468. CHIÓGENES, Salisb. Creeping Snowberry. **Vacciniaceae.** From Greek, "snow born". Syn. Vaccinium, in part. Creeping evergreen plant. One species, N. America and Japan.

a. **C. hispídula** (L.) T. & Gr. (V. hispidulum L., C. serpyllifolia Salisb., C. Japonica A. Gray). British America, south to N. Carolina and Michigan. Creeping Snowberry, Ivory Plum, Maidenhair†, Moxie-berry, Mountain Partridge-berry, Running Birch, White Cranberry, White Pollum, White Tea-berry, White Wintergreen. *Berries* have flavor of gaultheria.

469. CHIONÁNTHUS, L. Fringe-tree. **Oleaceae.** From Greek, "snow flower". Shrubs or small trees. Three species, China and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Virgínica** L. Delaware to Florida and Texas. Fringe-tree, American Fringe-tree, American Fringe, White Fringe, Flowering Ash, Gray-beard tree, Old-man's-beard, White Ash*, Poison Ash, Shavings, Snow-flower‡. *Root bark* tonic, febrifuge, laxative, reputed narcotic.

470. CHIONÓPHILA, Benth. Chionophila. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "snow loving". A low herb. One species, high in the Rocky Mountains (U. S.).

471. CHLORÓGALUM, Kunth. Soap-bulb. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow milk". Syn. Phalangium, in part. Bulbous herbs. About 4 species, western U. S.

a. **C. pomeridiánum** (Ker) Kunth. (Phalangium pomeridianum Sweet). California. California Soap-root. Soap-bulb, Soap-plant, Soap-apple (the bulb), Amole. *Bulb* formerly used as a detergent.

472. CHLORÓPHORA, Gaud. Fustic tree. **Moraceae.**
From Greek, "yellow bearing". Syn. Maclura, in part. Trees with milky sap. Two species, tropical Africa and America.

a. **C. tinctória** Gaud. (Maclura tinctoria D. Don). West Indies and tropical America. Fustic-tree. *Wood*, Old Fustic, Yellow-wood, Cuba-wood, used for dyeing. See Cotinus.

473. CHOÍSYA, H. B. K. Choisya. **Rutaceae.**
Named for Jacques Deny Choisy, Swiss botanist, d. 1859. Shrub with ternate leaves. One species, Mexico and south-western U. S.

474. CHONDRÍLLA, L. Gum Succory. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "lump", alluding to exudate on stems. Perennial herbs, leaves mostly basal. About 18 species, Old World.

a. **C. júncea** L. Europe, sparingly naturalized in U. S. Gum Succory, Devil's-grass, Hog-bite, Naked-weed, Skeleton-weed.

475. CHONDRODÉNDRON, R. & Pav. **Menispermaceae.**
From Greek, "cartilage tree" (incorrectly spelled Chondodendron). Syn. Botryopsis, Cocculus, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 7 species, South America.

a. **C. tomentósum** R. & Pav. (Cocculus Chondrodendron DC., B. platyphylla Miers). Brazil and Peru. Abutua, Pareira brava. *Root*; **Pareira,** U. S. P., Pareirae radix, Br., Rad. pareirae (bravae); Ger. Grieswurzel, Pareirawurzel; Fr. Sp. Butua; diuretic.

476. CHONDRÓPHORA, Raf. Rayless Golden-rod. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "cartilage bearing". Syn. Chrysocoma, Bigelovia, in part. Perennial herb with aspect of a depauperated Golden-rod. One species, eastern U. S.

477. CHÓNDRUS, Lyngb. Sea Moss. **Gigartineæ.**
From Greek, "cartilage" or "gelatine". Syn. Sphaerococcus, Fucus, in part. Dull purple or green seaweeds.

a. **C. crispus** (L.) Lyngbye (F. crispus L., S. crispus Agardh). Northern Atlantic Ocean. Irish Moss, Carrageen (Carigeen, Carrigeen, Carragheen), Killeen, Pig-wrack, Pearl Moss; Ger. Knorpeltang, Perlmoos, Irländisches Moos; Fr. Carragaheen, Carrageen, Mousse perlée (Codex); Sp. Caragaheen. *The whole plant;* **Chondrus.** U. S. P., Fucus crispus, Fucus irlandicus; demulcent, mucilaginous.

478. CHORIZÁNTHE, R. Br. Chorizanthe. **Polygonaceae.** Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, chiefly of Chili and California; 34 in U. S.

479. CHROSPÉRMA, Raf. 1825. Fly Poison, etc. **Melanthaceae.** From Greek, "color seed". Syn. Amianthium A. Gray, 1837; Melanthium, Zygadenus, in part. A lily-like bulbous plant. One species (U. S.).

a. **C. muscaetóxicum** (Walt.) Kze. (M. muscaetoxicum Walt., Z. muscaetoxicum Regel (Kew), A. muscaetoxicum A. Gray). Long Island to Florida and Arkansas. Fly poison, Crow-poison, Fall-poison. *Bulb* insecticide.

480. CHRYSACTÍNIA, Gray. Chrysactinia. **Compositae.** From Greek, "golden rayed". Resinous-aromatic sub-shrub. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

481. CHRYSÁMPHORA, Grn. Pitcher-plant*. **Sarraceniaceae.** From Greek, "golden vase". Syn. Darlingtonia, Torr., not DC. *Plant* resembles Sarracenia. One species, California.

a. **C. Califórnica** (Torr.) Greene (D. Californica Torr.). California Pitcher-plant, California Side-saddle flower.

482. CHRYSÁNTHEMUM, L. Chrysanthemum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "golden flower". Syn. Balsamita, Leucanthemum, Matricaria, Pyrethrum, Tanacetum, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S. (indigenous or naturalized).

a. **C. Balsámita** L. (P. Balsamita Willd., T. Balsamita L., B. suaveolens Pers., P. Tanacetum DC.). Europe and Asia, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Costmary, Cost (from Latin costus), Alecost (so named from its former use in brewing), Alecoast, Cock Mint, Lavender†, Maudlin (i. e. Magdeline), Mint Geranium; Ger. Frauenminze, Balsamkraut, Marienblatt; Fr. Balsamite odorante, Baume-coq, Menthe-coq, Coq des jardins (Codex). *Herb*; H. balsamitæ, H. menthæ saracenicæ v. romanæ; aromatic, emmenagogue, resembling Tanacetum.

b. **C. cárneum** Weber (P. carneum Bieber.) and (c) **C. róseum** Weber (P. roseum Bibers.). Both species referred in Index Kewensis to C. coccineum Willd. Persia to Caucasus mountains. *Flowers*, Flores pyrethri (rosei v. persici), Pulvis insecticidus persicus; Persian insect-powder, Buhach; Ger. Persische Bertramblüthen; Fr. Pyrèthre du Caucase (Codex), Chamomile de Perse; insecticide. [The Dalmatian insect-powder, from flowers of Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium Trev., is much inferior in activity.]

d. **C. frutéscens** L. Canary Islands, cult. in gardens. Marguerite (of gardens), Paris Daisy.

e. **C. Leucánthemum** L. (L. vulgare Lam.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Ox-eye Daisy, Common Field Daisy (of U. S.); Bull-, Bulls-eye-, Butter-, Big-, Devil's-, Dog-, Golden-,

Great-, Horse-, Maudlin- (Magdalene), Midsummer-, Moon-, Poor-land- or White Daisy; Dog-blow (Nova Scotia), Dutch Morgan, Horse-Gowan, Kellup-weed, Herb Margaret, Marguerite, Maudlinwort, Moon-flower, Moon-penny, Great White Ox-eye, Pismire, Poverty-weed, Sheriff-weed, White-weed.

f. **C. Parthénium** (L.) Pers. (M. Parthenium L., P. Parthenium Smith, T. Parthenium Schulz). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Feverfew, (Featherfew, Fetter-foe), Febrifuge plant, Wild Camomile, Pellitory, Bertram, Whitewort; Ger. Mutterkraut; Fr. Matricaire (Codex). *Herb* bitter, tonic, febrifuge, anthelmintic.

g. **C. segétum** L. (P. segetum Moench.). Europe. Corn Marigold, Field or Wild Marigold (of England), Golden-flower, Yellow Ox-eye.

h. **C. Sinénse** Sabine and (i) **C. Índicum** L. of Japan, especially the former, are the well-known garden Chrysanthemums.

483. CHRYSOBÁLANUS, L. Cocoa Plum. **Drupaceae.** From Greek, "golden date". Shrubs or trees. About 8 species, sub-tropical America and Africa; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. Ícaco** L. West Indies and Florida. Cocoa Plum. *Leaves* and *roots* astringent; Fr. Prune-coton, Prune des anses. *Fruit* edible.

b. **C. oblongifólius** Michx. Florida to Alabama. Gopher-root.

484. CHRYSÓGONUM, L. Chrysogonum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "golden knee". Perennial herb with yellow flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

485. CHRYSÓMA, T. & Gr. Chrysoma. **Compositae.** Syn. Aplopappus, Bigelovia, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Solidago. About 14 species, southwestern U. S.

486. CHRYSOPHÝLLUM, L. Star-apple. **Sapotaceae.** From Greek, "golden leaf". Syn. Cainito, in part. See Lucuma. Trees with milky juice. About 60 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Cainíto** L. (Cainito pomiferum Tuss.). West Indies. Star-apple, Cainito. *Fruit* esculent.

487. CHRYSOPLÉNIUM, L. Golden Saxifrage. **Saxifragaceae.** From Greek, "golden spleen". Small semi-aquatic herbs. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 4 in U. S.

a. **C. Americánum** Schw. British America and northern U. S. Water-carpet, Golden Saxifrage. [In Europe some species are used as salad, called Rock-cress; Ger. Goldmilz; Fr. Cresson de roches].

488. CHRYSÓPSIS, Nutt. 1818. Golden Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, of "golden appearance". Syn. Diplogon, Raf. 1818. [not Poiret 1811], also Inula, Amellus, Diplopappus, in part. Perennial herbs. About 35 species, U. S. and Mexico.

a. **C. graminifólia** (Michx.) Nutt. (I. graminifolia Michx.) Southeastern U. S. Grass-leaved Golden-aster, Golden-star, Silver Aster, Silver-grass, Silk-grass, Scurvy-grass.

b. **C. villósus** (Pursh) Nutt. (A. villosus Pursh.). Alabama to Nebraska and British Columbia. Hairy Golden-aster or Rosinwood.

489. CHRYSOTHÁMNUS, Nutt. Chrysothamnus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "golden bush". Syn. Linosyris, Aplopappus, Bigelovia, in part. Low shrubs with numerous small flower-heads (yellow). About 30 species, all of U. S., mostly western.

a. **C. nauseósus** (Pursh) Brit. New Mexico to California and British Columbia. Fetid Rayless-Goldenrod, Rabbit-brush.

490. CHYLÍSMA, Small. Chylisma. **Onagraceae.** Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs. Seven species in U. S.

491. CHYTRACÚLIA, P. Br. 1756. Chytraculia. **Myrtaceae.** Syn. Calyptranthes Sw. 1788; Eugenia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 90 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

492. CIBÓTIUM, Kaulf. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae.** Arboreous ferns. About 10 species, tropical regions.

a. **C. Bárometz** J. Sm. (b) **C. glaucéscens** Kze. and (c) **C. Djambiánum** Hassk. of Sumatra yield *penghawar djambi* the "golden moss" of the Chinese, consisting of chaffy hairs from base of stipes; Pili‡v. Paleæ cibotii; Ger. Farnhaar. In Mexico a similar product called Ocopetate or cola de mono is obtained from (d) **C. Schiédei** Schlecht., and in the Hawaiian Islands the more silky *pulu* is obtained from (e) **C. Menziésii** Hook. and (f) **C. glaúcum** H. & A. These are used in surgery as haemostatics, the last named a material for stuffing cushions, etc. The shaggy caudex of (a) was the *Tartarian lamb* (agnus scythicus) of early travelers, to which magical virtues were attributed. See also Alsophila and Dicksonia.

493. CÍCER, L. - Chick Pea. - **Papilionaceæ.** The Latin name. Syn. Nochetta, S. G. Gmel. Herbs. About 10 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **C. arietínum** L. (N. oleracea S. G. Gmel., C. sativum Schkur.). Southern Europe and the Orient. Chick Pea, Egyptian Pea, Coffee Pea. Called in Italy Cece, in Spain, Garbanzos; in India, Gram. One of the most important of food plants.

494. CICHÓRIUM, L. - Chicory. - **Cichoriaceae.** Classical name from the Arabic. Herbs with cauline leaves very small. About 10 species, Old World.

a. **C. Endívia** L. Southern Europe and Asia, widely cult. Garden Endive, Endive, Garden Succory, Chicken's-meat. *Blanched tops* used like Celery.

b. **C. Íntybus** L. Europe, Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S., (also cult.). Chicory, Wild Succory, Blue Daisy, Blue-sailors, Bachelor's-buttons*, Bunk; Ger. Endivie, Cichorie; Fr. Chicorée sauvage (Codex). *Root*; Rad. cichorii; bitter, used as a substitute for coffee.

495. CICÚTA, L Water Hemlock, etc. **Umbelliferæ.** The ancient Latin name. Syn. Cicutaria, in part. Perennial herbs. About 8 species, north temperate zone and Mexico; 7 in U. S.

a. **C. bulbífera** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock.

b. **C. maculáta** L. (C. virosa var. maculata Coult. & Rose.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to N. Mexico. American Water-hemlock, Musquash-root, Beaver-poison, Childrens-' bane, Death-of-man, Musquash-poison, Poison Hemlock*, Poison Snakeweed, Spotted Parsley, Wild Parsnip, Wild Hemlock (not to be confounded with Conium maculatum q. v.). Properties of (c).

c. **C. virósa** L. (Cicutaria aquatica Lam.). Northern Europe and Asia. European Water-hemlock, Brook-tongue, Cowbane, Deathin, with many of the synonyms of (b); Ger. Wasserschierling, Giftwütherich; Fr. Ciguë vireuse; Sp. Cicuta virulenta. *Plant*, especially the *root*, poisonous; reputed alterative and local anodyne.

496. CIENFUEGÓSIA, Cav. 1787. Cienfuegosia. **Malvaceae.** Syn. Fugosia, Juss. 1789, Cienfuegia, Willd. 1800. Shrubby plants with habit of Hibiscus. About 16 species, tropical America, Africa and Australia; 2 in U. S.

497. CIMICÍFUGA, L. Black Cohosh. **Ranunculaceae.** From Latin, "bug-banisher". Syn. Thalictrodes (1739). Actaea, Macrotys, Botraphis, in part. Tall perennial herbs. About 10 species, N. America, Asia and eastern Europe; 7 in U. S.

a. **C. racemósa** (L.) Nutt. (A. racemosa L., C. serpentaria Pursh. M. actaeoides Raf., B. actaeoides Raf. T. racemosum O. Kze.). Ontario to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Wisconsin. Black Cohosh, Black Snakeroot, Bugbane, Bugwort, Rattlesnake's-root, Rattle-root, Rattle-weed, Rattle-top, Rich-weed, Squaw-root; Ger. Klapperschlangenwurzel, Schwarze Schlangenwurzel; Fr. Actée à grappes. *Rhizome* and *roots*; Cimicifuga, U. S. P., Rad. cimicifugæ, Rad. acteæ, Rad. christophorianæ; alterative, antispasmodic, anti-rheumatic, emmenagogue.

498. CINCHÓNA, L. (Quinquina, Kinkina). **Rubiaceae.** Named for the countess of Chinchon, cured of malarial fever by the bark in 1638. Trees. About 50 species, Peru, north to Venezuela, in the Cordilleras. The more valuable species are now cultivated in Java, India and Jamaica.

a. **C. Calisáya** Weddell (C. Weddelliana O. Kze. To this species are also referred **C. Ledgeriána** Moens. and perhaps **C. Hasskarliána** Miq.). Peru to New Granada. *Bark*; **Cinchona**, U. S. P. (in part). Cinchona flava U. S. P. 1880, Cinchonæ flavæ cortex, Cort. chinæ calisayæ, Cort. chinæ regiæ; Yellow Cinchona Bark, Calisaya Bark, Yellow Peruvian Bark; Ger. Kalisayachina, Kalisaya-rinde, Königschina; Fr. Quinquina jaune royale, Quinquina Calisaya (Codex); Sp. Quina Calisaya. Tonic, antiperiodic, particularly rich in quinine.

b. **C. cordifólia** Mutis. Bolivia. Yields the hard Carthagena Bark or West Pitaya Bark, which is rich in alkaloids.

c. **C. micrántha** Ruiz. & Pav. (C. Pavoniana O. Kze.). Bolivia and Peru. Source of Lima Bark and in part of the Gray and Huanuco Barks; Fr. Quinquina gris Huanuco (Codex.)

d. **C. nítida** Ruiz. & Pav. (Perhaps belongs to C. Pavoniana O. Kze.). Peru and Equador. Source of part of the Gray and Huanuco, and some of the Loxa Bark.

e. **C. officinális** L. (C. Condaminea Humb. Probably includes C. lancifolia Mutis. and C. Pitayensis Wedd., both of which yielded formerly Pitaya Bark.). Ecquador and Peru. Source especially of Loxa Bark, Crown Bark and Brown Peruvian Bark. *Bark;* **Cinchona**, U. S. P., in part; Cinchona pallida, Cortex cinchonae pallidae, Cort. chinae fuscus v. griseus, China fusca v. grisea v. pallida v. cinerea; Pale Peruvian Bark; Ger. Braune Chinarinde, Graue Chinarinde, Kronchina; Fr. Quinquina gris de Loxa, (Codex); Sp. Quina gris de Loja, Quina Charhuarguera. Properties of (a).

f. **C. succirúbra** Pavon. Peru and Ecquador. *Bark*; **Cinchona rubra**, U. S. P., Cinchonæ rubræ Cortex, Br., Cortex chinæ (ruber) P. G., China rubra; Red Cinchona, Red Peruvian Bark, Red Bark; Ger. Rothe Chinarinde; Fr. Quinquina rouge (Codex); Sp, Quina roja. Properties of (a).

499. CINNAMODÉNDRON, Endl. False Canella. **Canellaceae.** From Greek, "cinnamon tree". Syn. Canella, in part. Trees. About 3 species, tropical America.

a. **C. axilláre** Endl. (Canella axillaris Mart.). Brazil. Paratudo (i. e. Heal-all) aromatico. *Bark* pungent, aromatic.

b. **C. corticósum** Miers. Jamaica. Jamaica Canella. *Bark* of this and of (c) **C. macránthum** Baill. of Puerto Rico, are used like Canella and often sold as Canella, also as Winter's Bark; see Drimys.

500. CINNAMÓMUM, L. Cinnamon, Camphor, etc. **Lauraceae.** The classical name. Syn. Laurus, Camphora, in part. Trees with ribbed leaves. About 100 species, warmer regions, India to Australia.

a. **C. aromáticum** Nees (L. Cassia Nees, C. Cassia Blume (Kew), not Burm.). Southern China. Cassia, Chinese Cinnamon. *Bark of the shoots* of this and some other species grown in China;

Cinnamomum Cassia, U. S. P., Cortex Cinnamomi, P. G., Cort. cinnamomi cassiae v. chinensis, Cassia cinnamomea, Cinnamomum chinense, Cassia lignea; Cassia bark, Cassia Cinnamon; Ger. Zimmtkassie, Chinesischer Zimmt, Kaneel, Zimmt; Fr. Canelle de China; Sp. Canella; aromatic, carminative, astringent, condiment. Among other species yielding Cassia Bark is probably (c) **C. Burmánni** Blume of Java and Sumatra. Cassia Bark is the source of the oil of Cinnamon of the U. S. P.

b. **C. Cámphora** (L.) T. Nees & Eberm. (Laurus Camphora L., Camphora officinarum C. Bauhin). Southeastern Asia, Japan, Formosa and cult. elsewhere in tropical countries. Camphor tree, Camphor Laurel. Source of Camphor, a *concrete volatile oil* (ketone) obtained by sublimation from the wood; **Camphora,** U. S. P.; Ger. Kampfer; Fr. Camphre; Sp. Alcanfor; nervous sedative, small doses stimulant.

d. **C. Zeylánicum** Nees. (Kew) (L. Cassia Burm. 1768, L. Cinnamomum L., probably the oldest name but possibly applied to a different plant). Ceylon, Borneo and Cochin China. *Bark*; **Cinnamomum Zeylanicum,** U. S. P., Cinnamomi Cortex, Br., Cort. cinnamomi zeylanici, Cinnamomum acutum v. verum; Ceylon Cinnamon, True Cinnamon, Cinnamon bark; Ger. Zeylonzimmt, Feiner Zimmt, Echter Zimmt; Fr. Canelle de Ceylan (Codex). Properties of (b), but flavor much superior. Source of the oil of Cinnamon of the British and French Pharmacopœias.

e. **C. Culílaban** (L.) Lyons, Blume (Laurus Culilaban L., C. Culilawan Blume, C. Culitlawan Nees.). Moluccas. Culilawan Bark, Clove Bark. *Bark* aromatic, clove-like in flavor.

f. **C. Loureírii** Nees. (Laurus Cinnamomum Lour. not L.). Cochin China. *The unripe fruits* of this and other species are Clavelli cassiae v. cinnamomi, Flores cassiae; Cassia Buds; Ger. Zimmtblüthen, Kaneelblüthen, Zimmtnägelchen. Properties of (b).

g. **C. Támala** Nees (Laurus Tamala Buch. L. Cassia Roxb.). India. Yields a coarse kind of Cassia bark, Cortex malabathri. From this and other species are obtained Cassia leaves, Folia malabathri, not now much used. Properties of (b).

h. **C. sp. indet.** Annam. *Bark;* **Cinnamomum Saigonicum,** U. S. P., Cortex cinnamomi saigonici; Saigon Cinnamon; Ger. Saigonzimmt; Fr. Canelle de Saigon. Properties of (b) but generally richer in essential oil and therefore preferable.

501. CIRCAÉA, L. Enchanter's Nightshade. **Onagraceae.** Named after Circe, the enchantress. Perennial herbs. About 5 species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. Lutetiána** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Missouri. Common Enchanter's Nightshade, Bindweed Nightshade, Wild Mandrake.

502. CÍSSUS, L. (not Pers.). Cissus. **Vitaceae.** Ancient Greek name of Ivy. Syn. Vitis, in part. Shrubby climbers, mostly of warmer regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. ácida** L. Tropical America to Florida. Sorrel vine.

503. CÍSTUS, L. Gum Cistus, Rock Rose. **Cistaceae.** Ancient Greek plant name. Handsome shrubs. About 40 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **C. Cyprínus** Lam., Cyprus; (b) **C. Ladaníferus** L., Spain and Portugal, and (c) **C. polymórphus** Willk. (including C. Creticus L.), Crete, Rose of Crete; yield the *resinous exudate* called Labdanum or Ladanum, Resina ladanum, aromatic, emmenagogue, stimulant.

504. CITHARÉXYLUM, Mill. Citharexylum. **Verbenaceae.** Shrubs or trees. About 40 species, warmer regions, New World; 2 in U. S.

505. CITRÚLLUS, Forsk. 1775. Melon, etc. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Latin name of Lemon. Syn. Colocynthis, Tournf. 1735; Cucurbita, Cucumis, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 4 species, warmer regions of Old World.

a. **C. Citrúllus** (L.) Karst. (Cucurbita Citrullus L., Cit. vulgaris Schrad.). Native of Asia, everywhere cult. Water melon. *Fruit*, especially *seeds*, diuretic; seeds, formerly called cold seeds, emollient. See Cucumis and Cucurbita.

b. **C. Colocýnthis** (L.) Schrad. (Cucumis Colocynthis, L., Colocynthis vulgaris Schrad.). Asia, Africa and southern Europe. Colocynth, Bitter Apple, Bitter Gourd, Bitter Cucumber. The *decorticated fruit*; Colocynthis, U. S. P., Fructus colocynthidis, Poma colocynthidis; Ger. Koloquinten; Fr. Coloquinthe (Codex); Sp. Coloquintide. (The *pulp* only is official in the British Pharmacopœia); Bitter, cholagogue, cathartic.

506. CÍTRUS, L. Citron, Orange, etc. **Aurantiaceae.** The classical name of "citron". Thorny trees with aromatic foliage and generally acid fruit. About 20 species, reduced by some to 5, tropical Asia to Australia.

a. **C. ácida** Pers. and (b) **C. ácris** Mill., both perhaps referable to (k). Lime, Sour Lime. *Fruit*, exceedingly acid, antiscorbutic. See (h).

c. **C. amára** (L.) Lyons (C. Aurantium var. amara L., C. Aurantiaca var. Bigaradia Brandis, C. Aurantium var. vulgaris W. & A., C. vulgaris Risso, C. Bigaradia Loisel.). India, nat. in Florida and other tropical countries. Bitter Orange, Seville Orange, Wild Orange, Ger. Pomeranzenbaum; Fr. Bigaradier. *Rind of fruit*; Aurantii Amari Cortex, U. S. P. Aurantii Cortex recens and Aurantii Cortex siccatus, Br., Cort. aurantii fructus v. pomorum, Cort. aurantiorum; Bitter Orange-peel; Ger. Pomeranzenschale; Fr. Écorce d'orange amère, Écorce de Curaçao (Codex); bitter, used for flavor, source of oil of Orange. *Unripe fruit* yields oil of Neroli *petit-grain*. *Flowers*, Flores naphæ, yield oil of Neroli *petale*, and by distillation orange-flower water.

d. **C. Aurántium** L. (C. dulcis Pers.), generally regarded as a variety of (c) improved by cultivation. Sweet Orange. Among the numerous varieties may be mentioned the Blood Orange, with red juice, the seedless Navel Orange and the aromatic Curaçao Orange, incorrectly written Curaçoa. *Rind of fruit*; **Aurantii dulcis Cortex**, U. S. P., used as a flavoring agent. *Fruit* esculent.

e. **C. Bergámia** Risso & Poit. (C. Aurantium var. Bergamia W. & A.). Probably to be referred to (k), perhaps a hybrid. Southern Italy. Bergamot Orange or Lemon. *Rind of fruit*, source of oil of Bergamot.

f. **C. Cédra** Gallesio. Probably referable to (k). Citron (Cedrat), Cedrate, Adam's Apple. *The thick rind* made into a confection. One variety yields oil of Cedra (Cedrate).

g. **C. Decumána** Murr. Eastern Asia, cult in all sub-tropical countries. Shaddock, Pomelo, Pompelmos. Varieties are known as Grape-fruit and Forbidden-fruit. *Fruit* acid, esculent.

h. **C. Limétta** Risso. Probably referable to (k). Sweet Lime, Sweet or Pear Lemon (According to F. von Mueller C. Limetta is the true Lime, the Sweet Lime being C. Aumia Risso.). *Fruit* esculent.

i. **C. Limónium** Risso (C. medica var. b. L.). Referable to (k). Lemon. *Rind of fruit;* **Limonis Cortex**, U. S. P., Br., Cort. fructus citri, Flavedo citri, used as a flavor; source of oil of Lemon. *Juice of ripe fruit*, **Limonis succus**, U. S. P., Succus citri recens; acid, antiscorbutic. *Fruit*, Lemon; Ger. Citrone, Limonie; Fr. Citron, Limon (Codex), acid, refrigerant, antiscorbutic.

k. **C. médica** L. Southern Asia. Cult. in many varieties (see above) in sub-tropical countries. Citron, in the comprehensive sense of the word.

l. **C. nóbilis** Lour. Regarded by some as a variety of (c). Japan and China. Mandarin or Chinese Orange, Kid-glove Orange, Tangerine, Oonshin. *Fruit* esculent.

507. CLADOTHÁMNUS, Bong. 1833. Cladothamnus. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "branch bush". Syn. Tolmiaea, Hook. 1834. Shrubs. Two species, northwestern U. S.

508. CLÁDOTHRIX, Nutt. Cladothrix. **Amaranthaceae.** From Greek, "branching-haired". Syn. Achyranthes, in part. Stellate-pubescent herbs. About 4 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

509. CLADRÁSTIS, Raf. Yellow-wood. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "brittle-branched". Syn. Virgilia, in part. Trees with showy white flowers. Two species, one of China; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. lútea** (Michx.) Koch (Virgilia lutea Michx., C. fragrans Raf., 1824, C. tinctoria Raf., 1825). Kentucky, Tennessee and N. Carolina. Kentucky Yellow-wood, American Yellow-wood, Yellow Locust, Gopher-wood, Yellow Ash, American Fustic. *Wood* yields a yellow dye.

510. CLÁPPIA, Gray. Clappia. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. A. Clapp, American botanical author. Perennial herb, with fleshy terete leaves. One species, southwestern U. S.

511. CLÁRKIA, Pursh (Clarckia). **Onagraceae.** Annual herbs with purple or rose-colored flowers. About 6 species; Pacific coast of N. America (U. S.).

512. CLÁVICEPS, Ergot. **Pyrenomycetes.** From Latin, "club head". Syn. Cordiceps. Parasitic on fruit of various grasses.

a. **C. purpúrea** (Fries) Tulasne (Cordiceps purpurea Fries). Parasitic on Rye. Ergot, Spurred Rye, Smut of Rye, Cockspur Rye, Mother of Rye, Hornseed. *Sclerotium* of the fungus; **Ergota**, U. S. P., Br.; Secale cornutum, Clavus secalinus, Mater secalis; Ger. Roggenmutter, Mutterkorn, Zapfenkorn, Hungerkorn; Fr. Ergot de Seigle (Codex), Seigle ergoté (noir), Blé cornu; Sp. Cuernecillo (Tizon) de Centeno; ecbolic, hæmostatic.

513. CLAYTÓNIA, L. Spring-beauty. **Portulacaceae.** Named for John Clayton, American botanist, d. 1773. Syn. Montia, in part. Succulent herbs. About 25 species, mostly of N. America; 20 in U. S.

a. **C. Caroliniána** Michx. and (b) **C. Virgínica** L., of the eastern U. S. are called Spring-beauty, Good-morning-Spring, Grass-flower, May-flower, Wild Potato. The related (c) **C. lanceoláta** Pursh. of the west is called also Pigeon-root.

d. **C. Chamíssoi** Ledeb. Western U. S. Chamisso's Claytonia, Toad-lily.

e. **C. perfoliáta** Donn. (M. perfoliata Greene). British Columbia to Mexico. Indian Lettuce, Spanish Lettuce. *Plant* used as a pot herb.

514. CLÉMATIS, L. Virgin's-bower. **Ranunculaceae.** The Greek name of some climbing plant. Vines or perennial herbs with persistent plumose styles. About 100 species, 25 in U. S. The plants are acrid and many have been used as vesicants and counter-irritants.

a. **C. crispa** L. (C. cylindrica Sims). Southeastern U. S. Marsh Clematis, Curl-flowered Clematis, Bluebell vine, Blue Jessamine (Jasmine).

b. **C. Flámmula** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Sweet-scented Virgin's-bower.

c. **C. Virginiána** L. Canada to Georgia and Kansas. Common Virgin's-bower of northern U. S., Devil's-darning-needle, Devil's-hair, Love-vine, Traveler's-joy, Woodbine*.

d. **C. vitálba** L. Europe. Virgin's-bower, Traveler's-joy, Bindwith, Crocodile, Gray-beard, Love-bind, Love-entangled, Ladies'-bower, Maiden's-honesty, Old-man's-beard, Old-man's-woozard, Robin-Hood's-fetter, Smoke-wood, Snow-in-harvest, Withy-wind, White-vine; Fr. Herbe aux gueux (used by beggars to cause ulcers).

Of indigenous species, (e) **C. ochroleúca** Ait. is called Curly-head, (f) **C. ligusticifólia** Nutt., Western Virgin's-bower, Wind-flower; (g) **C. Símsii** Sweet, also (h) **C. Viórna** L. are called Leather-flower.

515. CLEÓME, L. Cleome, Spider-flower. **Capparidaceae.** An old Greek plant name. Herbs or sub-shrubs, many ornamental. About 75 species, mostly tropical, especially American and African; 7 in U. S.

516. CLEOMÉLLA, DC. Cleomella. **Capparidaceae.** Diminutive of Cleome. Annual glabrous herbs with yellow flowers. About 10 species, all of Mexico, and adjacent territory; 8 in U. S.

517. CLERMÓNTIA, Gaud. Oha-wai. **Lobeliaceae.** Shrubs, some arborescent. About 11 species, all of Hawaiian Islands.

a. **C. macrocárpa** Gaud. (C. Kakeana Meyen). Hawaiian Islands. Oha-wai. *Fruit* esculent, although insipid.

518. CLÉTHRA, L. Sweet Pepper-Bush, etc. **Clethraceae.** From Greek name of Alder, the foliage being similar. Shrubs or small trees. About 30 species, America and Japan; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. alnifólia** L. Maine to Florida. Sweet Pepper-bush, Spiked Alder, White-bush.

519. CLIFTÓNIA, Banks 1805. Buckwheat tree. **Cyrillaceae.** Syn. Mylocaryum, Willd. 1809. Shrub. One species, southern U. S.

a. **C. monophýlla** (Lam.) Sarg. (C. nitida Gaertn. (Kew), C. ligustrina Sims, M. ligustrinum, Willd.). Georgia and Gulf States. Titi, Buckwheat tree, Ironwood*.

520. CLINOPÓDIUM, L. 1753. Calamint, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "bed foot". Syn. Calamintha, Moench. 1794; Thymus, Melissa, in part. [Some botanists refer the species to Satureia L.] Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, north temperate zone; 15 in U. S.

a. **C. Ácinos** (L.) Kze. (T. Acinos L., M. Acinos Benth., Cal. Acinos DC.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Basil Thyme (i. e. royal Thyme), Basil Balm, Mother of Thyme, Poly-mountain.

b. **C. Calamíntha** (L.) Kze. (M. Calamintha L., Cal. officinalis Moench). Europe and Asia, cult. in gardens. Calamint (i. e. excellent Mint), Calamint Balm, Cap-mint, Mountain Mint.

c. **C. Népeta** (L.) Kze. (M. Nepeta L., Cal. Nepeta Link. & Hoff.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Field Balm, Basil Thyme, Field or Lesser Calamint.

d. **C. vulgáre** L. (M. Clinopodium Benth., Cal. Clinopodium DC.). Europe, Asia and North America, south to W. Virginia and Colorado. Field Basil, Wild Basil, Stone Basil, Basil-weed, Bed's-foot, Dog-mint, Horse or Field Thyme, Mother of Thyme*, Poly-mountain*. Like the preceding species, stimulant, diaphoretic.

521. CLINTÓNIA, Raf. Clintonia. **Convallariaceae.** Named for Gov. DeWitt Clinton of N. Y., d. 1828. Syn. Dracaena, in part. Unpretentious scapose herbs. About 6 species, N. America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **C. boreális** (Ait.) Raf. (D. borealis Ait.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Yellow Clintonia, Bear-tongue, Cow-tongue, Dog-berry, Heal-all, Clinton's Lily, Northern Lily, Wild Lily-of-the-valley.

522. CLITÓRIA, L. Butterfly Pea, etc. **Papilionaceae.** From Latin, "clitoris", anatomical term. Woody vines or suffrutescent herbs. About 30 species, warm and temperate regions; 1 in U. S. [The root of the ornamental **C. ternatea** L. (Ternatea vulgaris H. B. K.) is used in India as an emetic and cathartic.]

523. CLÚSIA, L. Monkey Apple, etc. **Guttiferaceae.** Named for Clusius (C. de l'Escluse) French botanist. Trees or shrubs. About 65 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. [The Cow tree of Venezuela has been referred to this genus.]

a. **C. fláva** Jacq. West Indies to Florida. Monkey Apple, Mountain Mango, Wild Fig. *Resinous exudate* used like pitch.

524. CNEORÍDIUM, Hook. f. Cneoridium. **Rutaceae.** Latin, from Cneorum, the name of an allied genus. Shrub. One species, California.

525. CNÍCUS, L. Blessed Thistle. **Compositae.** Greek name of Carthamus, early transferred to Thistles. Syn. Centaurea, Calcitrapa, in part. Thistle-like herb. One species.

a. **C. benedíctus** L. 1753 (Centaurea benedicta L. 1763, Cal. lanuginosa Lam.). Southern Europe, adv. in U. S. Blessed Thistle, Our Lady's Thistle, St. Benedict's Thistle, Bitter Thistle, Holy Thistle, Cursed Thistle, Spotted Thistle, Spotted Cardus. Blessed Cardus; Ger. Spinnendistel, Bitterdistel, Heilige Distel; Fr. Chardon bénit (Codex); Sp. Cardo Santo. *Leaves* and *flowering tops*; Herba cardui benedicti; Ger. Cardobenediktenkraut, Cardenbenedict, Bernhardinerkraut, Bitter tonic with irritant properties.

526. COCCÓLOBIS, P. Br. (Coccoloba L.). **Polygonaceae.** From Greek, "berry pod". Shrubs or trees, many producing edible berry-like fruits. About 80 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. laurifólia** (Jacq.) Sarg. (Coccoloba Floridana Meisn., C. parvifolia Nutt.). Southern Florida. Pigeon Plum.

b. **C. uvífera** (L.) Sarg. (Coccoloba uvifera L.). West Indies, Florida. Sea-side Grape, Lobe-berry, Sea-grape, Grape tree, Mangrove*. *Fruit* edible. Tree yields Jamaica, West Indian or Caracas Kino, an extract from the wood and bark. Astringent.

527. COCHLEÁRIA, L. Scurvy-grass, etc. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "spoon"-shaped of the leaves. Maritime herbs. About 25 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S. See Roripa.

a. **C. officinális** L. (C. oblongifolia DC.). Arctic Europe, Asia and N. America. Scurvy-grass. Scurvy-weed, Scrubby-grass, Spoonwort; Ger. Löffelkraut, Skorbutkraut; Fr. Cochléaria, (Codex), Herbe au scorbut. *Fresh herb*, Herba cochleariæ, antiscorbutic; used as a salad.

528. COCHLOSPÉRMUM, Kunth. Kutera. **Bixaceae.** From Greek, "snail seed". Shrubs or small trees with palmately lobed leaves. About 15 species, tropical Asia, Africa and America.

a. **C. Gossýpium** DC. India. Source of Hogg Gum, Kutera or Kathira, resembling gum tragacanth. See Moronobea.

529. CÓCOS, L. - Cocoa Palm. - **Sabalaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a Palm. Tall, graceful palms. About 35 species, mostly American; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. aculeáta** Jacq. (Acrocomia sclerocarpa Mart.). Tropical America. *Fruit* source of macaja butter, resembling palm oil.

b. **C. nucífera** L. Found in all tropical countries. Cocoa Palm, Cocoanut tree; Ger. Kokospalm; Fr. Cocotier; famed for the number and variety of its useful products, which include material for mats, fibre for ropes (coir), palm wine (toddy) and palm sugar. *Fruit* yields cocoanut oil; Oleum cocois, Oleum cocos; Cocoanut butter; Ger. Kokosnussöl Kokosbutter, Kokosöl; Fr. Beurre de coco; used in manufacture of soap, of hair dressings, etc. *Pulp of fruit* used in India and Abyssinia as a taenicide.

530. COELOPLEÚRUM, Ledeb. Coelopleurum. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "hollow ribbed". Syn. Archangelica, Angelica, in part. Herbs. Two known species, western U. S.

531. CÓFFEA, L. - - Coffee. - - **Rubiaceae.** From Arabic name of the beverage "coffee". Shrubs or small trees. About 60 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres.

a. **C. Arábica** L. Tropical Africa, especially Abyssinia, but now cult. in all tropical countries. Coffee tree; Ger. Kaffeebaum; *Seeds*, Semen coffeæ, Coffee; Ger. Kaffee, Kaffeebohnen; Fr. Café (Codex); stimulant, nervine.

532. CÓIX, L. - Job's-tears. - **Gramineae.** Syn. Lithagrostis, Gaertn. Robust grasses with bony fruits. About 6 species, tropical Asia.

a. **C. Lachryma-Jóbi** L. (C. Lachryma L., L. Lachryma-Jobi Gaertn.). East Indies and Japan, cult. in gardens. The bony "seeds" are called Job's-tears and are reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.

533. CÓLA, Schott & Endl. 1823. Cola. **Sterculiaceae.** From vernacular name. Syn. **Bichea,** Stokes 1812. Lunanea, DC. 1825, Colaria, Raf. 1824; Sterculia, in part. Trees. About 12 species, tropical Africa.

a. **C. acumináta** (Beauv.) Schott (S. acuminata Beauv., Bichea solitaria Stokes, Lunanea Bichy DC.). Tropical Africa, nat. in West Indies. Kola-nut tree. *Seeds*, Kola-nut, Cola-nut, Female Cola, Soudan Coffee*, Guru (Gourou, Gooroo), Bichy or Bissy-bissy (W. Indies), Ombéné; Ger. Kolanuss; Fr. Noix de Kola, Noix de gourou, Café du Soudan; Sp. Nuez de Cola (Kola); contains caffeine and theobromine. Properties resembling those of coffee.

534. CÓLCHICUM, L. Meadow Saffron. **Liliaceae.** Greek name of a poisonous bulbous plant ("Colchis", the land of sorcery.). Ornamental scapose herbs. About 45 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **C. autumnále** L. Central and southern Europe. Colchicum, Meadow Saffron, Autumn Crocus; Autumn, Fog, Meadow or Michaelmas Crocus, Purple Crocus, Rams, Son-before-the-father, Naked Ladies, Upstart; Ger. Herbstzeitlose, Wiesensafran; Fr. Colchique (Codex), Safran bâtard; Sp. Colchico. *Corm*; **Colchici radix**, U. S. P., Colchici cormus, Br.. Bulbus v. Tuber colchici, Colchicum root; Ger. Colchicumzwiebel, Zeitlosenwurzel; Fr. Bulbe de Colchique. *Seeds;* **Colchici Semen** U. S. P., Colchici semina, Br.; Irritant, evacuant, antiarthritic.

b. **C. variegátum** L. Southern Europe and Levant. Chequer-flower. From this or more probably some other species come the corms known in the orient as *hermodactyls.*

535. COLDÉNIA, L. - Coldenia. - **Boraginaceae.** Named for Dr. C. Colden, Colonial Lieut.-Governor of N. Y., 18th Century. Herbs. About 12 species, mostly of New World; 6 in southwestern U. S.

536. COLEÓGYNE, Torr. Coleogyne. **Rosaceae.** From Greek, "sheath style". Shrub. A single species, California.

537. COLEOSÁNTHUS, Cass. 1817. Coleosanthus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "sheath flower". Syn. Brickellia, Ell. 1824, Eupatorium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 60 species, 36 in U. S.

538. COLLÍNSIA, Nutt. Collinsia. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for Zacchaeus Collins, botanist of Philadelphia, d. 1831. Herbs. About 25 species, N. America; 22 in U. S., mostly of California.

a. **C. vérna** Nutt. New York to Wisconsin and Indian Territory. Blue-eyed Mary, Innocence, Broad-leaved Collinsia.

539. COLLINSÓNIA, L. Horse-balm, etc. **Labiatae.** Named for Peter Collinson, English botanist, d. 1768. Syn. Hypogon, in part. Rank-growing aromatic herbs. Two or three species, eastern N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. anisáta** Sims (H. anisatum Raf.). Southeastern U. S. Anise-root.

b. **C. Canadénsis** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Kansas and Wisconsin. Horse-balm, Stone-root, Citronella, Rich-weed. Rich-leaf, Horse-weed, Ox-balm, Heal-all*, Knob-root, Knob-grass, Knob-weed, Hard-hack*, Knot-root; Ger. Collinsonie; Fr. Guérit-tout, Baume de cheval. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant. *Leaves* vulnerary

540. COLLÓMIA, Nutt. Collomia. **Polemoniaceae.** From Greek, "glutinous", of the seeds. Syn. Gilia, in part. Herbs, mostly annual. About 15 species, western N. America; 9 in U. S.

541. COLOCÁSIA, Schott. Taro, Cocco, etc. **Araceae.** Greek name of an Egyptian water plant. Syn. Arum, Caladium, in part. Acrid herbs from thickened rhizomes. About 5 species, tropical Asia, one widely distributed.

a. **C. Colocásia** (L.) Lyons (A. Colocasia L., C. antiquorum Schott, especially the variety esculénta, **C. esculenta** (L.) Schott, A. esculentum L., Cal. esculentum Vent.).– Tropical Asia, cult. in most tropical countries. *Fleshy rhizomes* acrid when uncooked, abounding in starch, when cooked a palatable and nourishing food, the Taro (Kalo) of the Pacific Islands, where it is the chief food of the natives. In the West Indies called Cocco, Cocoe, Tanya, in West Indies and Africa also Eddoes (Eddas, Edders), in China Yu-tao, in Japan Sato-imo, in Central America Oto. Another name is Kalkas. *Leaves* (luau) used as a pot herb. Plant much cultivated in U. S. for ornament.

542. COLOGÁNIA, Kunth. Cologania. **Papilionaceae.** Herbaceous climbers. About 12 species, New World, especially Mexico; 4 in U. S.

543. COLÓPTERA, Coult. & Rose. Coloptera. **Umbelliferae.** Herbs. Three species in western U. S.

544. COLUBRÍNA, Rich. Puerto Rico Bark. **Rhamnaceae.** From Latin, "serpent". Small trees or shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions, both hemispheres; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. reclináta** Brongn. [Ceanothus reclinatus L'Her. (Kew.)]. West Indies. Puerto Rico Bark; Fr. Écorce costière, Sp. Palomabi. Bark of this species, as well as of the West Indian (b) **C. ferruginósa** Brongn. and (c) **C. ferméntum** Rich., used as a substitute for hops.

545. COLÚTEA, L. Bladder-Senna. **Papilionaceae.** Greek name of a leguminous tree, "pod bearing". Shrubs. About 10 species, southern Europe to central Asia.

a. **C. arboréscens** L. Southern Europe. Bladder Senna, Bastard Senna; Ger. Falsche Senna; Fr. Baguenaudier, Séné indigène; Sp. Espanta-lobos. *Leaves* cathartic; smoke therefrom errhine.

546. COMÁNDRA, Nutt. Bastard Toad-flax. **Santalaceae.** From Greek, "hair anthered". Syn. Thesium, in part. Perennial herbs, parasitic on roots. About four species, one in Europe; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. umbelláta** (L.) Nutt. (T. umbellatum L.). British America south to Georgia, Arizona and California. Bastard Toad-flax.

547. CÓMARUM, L. Marsh Cinquefoil. **Rosaceae.** Greek name of Arbutus. Syn. Potentilla, in part. Perennial bog-herb, a single species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

a. **C. palústre** L. (Potentilla palustris Scop., P. comarum Nestl.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Iowa and California. Marsh Cinquefoil, Purple Cinquefoil, Marsh Five-finger, Purple Marsh-locks, Purplewort, Cow-berry, Bog Strawberry. *Plant* astringent.

548. COMBRÉTUM, L. Butter tree, etc. **Combretaceae.** Shrubby climbers or small trees. About 120 species, tropical regions, Asia, Africa and America.

a. **C. butyrósum** Tul. (C. butyraceum, Carnel.). S. Africa. Butter tree. *Fruit* yields a butter-like fat, chiquito, used by the Kafirs as food.

549. COMMELÍNA, L. Day-flower. **Commelinaceae.** Named for J., G. and K. Commelin, Dutch botanists of 17th and 18th centuries. Herbs. About 95 species, warm or temperate regions; 8 in U. S.

550. COMMÍPHORA, Jacq. 1797. Myrrh, etc. **Burseraceæ.** From Greek, "gum bearing". Syn. **Balsamea,** Gled. 1782, Niouttout, Adans. 1759, Balsamodendron, Kunth, 1824; Amyris, Heudelotia, in part. Balsamic trees or shrubs. About 40 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **C. Africána** Endl. (Balsamea Africana Baill. Balsamodendron Africanum Arn., H. Africana Rich.). Western Africa. *Resinous exudate*, African Bdellium; Fr. Bdellium d'Afrique (Codex); vulnerary, expectorant, emmenagogue.

b. **C. Múkul** Engl. (Balsamea Mukul Baill., Balsamodendron Mukul Hook.). India. *Exudate* is East Indian Bdellium, produced also by other species, notably (c) **C. Agállocha** Engl. (A. Commiphora Roxb.).

d. **C. Myrrha** (Nees) Engl. (Balsamea Myrrha Baill., Balsamodendron Myrrha Nees.). Arabia and eastern Africa. *Resinous exudate*; **Myrrha**, U. S. P., Br., P. G., Gummi-resina (Gummi) Myrrha; Myrrh; Ger. Fr. Myrrhe (Codex); Sp. Mirra; vulnerary, tonic, emmenagogue.

e. **C. Opobálsamum** (Forst.) Engl. (Amyris Opobalsamum Forst., Balsamea Meccanensis Gled., Balsamodendron Gileadense DC., B. Ehrenbergianum Berg., B. Opobalsamum Kunth.). Abyssinia and southward. Balm-of-Gilead tree. *Resinous exudate*, Balm of Gilead (true), Balm or Balsam of Syria, Mecca Balsam; Balsamum gileadense, Opobalsamum (verum), Balsamum meccæ v. judiacum; Fr. Baume blanc, Baume de la Mecque; balsamic, vulnerary.

551. COMPTÓNIA, Banks. Sweet Fern. **Myricaceae.** Named for Bishop Henry Compton, d. 1713. Syn. Liquidambar†, Myrica, in part. A small aromatic shrub. One species.

a. **C. peregrína** (L.) Coulter (L. peregrina L., M. asplenifolia L., C. asplenifolia Gaertn., M. Comptonia DC.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Sweet Fern, Fern-gale, Fern bush, Meadow Fern, Shrubby Fern, Canada Sweet-gale, Spleenwort bush, Sweet-bush, Sweet Ferry; Fr. Liquidambar à feuilles de céterach. *Leaves and tops* astringent, aromatic, carminative.

552. CONÁNTHUS, S. Wats. Conanthus. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "cone flower". Herbs. About 15 species in western U. S.

553. CONDÁLIA, Cav. Black Ironwood. **Rhamnaceae.** Shrubs. About 9 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. microphýlla** Cav. Chili and Argentina. Piquillin. *Fruit* edible.

554. CONIOSELÍNUM, Hoffm. Hemlock Parsley. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "hemlock-parsley". Herbs. About 4 species, all of N. America; 1 in U. S.

555. CONÍUM, L. Poison Hemlock. **Umbelliferae.** The ancient Greek name of Hemlock. Herbs. Two species, one of Europe and Asia, one of Africa.

a. **C. maculátum** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Poison Hemlock, (Humlock, Humly); St. Bennet's Herb, Spotted Parsley, Bad-man's-oatmeal, Heck-how, Poison Snakeweed* or

Snakeroot, Wode-whistle, Cashes, Bunk, Poison Parsley, Spotted Cowbane (often confounded with Cicuta maculata); Ger. Gefleckter Schierling; Fr. Ciguë officinale, Grande Ciguë (Codex); Sp. Cicuta mayor. *Fruit;* **Conium**, U. S. P., Conii fructus Br.; Conium-seed, Hemlock-fruits. *Leaves;* Conii folia, Br., Herba conii, H. cicutæ (majoris). Sedative, anodyne, discutient; active principle coniine.

556. CONÓBEA, Aubl. Conobea. **Scrophulariaceae.** Vernacular name, Guiana. Syn. Capraria, in part. Herbs. About 8 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

557. CONOCÁRPUS, L. Button tree. **Combretaceae.** From Greek, "cone fruited". Trees and shrubs, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. eréctus** L. West Indies to Florida. Buttonwood, Button tree, Zaragoza Mangrove.

558. CONÓPHOLIS, Wallr. Squaw-root, etc. **Orobanchaceae.** From Greek, "scaly cone". Parasitic scaly herbs. Two species; U. S. and Mexico.

a. **C. Americána** (L. f.) Wallr. (Orobanche Americana L. f.). Maine to Michigan and south to Florida. Squaw-root, Squaw-drops, Cancer-root, Earth-club, American Broom-rape, Clapwort. Improperly called Beech-drops, as it grows in Oak woods. *Plant* astringent.

559. CONOPÓDIUM, Koch. 1824. Earth-nut. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Bulbocastanum Lag. 1821; Bunium, Carum, in part. Herbs. About 12 species, Spain to Turkestan.

a. **C. denudátum** (DC) Koch. (B. flexuosum With., Bulbocastanum majus Lag., Carum flexuosum Fries, Bunium denudatum DC.). Western Europe. Earth Chestnut. *Tubers* edible, called Kipper-nuts, Earth-nuts, Yer-nuts‡, Jur-nuts‡, Ar nuts‡, Pignuts, Hawknuts, Grunnut‡, Truffle†. See Carum.

560. CONRADÍNA, Gray. Conradina. **Labiatae.** Named for Solomon W. Conrad, botanist of Philadelphia. Canescent herb. One species, Alabama to Florida.

561. CONRÍNGIA, Heist. (Gorinkia). Hare's-ear. **Cruciferae.** Named for Prof. H. Conring, of Helmstädt, d. 1681. Syn. Brassica, Erysimum, in part. Herbs. About 7 species, Europe and western Asia.

a. **C. orientális** (L.) Dumort (B. orientalis L., B. perfoliata Lam., E. orientale R. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Hare's-ear, Treacle Mustard.

562. CONVALLÁRIA, L. Lily of the Valley. **Convallariaceae.** From Latin, "valley flower". Perennial herb. One species.

a. **C. majális** L. (C. latifolia Lam.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America (Allegheny mountains). Lily of the valley, Conval-lily, May or Park Lily, Wood Lily, May-blossom, Liricon-

fancy‡, Valleys; Ger. Maiblume, Maiglocken; Fr. Muguet (Codex); Sp. Liris de los valles. *Rhizome* and *rootlets;* **Convallaria,** U. S. P.; cardiac tonic, like Digitalis. *Flowers* and *leaves* are also used.

563. CONVÓLVULUS, L. Bind-weed. **Convolvulaceae.** From Latin, "twining". Syn. Calystegia, Volvulus, in part. Trailing or twining vines. About 175 species, widely distributed; 16 in U. S., including naturalized species.

a. **C. arvénsis** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Small Bindweed, Bear-bind, Hedge-bells, Bell-bind, Corn-lily, Corn-bind, Lap-love, Sheep-blue, Wind, With-wind.

b. C. **Scammónium** L. (Calystegia Scammonia Pritz.). Southern Europe and the Levant. Scammony plant. *Root*; Scammoniæ radix, Br. *Dried latex*; **Scammonium,** U. S. P., Br.; Gummi-resina Scammonium, Diagrydium; Scammony; Ger. Scammonium, Scammon; Fr. Scammonée d'Alep (Codex). Cathartic, hydragogue. [The best quality is called virgin scammony. The Aleppo is considered better than the Smyrna scammony].

c. **C. Sépium** L. [Cal. Sepium R. Br. (Kew)]. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina and Utah. Hedge Bindweed, Bracted or Great Bindweed, Bell-bind, Greater Bear-bind, Creeper, Hedge-bells, Hedge-lily, Lily-bind, Ladies'-nightcap, Rutland-beauty, Woodbind, Woodbine*, German Scammony†.

d. **C. spithamaéus** L. (Cal. spithamæa Paeste (Kew), V. spithamæus Kze.). British America and eastern U. S. Upright Bindweed, Dwarf Morning-glory, Bracted Bindweed.

564. COOPÉRIA, Herb. Prairie Lily. **Amaryllidaceae.** Named for Daniel Cooper of London, d. 1842. Scapose herbs from bulbs. Two species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

565. COPAÍVA, Jacq. 1760. Copaiba. **Caesalpinaceae.** From vernacular name. Syn. Copaiba, Adans. 1763, (Mill. 1739), Copaifera, L. 1762. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, tropical S. America and Africa.

a. **C. Langsdórfii** (Desf.) O. Kze. (Copaifera Langsdorfii Desf.). Brazil. *Oleoresin* from this and other species, **Copaiba,** U. S. P., Br., Balsamum Copaivæ, P. G., Balsam of Copaiba (Copaiva, Capivi); Ger. Copaivabalsam; Fr. Copalm (Codex), Baume de Copalm; Sp. Balsamo di Copaive. Antiseptic, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding balsam of Copaiba are (b) **C. coriácea** (Mart.) Lyons (Copaifera coriacea Mart.), Brazil; (c) **C. Guianénsis** (Desf.) Lyons (Copaifera Guianensis Desf.), Guiana to Brazil; (d) **C. officinális** (L.) Lyons (Copaifera officinalis L., C. Jacquini Desf.), Venezuela, New Grenada and W. Indies.

566. COPERNÍCIA, Mart. 1837. Wax Palm. **Sabalaceae.** Named in honor of Copernicus. Syn. Chrysophylla, Blume

1836, not Chrysophyllum L. 1752; Corypha, in part. Fan palms of medium size. About 6 species, tropical America.

a. **C. cerífera** (Ar.) Mart. (Cor. cerifera Arruda). Brazil. Brazilian Wax Palm. Young leaves coated with a *vegetable wax*, Carnauba wax, used for candles, etc. *Root* alterative, like Sarsaparilla.

567. CÓPTIS, Salisb. Gold-thread. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "cut leaved". Syn. Helleborus, Isopyrum, in part. Herbs. About 9 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

a. **C. Teéta** Wallich. India. Mishmee Bitter, Chinese Gold-thread. Properties of (b).

b. **C. trifólia** (L.) Salisb. (H. trifolius L., H. trilobus Lam., H. pumilus Salisb. I. trifolium Brit.). British America, south to Maryland and Minnesota. Gold-thread, Canker-root, Mouth-root, Yellow-root; Ger. Gelbe Niesswurz, Kleinste Niesswurz; Fr. Coptide. *Root* Bitter tonic. Contains berberine.

568. CORALLORHÍZA, R. Br. Coral-root. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "coral-root". Syn. Cymbidium. Scapose herbs with coral-like roots. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 8 in U. S.

a. **C. odontorhízon** (Willd.) Nutt. (Cymbidium odontorhizon Willd.). Massachusetts to Florida and west to Missouri. Small-flowered Coral-root, Small or Late Coral-root, Crawley-root, Crawley, Chickens'-toes, Dragon's-claw, Turkey-claw, Fever-root; most of these names also applied to other species. *Root* diaphoretic, febrifuge. [The roots of other species are no doubt collected as crawley-root, notably of (b) **C. multiflóra** Nutt.].

569. CÓRCHORUS, L. Jew's Mallow, Jute. **Tiliaceae.** Greek name of a plant with bitter taste. Herbs and small shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **C. capsulâris** L. India and widely naturalized. Jute plant. *Fiber*, jute, used for gunny-bags, carpets, etc.

b. **C. olitórius** L. India and cult. in most sub-tropical countries. Jew's Mallow. *Shoots* used as a pot herb. *Fiber* forms part of the jute of commerce.

CORDIA, See **VARRONIA.**

570. CORÉMA, Don. 1826. Broom Crowberry. **Empetraceae.** From Greek word for "broom". Syn. Oakesia, Tuckerm. 1842; Empetrum, in part. Low shrubs. Two species, one of Europe, one of northeastern U. S.

a. **C. Conrádii** Torr. Newfoundland to New Jersey near the coast. Plymouth Crowberry, Conrad's Broom Crowberry?, Brown Crowberry, Crakeberry*, Poverty-grass.

571. COREÓPSIS, L. Tickseed Sunflower. **Compositae.** From Greek, "bug like", of the achenia. Syn. Calliopsis, in part. Herbs, mostly with showy flowers. About 50 species, America, S. Africa and Australia; 25 in U. S.

a. **C. tinctória** Nutt. Central U. S. and cult. in gardens. Golden Coreopsis, Wild Flax*, Nuttall's weed.

572. CORETHRÓGYNE, DC. Corethrogyne. **Compositae.** From Greek, "broom style" Aster-like perennials. About 6 species, all of California.

573. CORIÁNDRUM, L. Coriander. **Umbelliferae.** Classical name from the bug-like smell. Herb. Probably a single species.

a. **C. satívum** L. Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Coriander (Coliander). *The fruit*; **Coriandrum.** U. S. P.; Coriandri fructus, Br., Semen coriandri; Coriander seed, Coriander; Ger. Koriandersamen, Fr. Coriandre (Codex); Sp. Cilantro, Culantro. Aromatic, carminative, condiment. Source of oil of coriander.

574. CORIÁRIA, L. Tanner's Sumac. **Coriariaceae.** From Latin, "tanner's" shrub. Poisonous shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.

a. **C. myrtifólia** L. (C. tinctoria Dulac.). Southern Europe and northern Africa. Tanner's Sumac, Currier's Sumac, Ger. Gerberstrauch; Fr. Redoul, Sumac des corroyeurs. *Fruit* poisonous. *Leaves* have been used to adulterate Senna.

b. **C. sarmentósa** Forst. New Zeland. Wine-berry shrub, Tutu (vernacular), Toot plant. *Seeds* poisonous, but wine is made from the juice of the fruit. Source of the New Zealand *toot-poison.*

575. CORISPÉRMUM, L. Bug-seed, Tick-seed. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "bug seed". Herbs. About 10 species, circumpolar; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **C. hyssopifólium** L., Bug-weed, Tumbleweed.

576. CÓRNUS, L. Cornel, Dogwood. **Cornaceae.** The Latin name, "horny", from hardness of the wood. Shrubs or trees. About 25 species, north temperate zone, Mexico and Peru; 20 in U. S.

a. **C. alternifólia** L. fils. Canada and northeastern U. S. Blue or Purple Dogwood, Green Osier, Umbrella tree†.

b. **C. Amónum** Mill. (C. sericea L.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Silky Cornel, Blue-berried Cornel, Kinnikinic (Killikinic), Female or Swamp Dogwood, Red-brush, Red Osier, Red-rod, Red Willow†. Rose Willow†, Squaw-bush; Ger. Sumpfkornel; Fr. Cornouiller soyeux. *Bark* bitter, expectorant, nauseant.

c. **C. Canadénsis** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota and California. Low or Dwarf Cornel, Bunch-berry, Bunch Plum, Cracker-berry, Small Fowering-cornel. Very similar to this is the arctic (d) **C. Suécica** L., called Plant-of-gluttony and Dwarf Honeysuckle†.

e. **C. círcináta** L'Her. (C. rugosa Laur., possibly the older name). Canada and northeastern U. S. Round-leaved Cornel or Dogwood, Green Osier. *Bark* bitter, astringent, febrifuge.

f. **C. flórida** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Flowering Dogwood, Dogwood; American, Virginia or Florida Dogwood, Boxwood; New England, American or False Box-wood, American Cornelian tree; Flowering, Florida or White Cornel, Indian Arrow-wood, Nature's-mistake; Ger. Grossblüthige Kornel, Hornbaum; Fr. Cornouiller à grandes fleurs. *Bark of root*; Cornus, U. S. P., Dogwood bark; bitter, tonic, febrifuge. [The Flowering Dogwood of California and British Columbia is the larger tree (g) **C. occidentális** (T. & G.) Coville (C. Nuttallii Audubon)].

h. **C. Mas** L. (C. mascula L.). Europe and northern Asia. Cornelian Cherry, Male Cornel, Cornelian tree, Redwood of Turkey; Ger. Kornelkirsche, Dürlitze, Herlitze; Fr. Cornouiller. *Flowers* astringent. *Fruit* edible but austere.

i. **C. stolonífera** Michx. British America, south to Kentucky, Arizona and California. Red Osier Cornel or Dogwood, Redbrush, Dogberry tree, Gutter tree, Kinnikinic, Killikinic, Waxberry Cornel. [Similar to this is (j) **C. sanguínea** L., the common Dogwood of Europe.]

577. CORONÍLLA, L. - Axseed. - **Papilionaceae.** Latin diminutive, a little crown. Syn. Emerus, Mill., Scorpius, Medic. Herbs. About 25 species, Europe, Asia and N. Africa.

a. **C. scorpioídes** (Medic.) Koch (S. scorpioides Medic.). Europe. Coronilla. *Plant* cardiac tonic, like Digitalis. [(b) **C. Émerus** L. (E. Caesalpinia Medic.), Europe, is Scorpion Senna; (c) **C. vária** L., Europe, adv. in U. S., is Axseed, Axwort, Hive-vine.

578. CORÓNOPUS, Gaertn. 1791. Wart Cress. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "crow foot", alluding to dissected leaves. Syn. Senebiera, DC. 1799; Cochlearia, in part. Diffuse herbs. About 6 species, warm and temperate regions.

a. **C. Corónopus** (L.) Karst. (Coch. Coronopus L., S. Coronopus Poir.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Wart Cress, Wartwort, Swine's Cress, Sow-grass, Buck's-horn, Herb Ivy*, Wild Scurvy-grass. *Plant* anti-scorbutic.

579. CÓRYLUS, L. Hazel, Filbert. **Betulaceae.** Ancient Greek name, from "helmet"-like involucre. Shrubs or small trees. About 7 species, northern hemisphere; 2 (or 3) in U. S.

a. **C. Americána** Walt., Canada and eastern U. S. and (b) **C. rostráta** Ait., British America south to Georgia and Oregon (a variety in California), are the American Hazel-nut bushes, the latter the Beaked Hazel. (c) **C. Avellána** L. (C. maxima Mill.), Europe and Asia, is the European Hazel (Hezzle, Haul, Halse) or Filbert (Filberd, Filbeard, Philbert), Beard tree, Halenut, Nuttal tree, Nut-bush, Nuttre, Wood-nut, (varieties known as Full-beards, Cob-nuts, Cosford and Downton Filberts, Barcelona Nuts); Ger. Hasel; Fr. Noisetier. *Seeds* of all species yield hazel-nut oil. *Spiculæ* from involucre of (b) used like those of Mucuna.

580. CÓRYPHA, L. Talipot Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "tall". Fan-leaved Palms. About 7 species, tropical Asia.

a. **C. umbraculífera** L. Ceylon and India. Talipot Palm (Taliput, Talipat), Basket Palm, Shreetalum, Smeetalum. *Leaves* used for umbrellas, as a substitute for paper, etc.

581. COSCÍNIUM, Colebr. Columbo-wood. **Menispermaceae.** Syn. Menispermum, in part. Shrubs. About 4 species, tropical Asia.

a. **C. fenestrátum** (Gaertn.) Colebr. (M. fenestratum Gaertn.). Ceylon. Columbo-wood, False Calumba. *Wood*, *bark* and *root*, bitter tonic.

582. CÓSMOS, Cav. (Cosmus, Cosmea). **Compositae.** From Greek, "ornament". Ornamental herbs. About 20 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 3 in U. S.

583. CÓTINUS, Adans. Smoke-tree. **Anacardiaceae.** Greek name of the Oleaster. Syn. Rhus, in part. Shrubs or small trees. One species of Europe and Asia, one of America.

a. **C. cotinoídes** (Nutt.) Brit. (R. cotinoides Nutt. 1838, C. Americanus Nutt. 1849.). American Smoke-tree, Wild Smoke-tree, Chittam-wood, Yellow-wood. Also other synonyms from the following.

b. **C. Cótinus** (L.) Karst. (R. Cotinus L., C. coriaria Duham). Europe and Asia. Venice Sumac (Sumach), Venetian Sumac, Smoke-tree, Smoke-plant, False Fringe-tree, Purple Fringe, Wig-tree, Feather-tree, Aaron's-beard. *Wood*, called young Fustic and Zante-wood, yields a yellow dye.

584. COTONEÁSTER, Medic. Fire Thorn. **Pomaceae.** From Latin, "star quince". Syn. Crataegus, Mespilus, in part. Ornamental shrubs or small trees. About 20 species, Old World.

a. **C. Pyracántha** (L.) Spach. (Crataegus Pyracantha Medic. (Kew), M. Pyracantha L.). Evergreen Thorn, Fire Thorn, Pyracanth, Christ's Thorn*, Egyptian Thorn*.

585. CÓTULA, L. - Cotula. - **Compositae.** Diminutive of *cota*, classical name of a composite plant. Herbs. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

586. COTYLÉDON, L. Navelwort. **Crassulaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a plant with "cup-like" leaves. Syn. Umbilicus. Herbs or shrubs. About 75 species, Old World and N. America; 15 in U. S.

a. **C. Umbilícus** L. (C. umbilicata Lam., U. pendulinus DC.). Europe. Navelwort, Pennywort, Penny-leaves, Penny-pies, Penny-plates, Wall Pennywort, Cups-and-saucers, Hipwort, Kidneywort, Milk-the-cows, Pancakes; Ger. Nabelkraut; Fr. Cotylet, Nombril de Vénus. *Leaves* mucilaginous, vulnerary.

587. COURSÉTIA, DC. Coursetia. **Papilionaceae.** Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of America; 2 in U. S.

588. COVÍLLEA, Vail. Creosote bush. **Zygophyllaceae.** Syn. **Larrea,** Cav. Evergreen heavy-scented shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. divaricáta** (Cav.) Vail (L. Mexicana Moric.). Southern Colorado to California and Mexico. Creosote bush, Tar-weed. *Plant* alterative, antisyphilitic. One source of lac. See Croton aromaticus.

589. COWÁNIA, Don. - Cowania. - **Rosaceae.** Named for Mr. Cowan, explorer in Mexico and Peru. Shrubs. About 3 species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

590. CRÁCCA, L. 1753. Goat's Rue, etc. **Papilionaceae.** Latin name of a Vetch. Syn. Tephrosia, Pers. 1807; Galega in part. Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 120 species, warm and tropical regions; 14 in U. S.

a. **C. Apolínea** (Delile) Lyons (T. Apolinea Link. (Kew), G. Apolinea Delile). Southern Europe. Egyptian Indigo. *Leaves* an adulterant of senna, also a source of indigo.

b. **C. piscatória** (Sol.) Lyons (G. piscatoria Sol., G. littoralis Forst., T. purpurea Pers. (Kew), T. piscatoria Hilleb., T. leptostachya DC.). Fish-poison, Auhuhu, Hola (Hawaii). Tropical regions generally. *Plant* has narcotic properties; used medicinally in India and to stupefy fish in Islands of Pacific.

c. **C. toxicária** (Pers) Lyons (T. toxicaria Pers.). Africa, nat. in West Indies. Fish-poison. Properties of (b).

d. **C. Virginiána** L. 1753 (Galega Virginiana L. 1763, Tephrosia Virginiana Pers.). Southern New England to Florida and west to Minnesota and northern Mexico. Cat-gut, Hoary Pea, Goat's Rue, Devil's-shoestrings, Wild Sweet Pea, Turkey Pea, Rabbit Pea; Ger., Fr. Téphrosie. *Leaves* and *root*, laxative, tonic, vermifuge.

591. CRASSÍNA, Scepin, 1758. Zinnia. **Compositae.** Named from Paul Crassus, Italian botanist, 16th century. Syn. **Zinnia,** L. 1759. Herbs, some species shrubby. About 12 species, N. America; 5 in U. S. [The garden Zinnia is **C. élegans** (Jacq.) Lyons, of Mexico.]

592. CRATAÉGUS, L. Hawthorn. **Pomaceae.** Greek name of a kind of thorn having "tough" wood. Syn. Mespilus, in part. Thorny shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, north temperate zone, Mexico and S. America; 23 in U. S.

a. **C. Oxyacántha** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. English Hawthorn (Haythorn, Hathorn), Haw-tree, Hedge-thorn, White or May Thorn, May-bush, May Quick-set, Wick, Wickens; var. praecox is the Glastonbury Thorn; Ger. Hagedorn; Fr. Aubépine. *Fruit* called haws, whence the name Hawthorn.

Of American species, the more noteworthy are (b) **C. aestivális** (Walt.) T. and Gr., May Haw, Apple Haw of southern states (*fruit* used for jellies); (c) **C. coccínea** L., Scarlet Thorn or Hawthorn, White or Red Thorn*; (d) **C. cordáta** (Mill.) Ait. (M. cordata Mill., C. populifolia Walt.), Washington Thorn, American Hedge-thorn; (e) **C. Crusgálli** L., Cockspur Thorn, Newcastle Thorn, Pin Thorn; (f) **C. tomentósa** L., Pear Thorn, Black Thorn, Common or White Thorn, Pear Haw; (g) **C. uniflóra** Moench (C. parvifolia Ait.), Dwarf Thorn, suited for low hedges. *Fruit* of several species called red haws, occasionally thorn-plums or thorn-apples.

593. CRATAÉVA, L. 1759. Garlic Pear. **Capparidaceae.** Named for Crataevus, ancient Greek herbalist. Syn. Tapia, Adans, 1763. Shrubs or trees. About 18 species, tropical regions.

a. **C. gynándra** L. Jamaica. Garlic Pear. *Bark of root* epispastic.

594. CRÉPIS, L. - Hawk's-beard. - **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "sandal". Herbs resembling Hieracium. About 180 species, northern hemisphere; 23 in U. S.

595. CRESCÉNTIA, L. Calabash tree. **Bignoniaceae.** Shrubs or trees. About 15 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. Cújete** L. (C. acuminata H. B. K., C. angustifolia Willd. C. Cujute Auct.). Tropical America. Calabash tree. *Fruit* calabash-like.

596. CRÉSSA, L. - Cressa. - **Convolvulaceae.** From Greek, "Cretan". Low perennial herbs with small flowers. Two known species, widely diffused, both in U. S.

597. CRÍNUM, L. - Lily*. - **Amaryllidaceae.** Greek name of a Lily. Ornamental bulbous plants with lily-like blossoms. About 60 species, warmer regions Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

598. CRISTALÉLLA, Nutt. Cristatella. **Capparidaceae.** Latin dim. of *cristata*, "crested". Viscid herbs. Two species, both of south-central U. S.

599. CRÍTHMUM, L. - Samphire. - **Umbelliferae.** A succulent herb. One species, Old World.

a. **C. marítimum** L. Coasts of Europe. Samphire (Sampere, Semper, originally Sampier from the French, Saint Pierre, i. e. St. Peter; the Latin name was Petrus, meaning a rock plant, with no reference to the Apostle Peter), Camphire, Crest-marine, Pasper, Peter's Cress, Rock-semper, Sea Fennel. *Leaves* used for pickles, etc.

600. CROCÍDIUM, Hook. Crocidium. **Compositae.** From Greek, "woolly, alluding to axils of leaves. Small winter-annual with golden yellow flowers. One species, northern California and northward.

601. CRÓCUS, L. - - Saffron. - - **Iridaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Ornamental herbs with tuberous roots. About 70 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **C. satívus** L. (C. officinalis Martyn). Western Asia, cult. in southern Europe. Saffron, Autumnal Crocus, Spanish Saffron. Saffron raised in Pennsylvania is locally known as American Saffron, a name elsewhere applied to Carthamus, q. v. *Stigmas*; Crocus, U. S. P., Br., Stigmata Croci, Saffron; Ger. Fr. Safran (Codex); Sp. Azafran; aromatic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue. (b.) **C. serótinus** Salisb. (C. odorus Bivona) of southern Europe also yields Saffron.

602. CROÓMIA, Torr. Croomia. **Roxburghiaceae.** Herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of Florida.

603. CROSSÓPTERYX, Fenzl. Crossopteryx. **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "tassel wing". Trees with bitter bark. One or two species, Africa.

a. **C. febrífuga** Benth. (C. Kotschyana Fenz.). Tropical Africa. *Bark* febrifuge, containing a bitter alkaloid.

604. CROSSOSÓMA, Nutt. Crossosoma. **Ranunculaceae.** Sub-shrubs. Two known species, California.

605. CROTALÁRIA, L. Rattle-box. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "rattle" (pod.) Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 250 species, mostly tropical; 9 in U. S.

a. **C. júncea** L. Southern Asia, nat. in Australia, etc. Yields a strong fibre called Bengal, Bombay, Madras or Sunn hemp. A valuable fodder plant. Several other species yield useful fibres, notably (b) **C. Búrhia** Hamilton of Afghanistan, and (c) **C. retúsa** L., East-Indies, nat. in Brazil.

d. **C. sagittális** L. Eastern U. S. to Mexico. Rattle-box, Wild Pea, Loco-weed*. See Astragalus (c) and (p), also Spiesia.

606. CRÓTON, L. - Croton. - **Euphorbiaceae.** Greek name of Ricinus, both words meaning a "tick". Syn. Aleurites, Clutia, Tiglium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 600 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S.

a. **C. aromáticus** L. (A. laccifera Willd. C. lacciferus L.). India. Lac tree. One of the trees yielding shellac, a *resinous exudate* caused by the puncture of an insect; Lac (Seed-lac, grain-lac, stick-lac, etc.); Lacca, Resina lacca; Ger. Lack, Gummilack; Fr. Laque, Gomme lacque; Sp. Goma laca. See Butea, Covillea, Erythrina, Ficus and Schleichera.

b. **C. Elutéria** (L.) Bennett (Clutia Eluteria L.). Bahamas. Sweetwood tree. *Bark*; **Cascarilla**, U. S. P., Br., Cortex cascarillæ, Cort. eluteriae v. thuris; Ger. Kaskarillrinde, Kaskarille; Fr. Cascarille officinale (Codex), Ghacrille, Écorce Éleuthérienne; Sp. Cascarilla; stimulant tonic. [The bark of (c) **C. Cascarílla** (L.) Bennett (Clutia Cascarilla L.) may be sometimes sold as Cascarilla bark.]

d. **C. Malámbo** Karst. Venezuela. Source of Malambo bark. Properties of (b).

e. **C. monothógynus** Michx. Southern U. S. and Mexico. Prairie Tea.

f. **C. níveus** Jacq. (C. Pseudo-China Schlecht.). Mexico. Source of Copalchi bark; bitter, nervine, antiperiodic.

g. **C. pavána** Hamilton. [Perhaps not distinct from (h)]. *Seeds*, Tilly-seeds, purgative.

h. **C. Tíglium** L. (T. officinale Klotsch). East Indies. Croton-oil plant. *Seeds* Molucca grains, Croton seeds; Semen tiglii v. crotonis, Grana tiglii; Ger. Granatill, Purgirkörner; Fr. Croton tiglium, Graine de Tilly ou des Moluques (Codex), Petits pignons d' Inde; Sp. Grana tiglio; purgative. Source of **Oleum Tiglii**, U. S. P., Oleum Crotonis, Br., P. G; Croton oil; Ger. Crotonöl, Granadillöl.

607. CRÚSEA, Cham. & Sch. (not Rich.). Crusea. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Prof. W. Cruse of Koenigsburg. Herbs. About 10 species, mostly of Mexico and Central America; 3 in U. S.

608. CRYPTÁNTHE, Lehm. 1832. Cryptanthe. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "hidden flower". Syn. Krynitzkia, F. & M. 1841. Low annuals. About 50 species, America; 46 in U. S.

609. CRYPTOCÁRYA, R. Br. (Cryptocaria). **Lauraceae.** From Greek, "hidden nut". Trees. About 45 species, tropical regions.

a. **C. moschàta** Nees. & Mart. Brazil. Brazilian Nutmeg tree. *Fruit* aromatic, resembling true nutmeg.

610. CRYPTOGRÁMMA, R. Br. Rock Brake. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "hidden writing", alluding to the concealed sporangia. Small ferns. Two species, one in boreal Europe and Asia, one in northern U. S.

611. CUBÉBA, Raf. - Cubeb. - **Piperaceae.** From vernacular, Persia or India. Syn. Piper (Kew), in part. About 20 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **C. Cubéba** (L. f.) Lyons (P. Cubeba L. f., C. officinalis Miq.). Java and adjacent Islands. Cubeb plant, Cubeb Pepper. *Unripe fruit*; Cubeba. U. S. P., Cubebae fructus, Br., Baccae cubebae, Piper caudatum; Cubeb, Cubebs, Tailed Pepper, Java Pepper; Ger. Kubeben, Schwindelkörner, Schwanzpfeffer; Fr. Cubèbe, Poivre à queue (Codex); Sp. Cubebas; stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, balsamic.

Other species yielding very similar fruits are (b) **C. Lówong** Miq. (Piper Lowong Bl.); (c) **C. Wallíchii** Miq. (Piper ribesoides Wallich) and (d) **C. crássipes** Miq. (Piper crassipes Korthals). The fruit of (e) **C. canína** Miq. (Piper caninum Bl.) is smaller; that of (f) **C. Clúsii** Miq. (Piper Clusii C. DC.) of western Africa resembles Cubeb in appearance but contains piperine instead of cubebin; called African Black Pepper, Cubeb Pepper, Ashantee or Guinea Pepper, Guinea or African Cubeb.

612. CUBÉLIUM, Raf. 1824. Green Violet. **Violaceae.** From Greek mythological character, Cybele. Syn. **Solea,** Spreng. 1813 [not Spreng. 1800]. Herb with inconspicuous flowers. A single species, Canada and northeastern U. S.

613. CÚCUMIS, L. Cucumber, Melon. **Cucurbitaceae.** Latin name of Cucumber, whence also the English word Cucumber. Syn. Melo, Bryonia, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 30 species, chiefly of tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **C. Mélo** L. (M. vulgaris Cogn., M. sativus Sagaret.). Central Asia, now universally cult. Melon, Musk-melon (i. e. Muscat Melon), Cantaloupe (Cantaleup), Nutmeg Melon, Abdalavi (Egypt), Conomon (Japan). Var. **flexuosus** L. is the Serpent Melon or Snake Cucumber; var. **Dúdaim** L. (C. odoratissimus Moench), Vegetable Pomegranate, Queen Anne's Pocket Melon, Smelly-million‖; var. **Chito** Morr. is Vegetable Orange, Lemon or Apple, Vine Peach. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* (cold seeds) emollient. See 614 (d).

b. **C. myriocárpus** Naud. S. Africa. Cucur. *Pulp of fruit* emetic, cathartic, resembling colocynth.

c. **C. satívus** L. Central and southern Asia, now universally cult. Cucumber, Gherkin, Gerkin (the young fruit or a small-fruited variety); Ger. Gurke; Fr. Concombre (Codex); Sp. Cohombro. *Juice of fruit*, also *seeds* (cold seeds), emollient. See 614 (d).

d. **C. trígonus** Rottb. (B. callosa Roxb.). India. *Fruit* bitter, purgative. *Seeds* anthelmintic.

614. CUCÚRBITA, L. Pumpkin, etc. **Cucurbitaceae.** Ancient Latin name of Gourd, whence also the English word Gourd. Syn. Cucumis, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 10 species; 6 in U. S.

a. **C. foetidíssima** H. B. K. (C. perennis A. Gray, Cucumis perennis James). Nebraska to Texas, Mexico and California. Missouri Gourd, Calabazilla, Wild Pumpkin, Chili Cojote.

b. **C. máxima** Duchesne. Tropical Asia, widely cult. Squash, (formerly Squanter-squash, from Indian Askutasquash), Vine-apple‖, Winter Squash, Turban Squash, Large Gourd or Pompion of England, Vegetable-marrow, Varieties are the Hubbard, Boston Marrow, etc. Fr. Courge potiron (Codex). *Fruit* esculent.

c. **C. moschâta** Duchesne. Tropical Asia, widely cult. Crook-neck Squash; China, Cushaw or Canada Crook-neck, Winter Crook-neck Squash. *Fruit* esculent.

d. **C. Pépo** L. North America, widely cult. Pumpkin (of America), Pompion. The type is the common Field or Yellow Pumpkin. Among the varieties are the Scallop Squashes, the Summer Crook-neck or Warty Squashes and some of the ornamental Gourds. *Fruit* generally esculent, although of coarse fibre. *Seeds*; Pepo, U. S. P., Semen peponis, Semina cucurbitæ, Pumpkin seeds, Ger. Kürbissamen, Kürbiskörner, Graumontsamen; Fr. Semences de potirons; taenicide, emollient (One of the four "cold seeds", the others being those of melon, cucumber and gourd).

615. CUMÍNUM, L. Cumin. **Umbelliferae.**
The ancient Greek name. Herb with aromatic fruit. One species.

a. **C. Cymínum** L. (C. odorum Salisb.). Northern Africa, cult. in southern Europe, etc. Cumin (Cummin), Sweet Cumin. *Fruit*, Fructus cumini (cymini), Semen cumini; Ger. Haferkümmel, Kramkümmel, Mutterkümmel, Pfefferkümmel, Römischer Kümmel; Fr. Cumin (Codex); Sp. Comino; carminative, resembling caraway.

616. CUNÍLA, L. - Stone-mint, etc. - **Labiatae.**
The Latin name of an Origanum. Syn. Hedyosmos, Satureia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 15 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

a. **C. origanoídes** (L.) Britton (S. origanoides L. 1753, Cunila Mariana L. 1759, H. origanoides Kze.). New York to Ohio and south to Florida. American Dittany, Stone Mint, Sweet Horse-mint, Mountain Dittany, Wild Basil, High Pennyroyal, Maryland Cunila. *Herb* diaphoretic.

617. CUPRÉSSUS, L, - Cypress. - **Pinaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, whence the English word Cypress. Evergreen trees. About 12 species, temperate regions, Europe, Asia and North America; 5 in U. S.

a. **C. macrocárpa** Hartweg. California. Monterey Cypress.

b. **C. sempérvirens** L. Persia and the Levant. Cypress tree, Oriental or European Cypress.

618. CÚRCAS, Adans. Purging-nut. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. Jatropha, in part. Herbs or shrubs, tropical America.

a. **C. púrgans** Adans. (C. Adansonii Endl., Jatropha Curcas L.). West Indies and S. America. Purging-nut tree. *Seeds*; Curcas, Semen ricini majoris, Sem. curcadis, Sem. ficus infernalis, Nuces catharticae americanæ; Physic-nut, Barbados-nut, Purging-nut; Ger. Schwarze Brechnüsse, Grosse Purgirnüsse, Grosse Ricinussamen. *Seeds* and *oil* expressed therefrom powerfully cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue. (b) **C. multífidus** (L.) Endl. (Jatropha multifida L.), South America, has similar properties.

619. CURCÚMA, L. - Turmeric. **Marantaceae.** From Arabic name of Saffron. Syn. Amomum, in part. Herbaceous plants from fleshy rhizomes. About 35 species, warmer regions of Old World to Oceanica.

a. **C. angustifólia** Roxb. East Indies. *Rhizomes* of this and some other species yield East Indian Arrow-root, Tikor. See Maranta.

b. **C. aromática** Salisb. (C. Zedoaria Roxb.). East Indies. Round Zedoary; Fr. Zédoarie ronde (Codex). Properties of (e).

c. **C. lónga** L. (A. Curcuma Jacq.; includes C. rotunda L.), India, cult. in many tropical countries. Turmeric plant. Indian Saffron, Huldee (India). *Rhizome*, Rhizoma (Radix) curcumae; Turmeric (i. e. terra merita), Curcuma; Ger. Kurkuma, Gilbwurzel, Gelber Ingwer, Gelbsuchtwurzel; Fr. Curcuma long et rond (Codex); aromatic, condiment; yields a yellow dye. (d) **C. viridiflóra.** Roxb. also yields turmeric.

e. **C. Zedoária** Rosc. (A. Zedoaria Willd., C. Zerumbet Roxb., A. Zerumbet Koenig). East Indies. Zedoary. *Rhizome*; Zedoaria, Rhizoma (Radix) zedoariae; Ger. Zarnabac, Zittwerwurzel, Langer Zittwer, Giftheil; Fr. Zédoaire longue. Pungent, closely resembling ginger in properties and use.

620. CÚSCUTA, L. - Dodder. - **Cuscutaceae.** Latin from the Arabic name. Leafless white or yellow parasitic vines. About 100 species; 25 in U. S.

a. **C. Epílinum** Weihe. Europe, nat. in U. S. Flax Dodder (Dother), Flax-drop, Flax-vine. Names applied to the various species are Beggar-weed, Bind, Hale-, Hell- or Hairy- bind, Hell-weed, Hail-weed, Hair-weed, Devil's-guts, Fordboh, Lovevine, Podder, Scald-weed, Scold, Strangle-tare, Strangle-weed.

b. **C. Epíthymum** Murr. (C. Trifolii Bab.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Thyme Dodder, Clover Dodder, Lesser or Lucerne Dodder. (The Dodders generally are named from their host-plants, as Smartweed Dodder, Hazel Dodder, etc.

621. CUSPÁRIA, Humb. 1814. Angostura. **Rutaceae.** Syn. Bonplandia, Willd. 1802 not Cav. 1800, Angostura, R. & S. 1819; Galipea, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 30 species, tropical America.

a. **C. Angostúra** (Rich.) Lyons (B. Angostura Rich, G. Cusparia St. Hil., G. febrifuga Bail. G. officinalis Hancock, C. febrifuga Humb. (Kew), B. trifoliata Willd.). Northern S. America. *Bark* Cuspariae cortex, Br. Angustura, Cortex angusturae; Angostura or Angustura bark, Carony bark; Ger. Angusturarinde; Fr. Angusture vraie (Codex); bitter, tonic, stomachic.

622. CYATHÉA, Sm. Tree-fern. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "cup", alluding to the indusium. Syn. Polypodium†, in part. Arborescent ferns. About 25 species, natives of tropical regions.

a. **C. medulláris** (Forst.) Swz. (P. medullare Forst.). New Zealand. Medullary substance of caudex edible.

623. CÝCAS, L. Fern Palm, Sago Palm*. **Cycadaceae.** Greek name of a Palm. Palm-like plants. About 20 species, tropical Australia, Asia and Polynesia.

a. **C. circinális** L. Malabar. Malabar Sago Palm or Fern Palm, Madu-nut. Trunk yields *sago*, as in the true Sago Palms. (b) **C. revolúta** Thunb. of Japan and other species also yield Sago. Both species are cult. as house plants.

624. CYCLADÉNIA, Benth. Cycladenia. **Apocynaceae.** From Greek, "ring gland". Low perennial herbs. One or two species, California.

625. CÝCLAMEN, L. Cyclamen, Sow-bread. **Primulaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Stemless perennials from tuberous rhizomes. About 12 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **C. Europaéum** L. Southern Europe. Sow-bread, Swine-bread, Ground-bread, Bleeding-nun; Ger. Erdscheibe, Erdbrod, Schweinbrod; Fr. Pain de porceau, Arthanite; Sp. Pan de puerco. *Tuber* drastic cathartic, emetic.

626. CYCLOLÓMA, Moq. Tumble weed. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "circle border", alluding to calyx. A pigweed-like herb (Winged Pigweed?). One species, U. S.

627. CYCLÓPIA, Vent. Bush Tea. **Papilionaceae.** Named for the Cyclops of mythology. Shrubs. About 10 species, South Africa.

a. **C. galeoídes** DC., (b) **C. latifólia** DC., (c) **C. sessiliflóra** Eckl. & Zeyh., (d) **C. subternáta** Vog. (C. intermedia E. Meyen, C. Vogelii Harv.) and other species, yield the Bush tea of S. Africa, African Tea; Ger. Honigthee, Birsthee, Capthee, Buschthee, used as a beverage; expectorant, diaphoretic.

628. CYDÓNIA, Mill. 1752. Quince. **Pomaceae.** Latin name, from Cydonia, a town in Crete. Syn. Pyrus, Sorbus, in part. Shrubs or small trees. Europe and Asia.

a. **C. Cydónia** (L) Lyons (P. Cydonia L. (Kew), C. vulgaris Pers., C. Europaea Savi. S. Cydonia Cranz). Asia and Europe, widely cult. Quince tree. Probably the golden ap-

ples of the Hesperides; Ger. Quittenbaum; Fr. Cognassier, *Fruit*; Fructus (Poma) cydoniae; Ger. Quitten; Fr. Coing (Codex); Sp. Membrillo, Portuguese Marmelo, whence our word marmalade; esculent, astringent. *Seeds*; Cydonium, Semen cydoniae, Quince seed; Ger. Quittensamen, Quittenkörner; Fr. Semences (Pépins) de coing; mucilaginous, demulcent. [The ornamental Japanese Quince is (b) **C. Japónica** (Thunb.) Pers.]

629. CYMBALÁRIA, Medic. Kenilworth Ivy. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "cymbal". Syn. Antirrhinum, Linaria, in part. Creeping or spreading herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

a. **C. Cymbalária** (L.) Wettst. (H. Cymbalaria L., L. Cymbalaria Mill.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Kenilworth Ivy, Coliseum Ivy, Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, Wandering Jew, Ivy-weed, Aaron's-beard, Mother-of-thousands, Oxford-weed, Pedlar's-basket, Pennywort, Climbing or Roving Sailor, Rabbits.

630. CYNÁNCHUM, L. 1753. Swallowwort*. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "dog-strangling". Syn. Vincetoxicum, Moench 1794 (not Walt. 1788), Asclepias, in part. Mostly perennial vines. About 100 species, Old and New Worlds; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. acútum** L. (C. Monspeliacum L.). Europe and Asia. French or Montpelier Scammony, from the *milk sap* of this plant, has been used in place of true scammony.

b. **C. Vincetóxicum** (L.) Pers. (V. officinale Moench (Kew), A. Vincetoxicum L.). Europe. Swallowwort, White Swallowwort, German Contrayerva, Tame-poison; Ger. Schwalbenwurz, Giftwende, Giftwurz, Gottesgabwurz; Fr. Asclépiade, Dompte-venin (Codex), Hirundinaire. *Root*, Rad. vincetoxici v. hirundinariae v. asclepiadis; emetic, cathartic, diuretic, sudorific.

631. CÝNARA, L. - Artichoke. - **Compositae.** The classical name. Thistle-like herbs. About 8 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **C. Cardúnculus** L. Southern Europe, and widely cult. Cardoon. *Blanched leaf stalks* esculent. *Flowers* used in France to coagulate milk.

b. **C. Scólymus** L. Southern Europe, northern Africa, and widely cult. Artichoke, Bur Artichoke. *Fleshy scales* of flower heads edible when freed from the bristles or "choke". The "chard" or blanched central leaf stalk is also eaten. Artichoke is reputed a blood purifier, diuretic and cholagogue.

632. CYNÓCTONUM, J. G. Gmel. 1791. **Loganiaceae.** From Greek, "dog slaying". Syn. Mitreola R. Br. 1810; Ophiorhiza, in part. Herbs. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.

633. CYNOGLÓSSUM, L. Hound's-tongue. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "dog's-tongue". Herbs with bur-like fruits. About 75 species; 5 in U. S.

a. **C. officinále** L. Europe, widely nat. in U. S. Hound's-tongue, Gypsy-flower, Dog's-tongue, Dog-bur, Canadian Bur, Sheep-lice, Tory-weed, Rose-noble; Ger. Hundszunge, Venusfinger; Fr. Cynoglosse (Codex), Langue de chien. *Root* and *herb* sedative, lenitive, expectorant.

b. **C. Virgínicum** L. Canada to Florida and Kansas. Wild Comfrey, Dog-bur.

634. CYNOSCIÁDIUM, DC. Cynosciadium. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "dog celery". Small annuals. Two species, both of southern U. S.

635. CYPÉRUS, L. Galingale, Cypress-grass. **Cyperaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Pycreus, Papyrus, in part. Sedges with umbellate or capitate inflorescence. About 650 species; 77 in U. S.

a. **C. articulátus** L. Tropical regions. Adrue, Guinea Rush. *Rhizome* anti-emetic, carminative.

b. **C. esculéntus** L. A widely distributed species, sometimes a troublesome weed. Nut-grass. *Tubers*, Earth-nut, Earth or Ground Almond, Rush-nut, Chufa; Fr. Souchet comestible, Amandes de terre; edible, rich in oil of agreeable flavor for salad oil; roasted, a substitute for coffee. The American (c) **C. phymatódes** Muhl. is referred by some to this species, but its tubers are very small.

d. **C. lóngus** L. (C. officinalis T. Nees.) Europe. English Galingale (Galangal), Sweet Cyperus. *Rhizome*, Cypress-root, tonic, stomachic. [(e) **C. odorátus** L. (Pycreus polystachys Beauv.) of India has similar properties in a more marked degree.]

f. **C. Papýrus** L. (Papyrus antiquorum Willd.). Northeastern Africa to Syria. Papyrus Sedge, Papyrus, Bullrush of Egypt. Anciently known as Biblus, whence our word Bible. Formerly used as we now use paper, that word being derived from Papyrus. [Similar but much smaller is the Umbrella plant (g) **C. alternifólius** L., a common house plant.]

h. **C. vaginátus** R. Br. (C. textilis F. Muell.). Australia and S. Africa. A valuable fibre plant, used for making ropes, mats, etc. In China (i) **C. tegétum** Roxb. and in Hawaii (j) **C. laevigátus** L., Ehuawa, is cultivated for the same uses.

636. CYPRIPÉDIUM, L. Ladies'-slipper. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "Venus' buskin". Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 40 species, temperate and tropical regions; 11 in U. S.

a. **C. acaúle** Ait. Canada and northeastern U. S. Stemless Ladies'-slipper, Pink or Purple Ladies'-slipper, Camel's-foot, Whip-poor-will's-shoe. Other names applied indiscriminately to our native species, except (b), are Moccasin-flower, Indian-moccasin, American or Wild Valerian, Nerve-root, Noah's-ark, Indian-shoe, Squirrel-shoes, Venus'-shoe, Ducks, Old-goose, Two-lips.

b. **C. arietínum** R. Br. Canada and northeastern U. S. Ram's-head Ladies'-slipper, Ram's-head.

c. **C. cándidum** Willd. New York to Minnesota and Missouri. Small White Ladies'-slipper.

d. **C. hirsútum** Mill. (C. pubescens Willd.). Nova Scotia south to Alabama and west to Nebraska and Missouri. Yellow Ladies'-slipper, Yellow Moccasin-flower, Venus'-shoe, Venus'-cup, Yellow Indian-shoe, American Valerian, Nerve-root, Male Nervine, Yellow Noak's-ark, Yellows, Monkey-flower, Umbil-root, Yellow Umbil (Umble or Umbel); Ger. Gelbfrauenshuhwurz; Fr. Cypripède jaune, Valériane americaine. *Rhizome* and *rootlets* (of this and the following species); **Cypripedium**, U. S. P., Rhizoma cypripedii, Ladies'-slipper; antispasmodic, nervine.

e. **C. parviflórum** Salisb. British America to Georgia, Missouri and Oregon. Small Yellow Ladies'-slipper. Synonyms and properties of (d), the two species being closely similar.

f. **C. regínae** Walt. (C. spectabile Salisb., C. album Ait.). Nova Scotia to Georgia and Minnesota. Showy Ladies'-slipper, Female Nervine, Pink Moccasin-flower.

637. CYRÍLLA, Gard. Leatherwood, etc. **Cyrillaceae.** Named for D. Cyrillo, Italian physician. Shrubs or small trees. Two species, southern U. S. and tropical America.

a. **C. racemiflóra** Walt. Southeastern U. S. Southern Leatherwood, Burn-wood, Ironwood, He-Huckleberry, White or Red Titi.

638. CYRTOPÓDIUM, R. Br. Cyrtopodium. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "curved foot". Fleshy-stemmed orchids, very showy. About 28 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

639. CYRTORHÝNCHA, Nutt. Buttercup. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "curved beak". Syn. Ranunculus, in part. Herb resembling Ranunculus. One species, central U. S.

640. CYSTÓPTERIS, Bernh. Brittle Fern. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "bladder fern", referring to inflated indusium. Rock ferns. About 5 species; 3 in U. S.

a. **C. frágilis** (L.) Bernh. (P. fragile L.). Cosmopolitan. Brittle Fern, Bottle Fern, White-oak Fern.

641. CÝTISUS, L. - Broom. - **Papilionaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a leguminous plant. Syn. Genista, Laburnum, Sarothamnus, Spartium, in part. Shrubs, often spiny. About 45 species, Old World.

a. **C. Labúrnum** L. (L. anagyroides Medic. (Kew), L. vulgare Presl.). Southern Europe. Laburnum, Bean-trefoil, Golden-chain, Golden-shower, He-Broom, False Ebony, Ebony of the Alps; Ger. Goldregen, Bohnenbaum; Fr. Faux Ébénier, Cytise. *Seeds* sedative, soporific, narcoto-acrid, aperient.

b. **C. Scopárius** (L.) Link. (Spar. Scoparium L., Sar. Scoparius Koch, G. Scoparia Lam.). Northern Asia, Europe. adv. in U. S. Broom; Green, Scotch or Irish Broom, Hag-weed, Bannal, Besom; Ger. Besenkraut, Besenginster, Pfriemenkraut; Fr. Genêt á balais. *Tops*; **Scoparius.** U. S. P., Scoparii cacumina, Br.; sedative, diuretic. In Germany the *flowers* also, Flores genistae, Fl. spartii scoparii, are used.

642. DALIBÁRDA, L. - Dewdrop. - **Rosaceae.** Named for T. F. Dalibard, French botanist, 18th Century. A downy tufted herb. One species, northeastern U. S. and Canada.

643. DAMASÓNIUM, Juss. Damasonium. **Alismaceae.** Syn. Actinocarpus, in part. Aquatic herbs. About 4 species; 1 in U. S.

644. DÁPHNE, L. Spurge Laurel. **Thymeliaceae.** Ancient Greek name, from the Nymph Daphne. Evergreen shrubs. About 40 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **D. Gnídium** L. Southern Europe. Spurge Flax, Mezereon; Fr. Garou, Sainbois (Codex). See (c).

b. **D. Lauréola** L. Central Europe. Spurge Laurel, Dwarf Bay, Copse or Wood Laurel, Lady Laurel, Fox-poison, Mezereon, Sturdy Lowries. See (c).

c. **D. Mezéreum** L. Northern Asia and Europe, adv. in U. S. Mezereon, Mysterious plant‡, Dwarf Bay, Daffadowndilly*, Magell, Paradise plant, Spurge Flax, Spurge Olive, Wild Pepper; Ger. Kellerhals, Seidelbast; Fr. Mézéréon, Bois gentil (Codex); Sp. Macereon, Torviso. *Bark* of all three species; **Mezereon.** U. S. P., Mezerei cortex, Br., Cort. thymeleæ v. coccognidii; acrid, irritant, alterative. *Fruit*, German Pepper, has been used to adulterate black pepper.

645. DAPHNŎPSIS, Mart. & Zucc. Daphnopsis. **Thymeliaceae.** From Greek, "Daphne-like". Syn. Daphne, in part. Shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

a. **D. salicifólia** Meissn. (Daphne salicifolia Kunth.). Mexico. Leaves epispastic.

646. DASYLÍRION, Zucc. Dasylirion. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "dense (flowered) lily". Plants with woody stem. About 19 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.

647. DASÝSTOMA, Raf. False Foxglove. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "dense (bearded) mouth". Syn. Gerardia, Rhinanthus, in part. Rather robust herbs with showy yellow flowers. Six species, all of eastern N. America; 5 in U. S.

a. **D. Pediculária** (L.) Benth. (G. Pedicularia L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Fern-leaved False Foxglove, Bushy Gerardia, Lousewort, American Foxglove, Fever-weed.

b. **D. Virgínicus** (L.) Brit. (R. Virginicus L., G. quercifolia Pursh, D. quercifolia Benth.). Eastern U. S. Smooth or Oak-leaved False Foxglove, Golden Oak.

648. DATÍSCA, L. - Datisca. - **Datiscaceae.** Syn. Tricerastes, Presl. Annual herbs. Two known species, one in Asia, one in California.

649. DATÚRA, L. Thorn-apple, etc. **Solanaceae.** From vernacular, Hindustan(?). Syn. Brugmansia, in part. Robust herbs with showy flowers, some tropical species shrubs. About 20 species; 6 in U. S. including those naturalized.

a. **D. arbórea** L. (B. arborea Steud.). Tropical America, cult. for ornament in California. Brugmansia, Floribunda, Floriponda‡.

b. **D. Stramónium** L. Asia, now a cosmopolitan weed. Stramonium, Thorn-apple, Jamestown-weed, Jimson-weed, Jamestown Lily, Devil's-apple, Devil's-trumpet, Mad-apple, Apple of Peru, Stink-weed, Stink, Fire-weed, Dewtry; Ger. Stechapfel, Dornapfel; Fr. Stramoine, Pomme épineuse (Codex); Sp. Estramonio, Toloache. *Leaves*; **Stramonii folia,** U. S. P., Br., Herba stramonii, Herba daturae. *Seeds*; **Stramonii semen,** U. S. P., Br., Semina stramonii v. daturae; sedative anodyne, deliriant.

c. **D. Tátula** L. [probably only a variety of (b)]. South America, nat. in U. S. Purple Thorn-apple, Purple Stramonium. Very similar to the last and having identical properties. Several other species are used as narcotics, notably (d) **D. fastuósa** L. (D. alba Nees) of India; (e) **D. Métel** L., Africa and southern Asia, and (f) **D. sanguínea** Ruiz et Pav. of Peru, from the seeds of which an intoxicating drink is prepared.

650. DAUBENTÓNIA, DC. Daubentonia. **Papilionaceae.** Named for M. Daubenton, French botanist. Syn. Sesbania, in part. Small shrubs with quadrangular pods. About 4 species, sub-tropical America; 1 in U. S.

651. DAÚCUS, L. - Carrot. - **Umbelliferae.** The ancient Greek name. Annual or biennial herbs with dissected compound leaves. About 25 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **D. Caróta** L. Northern Asia and Europe, widely nat. and cult. Carrot. The wild plant is called Wild Carrot, Bee's-nest or Bird's-nest plant, Devil's-plague, Dawke, Fiddle, Hill-trot, Lace-flower, Mirrot, Rantipole; Ger. Möhre, Gelbe Rübe; Fr. Carotte (Codex); Sp. Zannahoria. *Fruit* of wild plant, Fructus carotae v. dauci, diuretic, emmenagogue. *Root* vulnerary, esculent.

652. DÉCODON, J. F. Gmel. (Decadon). **Lythraceae.** From Greek, "ten toothed", of the calyx. Syn. Nessaea, Lythrum, in part. Aquatic herb. One species.

a. **D. verticillátus** (L.) Ell. (L. verticillatum L., N. verticillata H. B. K.). Eastern U. S. and Canada. Swamp Loose-strife, Swamp Willow-herb, Wild Oleander, Peat-weed, Slink-weed.

653. DECUMÁRIA, L. Decumaria. **Saxifragaceae.** From Latin, "ten parted". Woody climber. One species, southeastern U. S.

654. DEINÁNDRA, Greene. Deinandra. **Compositae.** From Greek, "terrible man". Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Herbs. Six known species, southwestern U. S.

655. DELABÊCHEA, Lindl. Bottle tree. **Sterculiaceae.** Named for Sir H. T. De la Bêche, geologist, 19th Century. Syn. Sterculia, in part. An Australian tree with trunk bulged in barrel form. One species; (a) **D. rupéstris** Lindl. (S. rupestris Benth.), Australia.

656. DELPHÍNIUM, L. Larkspur. **Ranunculaceae.** Latin "dolphin-like", of the flower. Syn. Staphisagria, in part. Erect herbs with showy blue, red or white flowers. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 46 in U. S.

a. **D. Ajácis** L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. The common Larkspur of country gardens. Properties of (c).

b. **D. Caroliniánum** Walt. (D. azureum Michx.). Prairies of Central U. S. Azure, Blue, Carolina or Prairie Larkspur.

c. **D. Consólida** L. Central Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Field Larkspur, Knight's-spur, Lark-heel, Lark's-claw, Staggerweed, King's Consound; Ger. Rettersporn, Lerchenklaue, Hornkümmel; Fr. Pied d'alouette *Leaves, flowers* and *seeds*; Herba, Flores, Semen consolidae (regalis), v. calcitrippae; acrid, irritant, emeto-cathartic, alterative. [The seeds were official as **Delphinium**, U. S. P., 1870.]

d. **D. Staphiságria** L. (S. macrocarpa Spach., D. officinale Wenderoth). Mediterranean basin. Lousewort. *Seeds;* **Staphisagria**, U. S. P., Staphisagriae semina, Br., Sem. staphidis agriae, Sem. pedicularis; Stavesacre seed; Ger. Stephanskörner, Stafadriansamen, Läusekörner, Läusepfeffer, Rattenpfeffer; Fr. Staphisaigre (Codex); Sp. Estafisagria, Albarraz; used as a parasiticide.

e. **D. trolliifólium** A. Gr. California. Cow-poison.

f. **D. urceolátum** Jacq. (D. exaltatum Ait.). Pennsylvania to Alabama, west to Nebraska, also cult. in gardens. Tall Larkspur. This and our other numerous species have properties of (c).

657. DÉNDRIUM, Desv. 1813. Sand Myrtle. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "tree like". Syn. Leiophyllum Pers. 1805, not Erhr. 1780. Shrubs. Two known species, eastern U. S.

658. DENDROMÉCON, Benth. Tree Poppy. **Papaveraceae.** From Greek, "tree poppy". Shrubby plants. Two species, California.

659. DENDRÓPHYLAX, Reichb. Dendrophylax. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "tree guard". Leafless epiphytes. Two species, West Indies; 1 in U. S.

660. DENTÁRIA, L. Toothwort, Pepper-root. **Cruciferae.** From Latin, "toothed", of the rootstocks. Syn. Cardamine (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs from scaly or toothed rootstocks. About 16 species, all of U. S.

a. **D. diphýlla** Michx. (C. diphylla Wood). Canada and northeastern U. S. Two-leaved Toothwort or Tooth-root, Pepperroot, Crinkle-root, Trickle. *Root* of this and other species, antiscorbutic, resembling horseradish.

b. **D. laciniáta** Muhl. Canada and eastern U. S. Cut-leaved Toothwort or Pepper-root, Crow-toe, Crow-foot*.

661. DERÍNGA, Adans. 1763. Honewort. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Cryptotaenia, DC. 1829. Perennial herb. One species, eastern U. S.

662. DIAMÓRPHA, Nutt. Diamorpha. **Crassulaceae.** From Greek, "doubly anomalous". Low herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

663. DIANTHÉRA, L. Water-willow, **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "doubly anthered". Herbs. About 100 species, mostly tropical America; 5 in U. S.

664. DIÁNTHUS, L. Pink, Carnation, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.** Greek, "the flower of Zeus." Syn. Tunica, in part. Herbs, mostly perennial. About 200 species, Old World, 1 in boreal America. Several species cult. in gardens, notably, (a) **D. Caryophyllus** L., Carnation, Carnation or Clove Gilliflower, Clove Pink, Picotee, Grenadine, etc., (b) **D. barbátus** L., Sweet William, Bunch Pink, French Pink, Blooming-down, London-pride, London-tuft, Snowflake, Sweet-John, Tolmeiner; (c) **D. prólifer** L. [T. prolifera Scop. (Kew)], Childing or Proliferous Pink; (d) **D. plumárius** L., Common Pink of old gardens, Grass Pink.

665. DIAPÉDIUM, Konig. 1806. Diapedium. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "over plains" (?). Syn. Dicliptera (Kew), Juss. 1807; Justicia, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

666. DIAPÉNSIA, L. Diapensia. **Diapensiaceae.** Evergreen sub-shrubs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one circumpolar (northern U. S.).

667. DICHAETÓPHORA, Gray. Dichaetophora. **Compositae.** From Greek, "bearing two bristles". Syn. Boltonia, in part. A Daisy-like winter annual. One species, Texas.

668. DICHÓNDRA, Forst. Dichondra. **Convolvulaceae.** From Greek, "two kerneled". Syn. Sibthorpia, in part. Round-leaved prostrate or creeping herbs. About 5 species, warm regions, 2 in U. S.

669. DICKSÓNIA, L'Her. Dicksonia. **Polypodiaceae.** Named for James Dickson, English botanist, d. 1822. Syn. Balantium, in part. Large Ferns, tropical species often arborescent. About 50 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **D. chrysótricha** Moore (B. chrysotrichum Hassk.). Java. *Capillary chaff* from base of stipes is Paku-kidang or Pakoekidang, used in surgery as a styptic, see Alsophila, and Cibotium.

670. DICÓRIA, T. & Gr. Dicoria. **Compositae.** From Greek, "two bugs", alluding to appearance of akenes. Herbs. Two known species, Arizona to California.

671. DICRANOCÁRPUS, Gray. Dicranocarpus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "pitchfork fruit". An inconspicuous annual herb. One species, Texas.

672. DICRAÚRUS, Hook. f. Dicraurus. **Amaranthaceae.** Herb. One species, Texas.

673. DICTÁMNUS, L. - Dittany. - **Rutaceae.** The classical name from Mt. Dicte. Strong-scented herb with showy flowers. One species.

a. **D. álbus** L. (D. Fraxinella Pers.). Europe. White Fraxinella, European or Bastard Dittany, Dittander, Garden Ginger. *Root*; Rad. dictamni albae, Rad. fraxinellae; Ger. Weisse Diptamwurzel, Escherwurzel, Aeschenwurzel, Spechtwurzel; antispasmodic, diuretic.

674. DICYPÉLLIUM, Nees. Clove-bark tree. **Lauraceae.** From Greek, "two goblets". Syn. Persea, Licaria, in part. Aromatic tree. One species.

a. **D. caryophyllátum** Nees. (P. caryophyllata Mart., L. Guianensis Aubl., apparently the oldest name.). Brazil. Clove Bark tree; Ger. Cravobaum, Nelkenzimmtbaum. *Bark*; Clove-bark, Clove Cinnamon, Cassia caryophyllata, Cortex caryophyllati; resembles cinnamon. The wood, called rose-wood, yields oil of Licaria or of Lign-aloes, used in perfumery. See also Aquilaria.

675. DÍDIPLIS, Raf. Water Purslane. **Lythraceae.** From Greek, "twice double". Aquatic or "amphibious" herb. One species, U. S. Closely related to the Old World genus Peplis.

676. DIERVÍLLA, Moench. Bush Honey-suckle. **Caprifoliaceae.** Named for Dr. Dierville of Canada. Syn. Lonicera, in part. Shrubs, related to Weigela. Three species; all of U. S.

a. **D. Diervílla** (L.) MacM. (L. Diervilla L., D. trifida Moench., D. Canadensis Willd.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Bush Honey-suckle, Gravel-weed, Life-of-man. *Root, leaves* and *twigs*, diuretic, astringent, alterative.

677. DIGITÁLIS, L. Foxglove. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Latin, (glove) "finger". Robust herbs with showy flowers in racemes. About 20 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **D. purpúrea** L. (D. tomentosa Link & Hoffm.). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Purple Foxglove, Foxglove, (originally Folk's-glove), Thimbles, Fairy-cap, Fairy-fingers, Fairy-thimbles, Fairy-bells, Dog's-finger, Finger-flower, Ladies'-glove, Lady-fingers, Ladies'-thimble. Pop-dock, Flap-dock, Flop-dock, Lion's-mouth, Rabbit's-flower, Cottagers, Throatwort, Scotch Mercury; Ger. Fingerhut; Fr. Digitale (Codex), Digitale Pourprée, Grande Digitale; Sp. Dedalera. *Leaves;* **Digitalis**, U. S. P., Digitalis Folia, Br., Folia digitalis, P. G., Herba digitalis; cardiac sedative, diuretic.

678. DIÓCLEA, H. B. K. Dioclea. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "troublesome". Shrubs or climbers. About 25 species, mostly of tropical America, two in Asia; 1 in U. S.

679. DIONAÉA, Ellis. Venus' Flytrap. **Sarraceniaceae.** Dedicated to Dione of Greek mythology. Herb with sensitive foliage. One species, found only in southern U. S.

a. **D. muscípula** Ellis (D. sensitiva Salisb.). Pine barrens of N. and S. Carolina. Venus' Flytrap; Ger. Venus die Fliegenfängerin; Fr. Attrappe-mouche. An insectivorous plant.

680. DIOSCORÉA, L. - Yam. - **Dioscoreaceae.** Named for ancient Greek naturalist Dioscorides. Twining vines from thick rootstocks. About 160 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

Among the species cultivated for their esculent fleshy rootstocks are (a) **D. aculeáta** L., India to Oceanica, the Kaawi Yam; (b) **D. aláta** L., India and South Sea Islands, the Uvi Yam, White Negro Yam (weighing sometimes 100 pounds); (c) **D. glábra** Roxb. (D. Batatas, Decaisne), India and China, the Chinese Yam; (d) **D. Japónica** Thunb., Japan, where it is much cultivated; (e) **D. sátiva** L., widely distributed; Common Yam, inferior to the above.

f. **D. villósa** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Wild Yam, Colic-root, Rheumatism-root, Devil's-bones. *Rhizome* diaphoretic, expectorant, uterine tonic. [The contorted root-stocks known as False Wild Yam, according to King's Dispensatory (1899) are from D. villosa var. glabra].

681. DIOSPÝROS, L. Ebony, Date Plum. **Ebenaceae.** From Greek, "Zeus' wheat", so named by Pliny. Trees or shrubs. About 160 species, especially of Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **D. Ébenum** Koenig. Ceylon. Ebony. This species yields the best ebony, but the wood of many other species, in India, Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar, is almost equally hard and black.

b. **D. Káki** L. f. China and Japan. Japanese Persimmon or Date Plum. The best native fruit of Japan.

c. **D. Lótus** L. Eastern Asia. Common Date Plum, Lotus tree. *Fruit* edible but small.

d. **D. obtusifólia** Willd. Mexico. Zapote prieto, Zapote negro; *Bark* and *leaves* astringent, tonic.

e. **D. Virginiána** L. Rhode Island to Florida and west to Texas and Kansas. Common Persimmon (Parsimon), Seeded Plum, Winter Plum, Possum-wood, Lotus-tree, Jove's-fruit, North American Ebony; Ger. Amerikanische Dattelpflaume; Fr. Plaqueminier de Virginie. *Fruit*, Virginian Date-plum?, esculent. *Unripe fruit* a powerful astringent. In India (f) **D. Embryópteris** Pers., called Gaub, is also used as an astringent.

682. DÍPHOLIS, DC. Bully-tree*. **Sapotaceae.**
From Greek, "double scale". Syn. Bumelia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 3 species, West Indies; 1 in S. Florida.

683. DIPHYLLÉIA, Michx. Umbrella-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**
From Greek, "double leaf". Herbs resembling Podophyllum, with cymose flowers. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.

684. DÍPLACUS, Nutt. Diplacus. **Scrophulariaceae.**
Syn. Mimulus, in part. Glutinous evergreen sub-shrubs with solitary showy flowers, New World; 10 in U. S.

685. DIPLOTÁXIS, DC. Rocket, Crossweed. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "double ranked", of the seeds. Syn. Sisymbrium, Brassica, in part. Herbs resembling Mustard. About 30 species, Old World; 2 adv. in U. S.

a. **D. murális** (L.) DC. (S. murale L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Sand Rocket, Cross-weed, Flix-weed.

686. DÍPSACUS, L. Teasel. **Dipsaceae.**
The Greek name, "thirst plant". Robust herbs with flowers in dense spiny heads. About 15 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **D. Fullónum** L. Europe; adv. in U. S. Probably only a variety of (b). Fuller's Teasel, Fuller's Thistle, Fuller's-weed, Draper's Teasel, Clothier's-brush, with other synonyms of (b). *Heads* used to raise a "nap" in cloth.

b. **D. sylvéstris** Mill. (D. Fullonum L. in part). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Teasel; Wild, Common or Card Teasel, Card Thistle, Indian Thistle, Church-brooms, Gypsy-combs, Hutton-weed, Prickly-bark, Pricky-bark, Shepherd's-staff, Tassel, Venus'-bath, Venus'-cup, Wood-brooms. *Root* diuretic, diaphoretic, stomachic.

687. DIPTEROCÁRPUS, Gaertn. **Dipterocarpaceae.**
From Greek, "two-winged fruit". Resinous trees with leathery leaves. About 45 species, south eastern Asia and East Indies.

a. **D. alátus** Roxb., (b) **D. incánus** Roxb. (D. costatus Gaertn.), (c) **D. turbinátus** Gaertn. (D. laevis Hamilton), and other species of India and the East Indies, yield the *oleoresin* called Gurjun balsam or Wood oil, Balsamum pterocarpi, Balsamum Gurjun (s. gurjunicum), resembling copaiba, especially useful in treating leprosy.

688. DÍPTERYX, Schreb. 1791. Tonka Bean. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "two winged". Syn. Coumarouna Aubl. 1775, in part. Trees. About 10 species, tropical America.

a. **D. odoráta** Willd. (Coumarouna odorata Aublet). Guiana. *Seeds;* Semen tonco, Faba tonco; Tonka-bean, Tonga-‡ or Tonquin-‡ bean, Coumarouma-bean, Snuff-bean; Ger. Tonkabohnen; Fr. Tonka [Fêve] (Codex); Sp. Haba tonka; rich in coumarin, used for flavoring and in perfumery.

b. **D. oppositifólia** Willd. (Coumarouna oppositifolia Aublet). Cayenne. English Tonka Bean. *Seeds* smaller and less fragrant than those of (a).

689. DÍRCA, L. Leatherwood. **Thymeliaceae.** Name from a fountain in Thebes. Shrubs with fibrous bark. Two species, both of U. S.

a. **D. palústris** L. Ontario to Florida and west to Minnesota. Leather-wood, Leather-bush, Moose-wood, Swamp-wood, Leaver-wood, Lever-wood, American Mezereon, Rope-bark, Wickup, Wicopy. *Bark* irritant, emetic.

690. DÍSPORUM, Salisb. 1812. Disporum. **Convallariaceae.** From Greek, "two ovuled". Syn. Prosartes, Don 1840; Streptopus, in part. Perennial herbs. About 15 species, N. America and Asia; 8 in U. S., mostly western.

691. DÍSTASIS, DC. - Distasis. - **Compositae.** Syn. Chaetopappa, in part. Herb. One species, southwestern U. S.

692. DITÁXIS, Vahl. Ditaxis. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "two ranked", of the stamens. Syn. Aphora, Argyrothamnia, in part. Perennial herbs. About 20 species, temperate and tropical regions; 9 in U. S.

693. DODECÁTHEON, L. Shooting-star, etc. **Primulaceae.** From Greek, "twelve gods". An old Greek plant-name. Scapose perennial herbs. About 18 species, N. America and northeastern Asia; 15 in U. S., mostly western.

a. **D. Meádia** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia and west to Texas and Manitoba. Shooting-star, American Cowslip, Mosquito-bells, Pride of Ohio, Indian-chief, Johnny-jump, Rooster-heads.

694. DODONAÉA, L. Dodonaea. **Sapindaceae.** Trees or shrubs. About 45 species, tropical regions, especially of Australia; 1 in U. S.

695. DOELLINGÉRIA, Nees. White Aster. **Compositae.** Named for Th. Dollinger, botanical explorer. Syn. Diplopappus, Aster, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Aster. Four species, all of U. S.

696. DÓNDIA, Adans. 1763. Blite, Sea-Blite. **Chenopodiaceae.** Named for J. Dondi, Italian naturalist, 17th Century. Syn. Suaeda, Forsk. 1775; Salsola, Chenopodium, in part. Thick-leaved herbs or low shrubs. About 50 species, widely distributed; 11 in U. S.

697. DORÉMA, D. Don. Ammoniac plant. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "gift". Syn. Peucedanum, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, west-central Asia.

a. **D. Ammoníacum** Don. (P. Ammoniacum H. Br.). Persia. *Gum-resinous exudate* of this and perhaps other species; **Ammoniacum**, U. S. P., Br.; Gummi-resina ammoniacum, Gum Ammoniac; Ger. Ammoniak-gummi; Fr. Gomme ammoniaque (Codex); stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic, rubefacient.

b. **D. Aúcheri** Bois. Western Persia. Zuh of the Kurds. Yields also gum ammoniac. [From (c) **D. robústum** Loftus, a different gum is produced].

698. DORSTÉNIA, L. Contrayerva. **Artocarpaceae.** Named for T. Dorsten, German botanist, d. 1552. Herbs. About 40 species, tropical America.

a. **D. Brasiliénsis** Lam. West Indies, Central America, south to Peru; (b) **D. Contrayérva** L. Brazil. *Root* of both is known as Contrayerva (i. e. antidotal remedy); Ger. Bezoarwurzel, Giftwurzel; Fr. Contrayerve; stimulant tonic, antidote to snake poison; (c) **D. Drakéna** L., (d) **D. Cayápia** Vell. (D. opifera Mart.) and (e) **D. tubicína** R. & P., yield similar roots.

699. DORÝPHORA, Endl. Sassafras tree. **Monimiaceae.** From Greek, "spice bearing". Syn. Doratophora, Lem. An aromatic tree. One species, Australia. See Atherosperma.

a. **D. Sássafras** Endl. Australia. Sassafras tree. *Leaves* and *bark* have anise-like odor, carminative.

700. DOUGLÁSIA, Lindl. Douglasia. **Primulaceae.** Named for David Douglas, botanical explorer. Herbs. About 5 species, one in Europe; 4 in northwestern U. S.

701. DOVYÁLIS, E. Meyer. Kei Apple. **Bixaceae.** Syn. Aberia, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 10 species, southern and western Africa.

a. **D. Cáffra** (Harv. & Sond.) Lyons (Aberia Caffra Harv. & Sond.). Southern Africa. Kei Apple, Kai Apple. *Fruit* acid, used for pickles and preserves.

702. DRÁBA, L. Whitlow-grass, Nailwort. **Cruciferae.** The Greek name of a Lepidium. Tufted herbs. About 150 species, north temperate and arctic regions and S. America; 42 in U. S. See Erophila.

703. DRACAÉNA, L. (Drakaina). Dragon tree. **Liliaceae.** Shrubby or arborescent plants. Syn. Draco, in part. About 50 species, warmer regions, Old World.

a. **D. Dráco** L. (Draco dragonalis Crantz). Canary Islands. Dragon Tree. *Exudate* is a variety of Dragon's-blood. [(b) **D. Ómbet** Kotschy, of Socotra, yields a similar product, brought to Arabia under the name of Katir.]

704. DRACOCÉPHALUM, L. Dragon-head. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "dragon-head". Perennial herbs. About 35 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

705. DRAPÉRIA, Torr. Draperia. **Hydrophyllaceae.** Named for Prof. John William Draper of New York. Syn. Nama, in part. Low perennial herb. One species, California.

706. DRÍMYS, Forst. Winter's-bark. **Magnoliaceae.** Syn. Tasmannia, Wintera, in part. Trees. About 12 species, S. America and Australasia.

a. **D. Winteri** Forst. (Wintera aromatica Murray). The species is now regarded as including D. Mexicana Sessé, D. Chilensis DC. and D. Granatensis L. f. South America. Winter's Bark, Magellan Canella, Winter's Cinnamon, Pepper-tree*. *Bark*; Cortex winteranus, Cort. magellanicus v. antiscorbuticus; Ger. Echte Winterrinde, Winterszimmt; F. Écorce de Winter (Codex), Canella de Magellan; Sp. Corteza Winterana; aromatic, stimulant. [One variety of Coto bark has been traced to D. Granatensis, which is the variety official as Winter's bark in the French Codex. The Australian (b) **D. axillàris** Forst. and (c) **D. aromática** (R. Br.) F. Muell. (T. aromatica R. Br., D. lanceolata Baill.) have spicy barks. The fruit of the latter is used like pepper.]

707. DRÓSERA, L. Sundew. **Droseraceae.** From Greek, "dewey". Insectivorous bog herbs. About 110 species, especially abundant in Australia; 7 in U. S.

a. **D. rotundifólia** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and California. Round leaved Sundew, Common Sundew, Dew-plant*, Eye-bright*, Lustwort, Moor-grass, Moorwort, Red-rot, Rosa-solis, Ros-solis, Youthwort; Ger. Sonnenthau, Edler Wiederthon, Sinnthau, Yungfernblüthe; Fr. Rosée du Soleil. *Plant*, Herba rorellae, H. droserae v. roris solis; expectorant, diuretic. [(b) **D. longifólia** L. (D. Anglica Huds.), Europe and U. S., Long-leaved Sundew, has been also employed.]

708. DRÝAS, L. Mountain Avens. **Rosaceae.** From Latin, "wood-nymph". Low alpine or arctic subshrubs. Three species, circumpolar, (U. S.). [(a) **D. octopétala** L. is sometimes called Wood Betony.]

709. DRYMÁRIA, Willd. Drymaria. **Caryophyllaceae.** Herbs. About 35 species, mostly of warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

710. DRYOBÁLANOPS, Gaertn. - **Dipterocarpaceae.** From Greek, "tree", "acorn" and "appearance". A stately tree. One species, East Indies.

a. **D. aromática** Gaertn. (D. Camphora Coleb.). Sumatra and Borneo. Source of Sumatra or Borneo Camphor, also of the Borneo oil of Camphor.

711. DRYOPÉTALON, Gray. (Dryopetalum). **Cruciferae.** Herb. One species, New Mexico.

712. DRYÓPTERIS, Adans. 1763. Shield Fern. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "oak fern", alluding to forest habitat. Syn. Aspidium Swz. 1800; Polystichum, Nephrodium, Acrostichum†, Polypodium†, in part. About 350 species; 27 in U. S.

a. **D. acrostichoídes** (Michx.) Kze. (N. acrostichoides Michx., Asp. acrostichoides Swz.). Canada and eastern U. S. Christmas Fern, Holly Fern.

b. **D. Fílix-Mas** (L.) Schott (Polypodium Filix-Mas, L., Asp. Filix-Mas, Swz., Polystichum Filix-Mas, Roth.). Almost cosmopolitan (northern U. S.). Male Fern, Male Shield-fern, Basket Fern, Bear's-paw root, Knotty Brake, Sweet Brake; Ger. Wurmfarn, Waldfarn, Johanniswurzel; Fr. Fougère male (Codex); Sp. Helecho macho. *Rhizome* of this and of (c); **Aspidium**, U. S. P., Filix-Mas, Br., Rhizoma filicis, Rad. filicis (maris); anthelmintic, taenicide.

c. **D. marginális** (L.) A. Gray (Polypodium marginale L., Asp. marginale Swz., N. marginale Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arkansas. Evergreen Wood-fern, Marginal-fruited Shield-fern. Properties of (b).

d. **D. spinulósa** (Retz.) Kze. (Polypodium spinulosum Retz., Asp. spinulosum Swz.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Common Wood-fern.

e. **D. Thelýpteris** (L.) A. Gray (Acros. Thelypteris L., Asp. Thelypteris Swz.). Europe, Asia and N. America (eastern U. S.). Marsh Shield-fern, Fragrant Meadow-fern, Quill Fern, Female Fern*; Marsh, Meadow or Swamp Fern.

713. DRÝPETES, Vahl. Drypetes. **Euphorbiaceae.** Syn. Xylosma, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **D. crócea** Poit. (X. nitidum Gray). West Indies to Florida and S. America. Guiana Plum, White-woodr.

714. DUBOÍSIA, R. Br. Pituri, etc. **Solanaceae.** Named for F. N. A. Dubois, French botanist, d. 1824. Shrubs. About 3 species, Australia and adjacent islands.

a. **D. Hopwoódii** F. Muell. Australia. Pituri (Pitury, Pitchuri, Pedgery, Bedgery). *Leaves* contain an alkaloid, piturine, different in action from duboisine.

b. **D. myoporoídes** R. Br. Eastern Australia and New Caledonia. Corkwood Elm, Orungurabie, Ngmoo, Duboisia. *Leaves* contain a mydriatic alkaloid, duboisine (hyoscyamine.)

715. DUCHÉSNEA, J. E. Sm. Mock Strawberry. **Rosaceae.** Named for A. N. Duchesne, French botanist. Syn. Fragaria, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Fragaria but with insipid fruit. Two species, southern Asia; 1 nat. in U. S., (a) **D. Índica** (Andr.) Focke, called also Indian or Yellow Strawberry.

716. DULÁCIA, Vell. 1825. Muira-puama. **Olacaceae.** Syn. Liriosma, Poepp & Endl. 1842. Shrubs and small trees. About 12 species, S. America.

a. **D. ováta** (Miers) Lyons (Liriosma ovata Miers.). Brazil. Muira-puama. A tree with fragrant wood. *Root* aphrodisiac.

717. DUPÁTYA, Vell. 1825. Pipewort. **Eriocaulaceae.** Named for M. Dupaty. Syn. Paepalanthus, Mart. 1830. Herbs. About 215 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

718. DURÁNTA, L. - Duranta. - **Verbenaceae.** Named for Castor Durantes, botanical writer of 16th Century. Herbs, often thorny. About 8 species, mostly of America; 1 in U. S.

719. DÚRIO, Adans. - Durian. - **Sterculiaceae.** From the vernacular name. Trees. About 7 species, East Indies.

a. **D. zibethínus** Murr. (D. stercoraceus Noronha). East Indies. Durian. *Fruit* esculent, delicious in flavor but of intolerable odor.

720. DYSÓDIA, Cav. (Dyssodia). Fetid Marigold. **Compositae.** From Greek, "ill smelling". Syn. Tagetes, Boebera, in part. Strong-smelling herbs with small flower-heads. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico; 3 in U. S.

a. **D. pappósa** (Vent.) A. S. Hitchcock (T. papposa Vent., B. chrysanthemoides Willd.). Ohio to Nebraska, south to Mexico. Prairie-dog weed, Fetid Marigold, False Dog-fennel.

721. EASTWOÓDIA, Brandegee. Eastwoodia. **Compositae.** Herbs. One species in U. S.

722. EATONÉLLA, Gray. Eatonella. **Compositae.** Named for Prof. D. C. Eaton, American botanist. Floccose woolly annual. One species, California.

723. ECASTAPHÝLLUM, P.Br. Ecastaphyllum. **Papilionaceae.** Shrubs. About 7 species, Africa and tropical America; 1 in U. S.

724. ECBÁLLIUM, A. Rich. (Ecbalium). **Cucurbitaceae.** From Greek, "squirting". Syn. Momordica, in part. Herbaceous vine. One species.

a. **E. Elatérium** (L.) A. Rich. (M. Elaterium L., E. officinale Nees, E. agreste Reich., E. cordifolium Moench). Southern Europe. Squirting Cucumber, Wild Balsam-apple, Wild Cucumber; Ger. Eselsgurke, Springgurke, Eselskürbiss, Spritzgurke; Fr. Concombre sauvage (Codex) Concombre purgatif d' âne; Sp. Cohambrilla amargo. *Fruit*; Ecballii fructus, Br., Cucumis asininus, v. agrestis; Purgative, source of **Elaterinum,** U. S. P., Br., Elaterin, a crystallizable neutral principle.

725. ECHINOCÁCTUS, Link & Otto. Echinocactus. **Cactaceae.** From Greek, "hedgehog Cactus". About 200 species, warm dry regions of New World; 25 in U. S.

726. ECHINOCÉREUS, Engelm. Echinocereus. **Cactaceae.** From Greek, "hedgehog Cereus". About 45 species, warm and dry regions of New World; 29 in U. S.

727. ECHINÓDORUS, Rich. Bur-head. **Alismaceae.** Syn. Sagittaria, Alisma, in part. Aquatic or marsh herbs. About 15 species, mostly American; 3 in U. S.

728. ECHINÓPANAX, Dec. & Pl. Devil's-club. **Araliaceae.** From Greek, "hedgehog Panax". Syn. Fatsia, in part. A prickly shrub. One species, northwestern U. S.

729. ECHINÓPEPON, Naud. Echinopepon. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Greek, "hedgehog Melon". Syn. Echinocystis, in part. Herbaceous vines, warmer regions N. America; 2 in U. S.

730. ECHITES, P. Br. Savannah-flower, etc. **Apocynaceae.** Syn. Prestonia, in part. Shrubby climbers, many ornamental. About 100 species, tropical America; 4 in U. S.

a. **E. acuminàta** R. & Pav. S. America. Cundurango de plátano. *Bark* alterative.

b. **E. hirsùta** R. & Pav. [Prestonia hirsuta Muell (Kew)]. South America. Cundurango de paloma. *Bark* alterative.

731. ÉCHIUM, L. Viper's Bugloss, etc. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "viper". Hairy herbs with rather showy blue flowers. About 30 species, Old World.

a. **E. vulgáre** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Viper's Bugloss, Blue-weed, Blue Thistle, Blue-devils, Blue-stem, Blue Cat's-tail, Viper's-grass, Viper's-herb, Snake-flower, Adderswort; Ger. Natterkopf; Fr. Vipérine. *Plant* diuretic, expectorant.

732. ECLÍPTA, L. - Eclipta. - **Compositae.** From Greek, "wanting" (a pappus). Syn. Verbesina, in part. Inconspicuous herbs with small heads of whitish flowers. About 5 species, tropical; 1 nat. in U. S.

733. EDWÍNIA, Heller. Edwinia. **Saxifragaceae.** Syn. Jamesia, T. & Gr. Low shrub. One species in south-central U. S.

734. EHRÉTIA, L. - Ehretia. - **Boraginaceae.** Named for G. D. Ehret, botanical painter, 18th Century. Trees or shrubs. About 50 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

735. ELAEÁGNUS, L. Silver-berry. **Elaeagnaceae.** From Greek, "sacred olive". Shrubs or trees. About 20 species, Europe, Asia, Australia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **E. argéntea** Pursh. British America, south to Minnesota and Utah. Silver-berry. *Fruit* edible. (b) **E. horténsis** Bibers., Southern Europe to China, Trebizonde Date, and (c) **E. umbellátus** Thunb., Japan, yield also edible fruit.

736. ELAÉIS, Jacq. - Oil Palm. - **Sabalaceae.** Greek name of Olive tree. Low palms. About 6 species, mostly of S. America, one African.

a. **E. Guineénsis** Jacq. Western Africa, cult. in Brazil. Oil Palm, African Oil-palm. *Fruit*, source of palm oil, largely used for making soap.

737. ELAPHÓMYCES, Fries. Hart's Truffle. **Tuberaceae.** From Greek, "hart fungus". Syn. Lycoperdon†, Sclerodermа, in part. Underground fungi, resembling puff-balls.

a. **E. cervínum** (L.) Lyons (L. cervinum L., S. cervinum Pers., E. granulatus Fries). Europe. Hart's Truffle, Hart's-balls, Deer-balls, Rut-of-harts, Lycoperdon nuts, Puff-ball†; Ger. Hirschbrunst, Hirschtruffle; Fr. Truffe de cerf. *Fungus*, Fungus (Boletus) cervinus, formerly reputed aphrodisiac.

738. ELÁPHRIUM, Jacq. Mexican Elemi. **Burseraceae.** Syn. Bursera (Kew), in part. Trees or shrubs, tropical America.

a. **E. elemíferum** Royle (B. elemifera J. Hook.). Mexico. *Resinous exudate*, Mexican Copal, Mexican Elemi. See Canarium.

739. ELATÍNE, L. Waterwort, Mud Purslane. **Elatinaceae.** Greek plant name, meaning "fir like". Small herbs with minute flowers. About 9 species, temperate and warm regions; 4 in U. S.

740. ELATINOÍDES, Wettst. 1891. Toad-flax. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "resembling Elatine". Syn. Elatine, Moench 1794, not L. 1753; Antirrhinum, Linaria, in part. Annual herbs. About 25 species, Old World.

a. **E. Elatíne** (L.) Wettst. (A. Elatine L., L. Elatine Mill.). Asia and Europe, nat. in U. S. Sharp-pointed Fluellin or Toad-flax, Canker-root, Cancerwort.

b. **E. spúria** (L.) Wettst. (A. spurium L., L. spuria Mill.). Round-leaved Toad-flax, Cancerwort, Female Fluellin.

741. ELEPHÁNTOPUS, L. Elephant's-foot. **Compositae.** From Greek, "elephant's-foot" or "ivory foot". Perennial herbs. About 15 species; 3 in U. S.

a. **E. tomentósus** L. Southeastern U. S. Tobacco-weed, Devil's-grandmother.

742. ELETTÁRIA, Maton 1811. Cardamom. **Zingiberaceae.** Syn. Cardamomum Salisb. 1812 (Noronha, 1790); Amomum, Alpinia, Matonia, Reanalmia, in part. Herbs from a thick rhizome. About 10 species, East Indies, especially Java.

a. **E. répens** (Sonn.) Baill. (Am. repens Sonnerat, E. Cardamomum, Maton, (Kew), Alp. Cardamomum Roxb. Am. Cardamomum White, not Am. Cardamon L., M. Cardamomum Smith, R. Cardamomum Roscoe). Hindustan. *Fruit*; **Cardamomum**, U. S. P., Cardamomi semina Br., Fructus (semen) cardamomi

(minoris), Cardamom seed, Cardamom-fruits, commercially divided into "shorts", "short-longs", "mediums" and "longs", also distinguished as Malabar, Aleppy and Madras cardamoms; Ger. Kardamom, Kleiner Kardamom; Fr. Cardamome du Malabar, [petit et moyen] (Codex); Sp. Cardamomo menor; aromatic, carminative. [(b) **E. major** Smith, Ceylon, perhaps only a variety of (a), yields the Ceylon or long cardamoms; Fr. Cardamome de Ceylan, Grand Cardamome (Codex)]. See Amomum.

743. ELLIÓTTIA, Muhl. Elliottia. **Ericaceae.** Named for Stephen Elliott, American botanist. Shrubs. Three known species, eastern Asia and N. America; 1 in southeastern U. S.

744. EMBÉLIA, Burm. 1768. Embelia. **Myrsinaceae.** Syn. Ribesioides, L. 1744, Samara, L. 1771, not Sw. 1788. Shrubs. About 20 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **E. Ríbes** Burm. (S. Ribes, Benth & Hook.). India. Embelia. *Fruit* highly aromatic, alterative, anthelmintic, adulterant of black pepper.

745. EMMENÁNTHE, Benth. Emmenanthe. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "abiding flower". Annual herbs with yellow or yellowish flowers. About 7 species, California and Nevada.

746. EMÓRYA, Torr. Emorya. **Loganiaceae.** Named for Gen. W. H. Emory (Mexican Boundary Survey). Shrubs with fragrant flowers. One species, Texas.

747. ÉMPETRUM, L. Crow-berry. **Empetraceae.** From Greek, "rock plant". Sub-shrubs. Two species, one in high northern latitudes, the other of S. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **E. nígrum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New England, Michigan and California. Black Crow-berry, Heath-berry, Heath, Black-berried Heath, Monox Heather, Crake-berry, Curlew-berry, Crow-pea, Wire Ling. *Berries* edible, used for dyeing.

748. ENCÉLIA, Adans. - Encelia. - **Compositae.** Named for Christopher Encel. Herbs or undershrubs with rather showy yellow flowers. About 25 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 11 in U. S.

749. ENCEPHALÁRTOS, Lehm. Kafir-bread. **Cycadaceae.** From Greek, "bread pith". Palm-like plants with short cylindrical or spherical trunks. About 20 species, South Africa.

a. **E. Cáffer** Miq. (E. Cycadis Sweet). South Africa. Hottentot Breadfruit, Kafir Bread. *Farinaceous pith* esculent.

750. ENGELMÁNNIA, T. & Gr. Engelmannia. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. Geo. Engelmann, botanist, St. Louis. Perennial herb. One species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

751. ÉNTADA, Adans. 1763. Sea Bean. **Mimosaceae.**
Syn. Gigalobium P. Br. 1756; Mimosa, in part. Shrubby climbers. About 12 species, mostly of Africa and tropical America.

a. **E. scándens** (L.) Benth. (M. scandens L.). East and West Indies. Sea Bean, Gogo (Philippines), Gandoo (Java), Faba marina. *Plant* acrid, containing saponin.

752. ÉPHEDRA, L. - Joint Fir. - **Gnetaceae.**
From Greek, "upon a seat". Shrubs, almost leafless. About 25 species, temperate regions; 7 in U. S.

a. **E. antisyphilítica** C. A. Meyer. Joint Fir, Mountain Rush, Shrubby Horsetail. The *branches* of this and other species of the western U. S. known as Teamster's Tea. Astringent, antisyphilitic. [From a Japanese species, perhaps (b) **E. monospérma** S. G. Gmel. (E. monostachya Turcz.), is procured a mydriatic alkaloid *ephedrine.*]

753. EPIDÉNDRUM, L. Tree-orchis. **Orchidaceae.**
From Greek, "upon a tree", i. e. epiphytic. Epiphytes with a tuberous or creeping rhizome. More than 300 species, chiefly of S. America; 8 in U. S.

754. EPIGAÉA, L. Trailing Arbutus. **Ericaceae.**
From Greek, "trailing". Evergreen prostrate shrubs. Two species, one in Japan, one in U. S.

a. **E. répens** L. Florida to Michigan and northward. Trailing Arbutus, Gravel-plant, May-flower, Shad-flower, Ground Laurel, Mountain Pink, Winter Pink, Crocus (N. Carolina). *Leaves* astringent, diuretic, like those of Uva Ursi.

755. EPILÓBIUM, L. Willow-herb. **Onagraceae.**
From Greek, "upon a pod". Herbs, sometimes shrubby. About 65 species, especially of temperate zones; 40 in U. S.

a. **E. hirsútum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Great or Hairy Willow-herb, Codlins-and-cream (so called from its acidulous odor), Fiddle-grass, Apple-pie, Cherry-pie, Gooseberry-pie.

b. **E. palústre** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Marsh or Swamp Willow-herb, Wickup. See Chamaenerion.

756. EPIPÁCTIS. Adans. Heleborine. **Orchidaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Serapias, in part. Herbs with leafy stem and racemose flowers. About 10 species; 2 in U. S.

a. **E. viridiflóra** (Hoffm.) Reichb. (S. viridiflora Hoffm. E. Helleborine Gray, not L.). Europe, and in eastern U. S. (rare). Helleborine, Bastard Hellebore, names given also to the European (b) **E. latiriflóra** L., which this resembles.

757. EPIPRÉMNUM, Schott. (Tonga). **Araceae.**
Syn. Rhaphidophora, in part. Shrubby climbers with aerial roots. About 8 species, East Indies to Polynesia.

a. **E. mirábile** Schott. (R. Vitiensis Schott.). Fiji Islands. Said to be one of the constituents of the Fiji drug called Tonga.

758. EQUISÉTUM, L. Horsetail, etc. **Equisetaceae.** Ancient Latin name, "horse bristle", or "equal bristled". Plants of a primitive type. About 25 species; 14 in U. S.

a. **E. arvénse** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Virginia and California. Field Horsetail, Bottle-brush, Cat's-tail, Horse-pipe; Ger. Kleiner Schachtelhalm, Zinnkraut, Scheuerkraut, Dubock, Pferdschwanz. *Plant*, H. equiseti (minoris), diuretic.

b. **E. hyemále** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, including U. S. Common Scouring-rush. The following names apply to this and other rough species; Dutch Rush, Gun-bright, Horse-pipe, Pewterwort, Polishing Rush, Rough Horsetail, Shave-grass; Ger. Tischlerschachtelhalm, Polir-schachtelhalm. *Stems*, H. equeseti majoris, diuretic.

c. **E. palústre** L. Europe and northern N. America, south to New York and Arizona. Marsh Horsetail, Cat-whistles, Marsh Reed, Paddock-pipes, Snake-pipes Toad-pipes, Tad-pipes, the latter names also applied to other species.

759. ERÁNTHIS, Salisb. Winter Aconite. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "flower of spring". Syn. Cammarum, Helleborus, in part. Herbs from tuberous rootstocks. About 5 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **E. hyemális** (L.) Salisb. (H. hyemalis L., C. hyemale (L.) Greene, Heller's catalogue). Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Winter Aconite, Winter Hellebore, Christmas-flower, Wolf's-bane.

760. ERECHTÍTES, Raf. Fire-weed. **Compositae.** Ancient Greek name of groundsel, "rending". Syn. Senecio, in part. Herbs. About 12 species, America and Australasia; 1 in U. S.

a. **E. hieracifólia** (L.) Raf. (S. hieracifolius L.). British America to Nebraska, Louisiana and Mexico, also S. America. Fire-weed, Pilewort. *Herb*, emollient, astringent.

761. EREMIÁSTRUM, Gray. Eremiastrum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "desert Aster". Small winter annuals. Two species, Arizona to California.

762. EREMÍNULA, Greene. Ereminula. **Compositae.** Syn. Dimeresia, Gray. Herb. One species in Oregon.

763. EREMOCÁRPUS, Benth. Eremocarpus. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "solitary fruited". Rank-smelling herb. One species, California.

a. **E. setígerus** Benth. California. Ginger-leaf. *Plant*, carminative, febrifuge.

764. EREMOCÁRYA, Greene. Eremocarya. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "desert nut". Syn. Krynitzkia, in part. Herbs. Two species in western U. S.

765. ÉRICA, L. - Heath, Heather. - **Ericaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Small shrubs. About 400 species, Old World, especially S. Africa.

a. **E. arbórea** L. Mediterranean region. Tree Heath. *Wood* used for brier-root pipes.

b. **E. cinérea** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Scotch Heath or Heather, Bell Ling, Carline Heather, Cat-Heather, Crow Ling, Black Heath, She-Heather.

c. **E. Tétralix** L. Europe. Small Heath, Father-of-heath; Bell, Besom or Broom Heath, Honey-bottle, Carlin or Ringe Heather.

766. ERICAMÉRIA, Gray. Ericameria. **Compositae.** Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Evergreen undershrubs with heath-like foliage and yellow flowers. About 10 species, southwestern U. S.

767. ERIGENÍA, Nutt. Harbinger-of-spring. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "spring born". Syn. Sison, in part. Perennial herb. One species, U. S.

a. **E. bulbósa** (Michx.) Nutt. (S. bulbosum Michx.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Harbinger-of-spring, Pepper-and-salt, Turkey-pea*.

768. ERÍGERON, L. - Erigeron. - **Compositae.** From Greek, "early old". Syn. Aster†, Doronicum†, in part. Herbs. About 130 species, most abundant in New World; more than 100 in U. S.

a. **E. ánnuus** (L.) Pers. (A. annuus L.). Canada to Virginia and Missouri. Sweet Scabious (U. S.), Daisy-Fleabane, Lace-button.

b. **E. Philadélphicus** L. Throughout North America. Philadelphia Fleabane, Sweet Scabious*, Skevish, Daisy-Fleabane, Daisy*.

c. **E. pulchéllus** Michx. (E. bellidifolius Muhl.). Ontario to Florida and west to Minnesota. Robin's Plantain, Poor Robin's Plantain, Robert's Plantain, Rose-Betty, Blue Spring-Daisy.

d. **E. púmilus** Nutt. Utah to Nebraska and northward. Low Erigeron, Daisy (of western plains).

e. **E. ramósus** (Walt.) B. S. P. (D. ramosum Walt., E. strigosus Muhl.). Canada to Florida and Texas. Common Daisy-Fleabane.

769. ERIOBÓTRYA, Lind. Loquat. **Pomaceae.** Syn. Photinia, Mespilus, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 10 species, southern and eastern Asia.

a. **E. Japonica** (Thunb.) Lind. (M. Japonica Thunb., P. Eriobotrya J. Hook.). China and Japan. Loquat (China), Lukwati, Dukwat, Loquat Plum, Japan Plum (southern U. S.), Japanese Medlar, Biwa (Bywa, Pipa), Kuskuhe (Japan). *Fruit* esculent.

770. ERIOCÁRPUM, Nutt. Eriocarpum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "woolly fruit". Syn. Aplopappus and Amellus, in part. Herbs and shrubs. About 10 species, all American; 9 in U. S.

771. ERIOCAÚLON, L. Pipewort. **Eriocaulaceae.** From Greek, "woolly stem". Syn. Nasmythia, in part. Aquatic or bog herbs with heads of minute flowers. About 110 species, tropical and warm regions; 5 in U. S.

772. ERIODÍCTYON, Benth. (Eriodyction). **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "woolly net". Syn. Wigandia, in part. Balsamic shrubs. Three species, California to Arizona.

a. **E. Californicum** (H. & A.) Greene (W. Californica H. & A., E. glutinosum Benth.). California to northern Mexico. Yerba Santa, Consumptive's-weed, Bear's-weed, Mountain Balm, Gum plant, Tar-weed*. *Leaves*; **Eriodictyon,** U. S. P.; expectorant; masks bitterness of quinine.

773. ERIÓGONUM, Michx. Eriogonum. **Polygonaceae.** From Greek, "wool joint". Herbs, some suffruticose. About 200 species, western N. America; 167 in U. S. The name Wild Buckwheat is given to some species.

774. ERIÓPHORUM, L. Cotton-grass. **Cyperaceae.** From Greek, "wool bearing". Bog sedges, the flower-heads conspicious with the bristles forming the perianth. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 10 in U. S.

a. **E. vaginátum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Sheathed Cotton-grass?, Canna-down, Cat-locks, Cat's-tails, Davy-whiteyeads, Hare's-tail, Rush or Cotton-grass. Other names not confined to this species, are Cotton Rush, Draw-Ling, Flors-seave, Moor-pawm (i. e. palm), Moss-crop, Pull-Ling.

775. EROPHÝLLUM, Lag. Erophyllum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "woolly leaf". Mostly floccose herbs, some shrubby. About 20 species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

776. ERÍTHALIS, L. - Erithalis. - **Rubiaceae.** Ancient Greek plant-name. Shrubs. About 5 species, West Indies; 1 in Florida.

777. ERÓDIUM, L'Her. Stork's-bill, etc. **Geraniaceae.** From Greek, "heron". Syn. Geranium, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, widely distributed; 3 native in U. S.

a. **E. Cicutárium** (L.) L'Her. (G. Cicutarium L.). Europe and Asia, widely nat. in U. S. Common Stork's-bill, Hemlock Stork's-bill or Heron's-bill, Pin Clover, Pin-weed, Pin-grass, Pine-needle, Pink-needle, Powk-needle, Stick-pile, Alfilaria [Alfilarilla, Filaree] (California). *Plant* astringent, diuretic.

b. **E. moschátum** Willd. Europe, adv. in U. S. Musky Heron's-bill, Covey, Sweet Covey, Muscovy Musk, Ground-needle, Pick-needle, Pink-needle. *Plant* diaphoretic.

778. ERÓPHILA, DC. 1821. Whitlow-grass. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "spring loving". Syn. Gansblum, Adans. 1763; Draba, in part. Herbs. About 6 species, Europe to Asia Minor.

a. **E. vérna** (L.) E. Meyer (D. verna L., E. Draba Schimp. & Spen., E. vulgaris DC.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Vernal Whitlow-grass, Faverel, Nailwort, Shad-flower, White-blow.

779. ERNÓDEA, Swz. - - Ernodea. - **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "sprouting" or "branching". Procumbent shrub. One species, Florida.

780. ERTÉLA, Adans. 1763. Ertela. **Rutaceae.** Syn. Monnieria L. 1759, Moniera Loefl. 1758 (not Monniera or Moniera, B. Juss. 1756), Aubletia, Rich. 1807. Herbs. About 2 species, S. America; (a) **E. trifólia** (L.) Lyons (Monnieria trifolia L., A. trifolia Rich.). One of the Brazilian plants known as Jaborandi.

781. ERÝNGIUM, L. Eryngo, Briery Thistle, etc. **Umbelliferae.** Ancient Greek name of a thistle-like plant. Herbs with prickly leaves. About 150 species, widely distributed; 27 in U. S.

a. **E. aquáticum** L. (E. yuccæfolium Michx.). New Jersey to Florida and Texas. Water Eryngo, Rattlesnake's-master, Button Snakeroot, Corn Snakeroot, Rattlesnake Flag, Rattlesnake-weed. *Root* acrid-aromatic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic. [Other species are credited with similar properties.]

b. **E. campéstre** L. Europe. Field Eryngo, Hundred-headed Thistle, Fever-weed; Ger. Mannstreu, Brachdistel, Krausdistel; Fr. Chardon, Roland, Panicaut (Codex). *Root* diuretic.

c. **E. marítimum** L. Europe. Sea Holly, Sea Hulver, Sea Eryngo. *Fleshy roots* formerly candied, aromatic, expectorant, diuretic.

782. ERÝSIMUM, L. Erysimum, etc. **Cruciferae.** Greek name of hedge-mustard. Syn. Cheiranthus (adopted in Heller's catalogue). Herbs. About 100 species, north temperate zone, especially Old World; 18 in U. S.

a. **E.ásperum** DC. (E. lanceolatum Pursh, E. Arkansanum Nutt., C. Arkansanus (Nutt.) Greene). Ohio to Texas and northwest to Pacific Coast. Western Wallflower, Yellow Phlox, Orange Mustard, Prairie Rocket.

b. **E. cheiranthoídes** L. Europe and British America, south to Pennsylvania. Treacle Mustard, Wormseed Mustard, Treacle Wormseed, Tarrify. *Plant* anthelmintic, stomachic.

783. ERYTHRAÉA, Neck. Centaury. **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, "red", the color of the flowers in some species. Syn. Gentiana, Cicendia, Schultesia, in part. Bitter herbs. About 50 species; 10 indig. in U. S., mostly in the west.

a. **E. Centaúrium** (L.) Pers. (G. Centaurium L.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Lesser Centaury, European Centaury (Sanctuary‡), Bitter-herb, Bloodwort, Christ's-ladder, Feltrike, Feverfew*, Earth-gall, Mountain Flax; Ger. Tausendguldenkraut, Rother Aurin; Fr. Petite Centaurée (Codex); Sp. Centaura menor. *Herb*; H. centaurii (minoris); bitter tonic.

b. **E. Chilénsis** Pers., (c) **E. stricta** Schlecht, (d) **E. Jorullénsis** Kunth [S. stenophylla Mart. (Kew)] and perhaps other species of S. America and Mexico are called Canchalagua; properties of (a).

784. ERYTHRÍNA, L. Coral tree. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "red" the color of the seeds. Trees or shrubs with showy crimson or scarlet blossoms and red seeds. About 45 species, tropical or sub-tropical; 2 in U. S.

a. **E. Corallodéndron** L. Brazil. Coral-tree. *Bark* anodyne, expectorant. *Leaves* diuretic, laxative.

b. **E. Mulúngu** Mart. Brazil. *Bark* hypnotic, anodyne.

785. ERYTHRÓNIUM, L. Adder's-tongue, etc. **Liliaceae.** Greek name of a plant having "red" flowers. Two-leaved herbs from a corm. About 14 species, mostly of N. America; 13 in U. S.

a. **E. álbidum** Nutt. Ontario to Tennessee and Texas. White Adder's-tongue, Spring Lily. To this and other species are applied many of the synonyms under (b).

b. **E. Americánum** Ker. (E. angustatum Raf., E. bracteatum Bigel.). Canada and eastern U. S. Yellow or Common Adder's-tongue, Adder's-leaf, Adder's Violet, Dog's-tooth Violet, Deer's-tongue, Lamb's-tongue, Rattlesnake's Violet, Scrofula-root, Trout Lily, Trout-flower, Yellow-bells, Yellow Lily, Yellow Snake-leaf, Yellow Snowdrop. *Plant* reputed alterative, emetic.

786. ERYTHROPHLOÉUM, Afzel. Sassy-bark. **Mimosaceae.** Syn. Fillaea, in part. Trees. About 5 species, tropical Africa, Asia and Australia.

a. **E. Guineénse** Don. (E. ordale Bolle, E. judiciale Procter, F. suaveolens Guil. et Perrot.). Central and west Africa. Red Water-tree. *Bark*, Sassy-bark, Saucy-bark, Mancona-bark; Ger. Manconarinde; Fr. Écorce de Mançone. Used in Africa as an ordeal- and arrow-poison; narcotic, emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, febrifuge.

787. ERYTHRÓXYLON, L. Coca. **Erythroxylaceae.** From Greek, "red wood". Shrubs and trees. About 70 species, tropical America, a few in Africa and Asia.

a. **E. Cóca** Lam. Peru, Bolivia, etc. Coca, Cuca, Hayo, Ipado, Spadic. (Principal varieties, Huanaco from Bolivia and Truxillo from Peru, the latter derived from E. Coca var. Spruceanum Burck.). *Leaves*: **Coca**, U. S. P., Erythroxylon, U. S. 1880; Cocae Folia, Br., Fol. erythroxyli (cocæ.); Ger. Cocablätter; Fr. Coca (Codex), Feuilles de Coca; Local anaesthetic, stimulant, nervine. Source of cocaine.

788. ESCHSCHÓLTZIA, Cham. California Poppy. **Papaveraceae.** Named for T. F. van Eschscholtz, German naturalist, d. 1831. Highly ornamental herbs with dissected leaves and yellow flowers. About 20 species, California.

789. ESENBÉCKIA, H. B. K. Brazilian Angostura. **Rutaceae.** Syn. Evodia, in part. Trees. About 17 species, tropical regions, New World.

a. **E. febrífuga** Juss. (Evodia febrifuga St. Hil.). Brazil. Brazilian Angostura. *Bark* bitter tonic; contains, besides esenbeckine, an alkaloid (quinovine) analagous to quinine, found also in some cinchona barks.

790. EUCALÝPTUS, L'Hér. Gum tree. **Myrtaceae.** From Greek, "well veiled". Trees with thick leathery leaves. About 150 species, Australia and neighboring islands, many furnishing very hard, tough and durable timber.

a. **E. amygdalína** Labill. Southeast Australia. Brown Peppermint-tree, White Peppermint-tree, Giant Gum-tree, Swamp Gum-tree, Australian Mountain Ash. [The tallest of trees, unless it be the giant Sequoias of California. One has been measured which was 471 ft. high. Yields more volatile oil than any other species, but containing no eucalyptol.]

b. **E. corynocályx** F. Muell. South Australia. Sugar Gum-tree. *Foliage* sweetish, browsed on by cattle and sheep.

c. **E. glóbulus** Labill. Victoria and Tasmania. Blue Gum-tree (incorrectly written Blue-gum tree); Ger. Vielchenbaum. *Leaves*; **Eucalyptus**, U. S. P., Folia eucalypti; Ger. Eucalyptusblätter; Fr. (Feuilles d') Eucalyptus (Codex); antiseptic, astringent, febrifuge [The tree is much planted in Italy, Algeria and elsewhere to dispel malaria. The *volatile oil* is official, although the yield of oil is much smaller than in (a).]

d. **E. Leucóxylon** F. Muell. (E. sideroxylon A. Cunn.). Victoria, etc. Iron bark tree. *Bark* very rich in kino tannin. *Wood* stronger even than hickory.

e. **E. rostráta** Schlecht. Southern and central Australia. Redgum tree. *Exudate*; Eucalypti Gummi Br., Australian or Botany Bay Kino, called also Red Gum, astringent, like Malabar Kino. Other species yielding kino are (f) **E. corymbósa** Sm., Bloodwood tree, (g) **E. calophylla** R. Br. and (h) **E. piperíta** Sm., Peppermint tree.

i. **E. viminális** Labill. Southeast Australia. Manna Gum-tree. *Exudate* Australian Manna, which is also obtained occasionally from (j) **E. goniocályx** F. Muell., and (k) **E. Gúnni** J. Hooker, Cider tree.

Other Eucalypts worthy of note are (l) **E. cornúta** Labill., Yate tree; (m) **E. diversícolor** F. Muell., Karri tree; (n) **E. gomphiocéphala** DC., Tooart tree; (o) **E. longifólia** Link., Woolly-butt tree; (p) **E. marginata** Sm., Jarrah, Australian or Bastard Mahogany (timber resists teredo); (q) **E. microcorys** F. Muell., Tallow-wood tree, Stringy-bark tree; (r) **E. oblíqua** L'Her., Messmate tree (the Common Stringy-bark tree of Tasmania); (s) **E. odoráta** Behr., Peppermint tree (of south Australia); (t) **E. oleósa** F. Muell., Mallee tree (very rich in volatile oil); (u) **E. piluláris** Sm., Black-butt tree, Mountain Ash; (v) **E. polyanthema** Schauer, Red Box tree, Australian Lignum Vitae; (w) **E. populifólia** Hook., Bembil, Shining-leaved Box Eucalyptus; (x) **E. punctáta** DC., Leather-jacket, Hickory Eucalyptus; (y) **E. resinífera** Sm., Red or Forest Mahogany (erroneously named as source of Australian Kino); (z) **E. robústa** Sm., Swamp or White Mahogany; (aa) **E. salúbris** F. Muell., Gimlet-wood, Fluted Gum-tree; (bb) **E. Sieberiána** F. Muell., (E. virgata, Sieber), Mountain Ash, in Tasmania called Gum-top or Iron-bark tree; (cc) **E. Stuartiána** F. Muell., Apple-scented Gum-tree; (dd) **E. terminális** F. Muell., Bloodwood tree (of northern Australia). [*Honey* produced from the flowers of Eucalyptus possesses active medicinal properties, antipyretic, antiseptic, etc.]

791. EUCÉPHALUS, Nutt. Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, with "fine (flower) heads". Syn. Aster, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. About 10 species, all of U. S.

792. EUCHARÍDIUM, Fisch. & Mey. Eucharidium. **Onagraceae.** Annual herbs with red flowers. Two species, California.

793. EUCHEÚMA, Agardh. Agar-Agar. **Gelidiaceae.** Sea weeds allied to Gelidium q. v. About 18 species, warmer seas.

a. **E. gelátinæ** Agardh, (b) **E. spinósum** Agardh. Indian Ocean. Macassar or Celebes Agar-agar, Jelly plant. The source (in part) of Japanese or Chinese gelatin or isinglass. Used as a culture medium by bacteriologists. See Gelidium and Sphaerococcus.

794. EUCNÍDE, Zucc. - Eucnide. - **Loasaceae.** From Greek, "nettle sure". Syn. Mentzelia, in part. Herbs. Three known species, all of southwestern U. S.

795. EUCRÝPTA, Gray. Eucrypta. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "well concealed". Syn. Ellisia, in part. Herbs. Three species, southwestern U. S.

796. EUGÉNIA, Micheli. Clove-tree, etc. **Myrtaceae.** Named for Prince Eugene of Savoy, d. 1736. Syn. Caryophyllus, Calyptranthes, Syzygium, Myrtus, in part. Trees and shrubs. More than 500 species, tropical regions, Old and New World; 7 in U. S. See Jambos.

a. **E. aromática** (L.) O. Kze., not Berg. (Caryophillus aromaticus L., M. Caryophullus Spreng., M. caryophyllata Thunb.). Molucca Islands, cult. in many tropical countries. Clove-tree; Ger. Gewürznelkenbaum; Fr. Giroflier. *Flower buds,* Cloves; **Caryophyllus,** U. S. P., Caryophyllum, Br., Caryophylli, P. G., Caryophylli aromatici; Ger. Gewürznelken, Gewürznägelein; Fr. Girofle (Codex), Clous aromatiques; Sp. Clavos de especia; carminative, counter-irritant, much used as a condiment. Source of *oil of cloves.* *Flower stalks,* Clove stalks; Festucae (Fusti) caryophyllorum; Ger. Nelkenstiele, Nelkenholz; Fr. Griffe de girofle. *Fruit,* Mother Cloves; Anthophylli; Ger. Mutternelken; Fr. Mères de girofles, Clous matrices.

(b) **E. Chéquen** Mol. (E. Chekan DC., M. Cheken Spreng.). Chili. Cheken, Chekan, Chequen. *Leaves* aromatic, astringent.

c. **E. Jambolána** Lam. (S. Jambolanum DC., Cal. Jambolana Willd.). East Indies and Oceanica. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* used in diabetes mellitus.

Several species of Eugenia produce edible fruits, notably; (d) **E. cordifólia** Wight, Ceylon; (e) **E. Hállii** Berg., Bolivia; (f) **E. mabaeoídes** Wight, Ceylon; (g) **E. Nhánica** Cambes., Brazil; (h) **E. pyriformis** Cambes., the Uvalho do Campo of Brazil, and (i) **E. revolúta** Wight, Ceylon.

Species found in Florida and the West Indies are, (j) **E. buxifólia** (Swz.) Willd., Spanish Stopper, Gurgeon Stopper; (k) E. **montícola** (Swz.) DC., White Stopper, with edible fruit; (l) **E. prócera** (Swz.) Poir., Stopper; (m) **E. Gárberi** Sarg., Red Stopper.

797. EÚLOBUS, Nutt. - Eulobus. - **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "well podded". A slender annual. One species, California.

798. EULÓPHIA, R. Br. Eulophia. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "well crested". Epiphytal or terrestria orchids. About 80 species, tropical Asia, America and especially southern Africa.

a. **E. campéstris** Wall., and (b) **E. herbácea** Lind. Central Asia. *Tubers* were formerly imported as *salep.*

799. EÚLOPHUS, Nutt. Eulophus. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "well plumed". Perennial herbs from tuberous roots. About 5 species, all of U. S., mostly western.

800. EUNÁNUS, Gray. Eunanus. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "dwarf". Syn. Mimulus, in part. Low visc'd or glandular-pubescent annuals. About 26 species, California to Utah.

801. EUÓNYMUS, L. (Evonymus). Wahoo, etc. **Celastraceæ.** Ancient Greek name, meaning "honored" or "lucky". Shrubs. About 65 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. **E. Americánus** L. New York to Florida and west to Texas. Strawberry bush, Strawberry shrub, Burning-bush, Fish-wood.

b. **E. atropurpúreus** Jacq. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Montana. Wahoo (Waahoo, Wauhoo, Whahoo), Burning-bush, Bursting-heart, Indian Arrow-wood, Strawberry tree or bush, American Spindle-tree, Bitter Ash†. *Bark of root*; **Enonymus**, U. S. P., Cort. euonymi; bitter, tonic, laxative, cholagogue.

c. **E. Europaéus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Spindle-tree, Arrow-beam, Butcher's-prick tree, Cat tree, Gaiter tree, Gatten, Gatteridge, Louse-berry tree; the tough wood called Peg-wood, Prick-timber, Prick-wood, Skewer-wood, Dog-wood*, Witch-wood; Ger. Spillbaum, Spindelbaum, Pfaffenhütchen; Fr. Fusain, Bonnet de prêtre. *Seeds* emetic, purgative, insecticide.

802. EUPATÓRIUM, L. Thoroughwort, etc. **Compositae.** Greek name of Agrimony, after Mithridates surnamed Eupator. Syn. Artemisia†, Conoclinium, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads. About 575 species, mostly of warmer regions; 46 in U. S.

a. **E. ageratoídes** L. f. Canada to Georgia and west to Nebraska and Louisiana. White Snake-root, White Sanicle, Indian Sanicle, Deerwort Boneset, Poolwort, Pool-root, Rich-weed, Squaw-weed, Stevia. *Root* aromatic, diuretic, vulnerary.

b. **E. aromáticum** L. Massachusetts to Florida. Smaller White Snake-root, Wild Hoarhound, Pool-root, Poolwort. *Root* aromatic, diuretic, anti-spasmodic.

c. **E. cannábinum** L. Europe. Hemp Agrimony, Bastard or Dutch Agrimony, Water Agrimony, Bastard Hemp, Hemp-weed, Water-Hemp, Raspberries-and-cream, Sweet-smelling Trefoil†, Water-maudlin, Andurion‡; Ger. Wasserdost, Hirschklee, Wasserhanf.

d. **E. capillifólium** (Lam.) Small (A. capillifolia Lam., E. foeniculoides Walt. E. foeniculaceum Willd.). Virginia to Florida and West Indies. Dog Fennel, Hog-weed.

e. **E. coelestínum** L. (Conoclinium coelestinum DC.). NewJersey to Florida and Texas. Mist-flower, Blue Boneset. *Plant* anti-spasmodic, expectorant.

f. **E. glutinósum** Lam. S. America. One of several plants known as Matico or Yerba del soldado (Soldier's herb.) See Piper angustifolium.

g. **E. leucólepis** T. & G. New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana. Justice-weed, White-bracted Thoroughwort. The name Justice-weed is applied also to (h) **E. hyssopifólium** L., Massachusetts to Texas.

i. **E. perfoliátum** L. (E. connatum Michx.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Nebraska. Boneset, Common Thoroughwort, Thorough-stem, Thorough-wax, Thorow-wax or Through-

wax (i. e. "growing through" or perfoliate), Indian Sage, Wild Sage, Ague-weed, Crosswort, Feverwort, Vegetable Antimony, Sweating-plant; Ger. Durchwachsdost, Durchwachsener Wasserdost oder Wasserhanf; Fr. Eupatoire perfoliée, Herbe à fièvre, Herbe parfaite; Sp. Eupatorio. *Leaves and flowering tops*, **Eupatorium** U. S. P., Herba eupatorii perfoliati; bitter, tonic, febrifuge, diaphoretic.

j. **E. purpúreum** L. (E. trifoliatum L.). British America, south to Florida and Utah. Queen-of-the-meadow, Joe-Pye weed, Gravel-root, Indian Gravel-root, King-of-the-meadow, Marsh Milk-weed, Motherwort, Nigger-weed, Quillwort*, Purple Boneset; Slunkweed, Tall Boneset, Trumpet-weed. *Root* diuretic, astringent. Closely related to this is (k) **E. maculátum** L. Virginia to New York. Spotted Joe-Pye weed, Spotted Boneset, Spotted Eyebright.

l. **E. rotundifólium** L. Eastern U. S. Wild Hoarhound, Round-leaved Thoroughwort.

m. **E. triplinérve** Vahl. (E. Aya-pana Vent.). Brazil. Aya-pana, Nyapana; Ger. Heilsamer Wasserdost; Fr. Aya-pana (Codex). *Leaves* diaphoretic, diuretic, antidote to snake-poison. Plant rich in tannin.

n. **E. verbenaefólium** Michx. (E. pilosum Walt., E. teucrifolium Willd.). Eastern U. S. Rough Thoroughwort or Boneset, Vervain Thoroughwort, Wild Hoarhound.

803. EUPHÓRBIA, L. Spurge. **Euphorbiaceae.** Greek name of an African plant, named for Euphorbos, King Juba's physician. Syn. Tithymalus, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 700 species, warmer parts of temperate zones; 118 in U. S.

a. **E. corollàta** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Flowering Spurge, Blooming or Large-flowering Spurge, Apple-root, Bowman's-root, Emetic-root, Milk Ipecac, Milkweed*, Milk Purslane or Pursley, Snake-milk, Purging-root, White Purslane, Wild Hippo (Hipp). *Root* of this and of (f); **Euphorbia,** U. S. P. 1880; Emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, irritant.

b. **E. Cyparíssias** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Cypress Spurge, Cypress*, Balsam Spurge, Bonaparte's-crown, Graveyard-weed, Irish Moss*, Kiss-me-quick, Quacksalver's Spurge, Tree Moss, Welcome-to-our-house.

c. **E. Ésula** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Leafy Spurge, Faitour's-grass, Tithymal.

d. **E. Helioscópia** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Sun Spurge, Wart Spurge, Wart-weed, Wart-grass, Wartwort, Cat's-milk, Churnstaff, Devil's-milk, Mouse-milk, Mad-woman's-milk, Wolf's-milk, Little-good (Scotland), Saturday's-pepper, Seven-sisters, Sun-weed, Turnsole*. *Juice* acrid, formerly used to cure warts.

e. **E. heterodóxa** Muell. Brazil. *Juice*, leite d' Alveloz (Alveloz milk), acrid, escharotic; applied to cancroids, etc.

f. **E. Ipecacuánha** L. Atlantic border of U. S. Ipecac Spurge, American or Carolina Ipecac, Milk or Spurge Ipecac, White or Wild Ipecac, Wild Hippo, Black Spurge. See (a).

g. **E. Láthyris** L. (T. Lathyris Scop.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Caper Spurge, Caper bush, Wild Caper, Catapuce (Chaucer), Garden or Myrtle Spurge, Gopher plant, Anti-gopher plant, Mole plant, Mole tree, Springwort, Wolf's-milk; Fr. Épurge (Codex). *Seeds* Sem. cataputiae minoris, Sem. lathyridis majoris, Grana regia majora; Ger. Kleine Springkörner, Kleine Purgirkörner; drastic cathartic. Yields an oil resembling Croton oil.

h. **E. maculáta** L. Throughout most of N. America. Spotted or Blotched Spurge, Black Spurge, Spotted Purslane (Pursley), Black or Milk Purslane, Milkweed*, Spotted Eyebright.

i. **E. margináta** Pursh. Minnesota to Texas. Variegated or White-margined Spurge, Mountain-snow, Snow-on-the-mountain.

j. **E. nútans** Lag. (E. hypericifolia A. Gray, not L., E. Preslii Guss.). Large Spotted-spurge, Upright Spotted or Blotched Spurge, with other synonyms of (h).

k. **E. Péplus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pretty Spurge, Devil's-milk, Seven-sisters, Wart-weed.

l. **E. pilulífera** L. India, Australia and widely distributed in tropical countries. Pill-bearing Spurge. *Plant* reputed a specific in asthma.

m. **E. prostráta** Ait. Arizona. Prostrate Spurge, Swallowwort, Gallindrinera. Reputed an infallible cure for snake bites.

n. **E. resinífera** Berg. Morocco. *Gum resin*; Euphorbium P. G., Gummi v. Resina euphorbium; Ger. Euphorbium; Fr. Gomme-resine d'Eupnorbe (Codex); Sp. Euforbio; drastic cathartic, sternutatory, chiefly used as a counter-irritant.

804. EUPHRÁSIA, L. Eyebright. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "delight" or "good cheer". Low parasitic herbs. About 110 species, temperate and cooler regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **E. officinális** L. Europe. Eyebright, Eyewort, Euphrasy; Ger. Augentrost; Fr. Euphraise; Sp. Eufrasia. *Plant* astringent; formerly used in ophthalmia.

805. EURÓTIA, Adans. Eurotia. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "hoary" or "mouldy". Syn. Diotis, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of western N. America, viz. (a) **E. lanáta** (Pursh) Moq., called White Sage and Winter-fat.

806. EURYTAÉNIA, T. & Gr. (Eurytenia). **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "well filleted". Herb. One species, southwestern U. S.

807. EUSTÓMA, Salisb. Canada-pest. **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, "open mouthed". Syn. Lisianthus, in part. Glaucous annual herbs. Two species, southern U. S. and Mexico. (a) **E. Russellianum** (L.) Griseb. is called Canada-pest.

808. EUTÉRPE, Gaertn. Assai Palm. **Sabalaceae.** Dedicated to the muse, Euterpe. Slender graceful palms. About 20 species, South America.

a. **E. édulis** Mart. Brazil. Assai Palm. *Fruit* esculent, used for preparing *assai*, an important article of food in Pará.

809. EUTHAMÍA, Nutt. Fragrant Golden-rod. **Compositae.** From Greek, "closely crowded", of the flower-heads. Syn. Chrysocoma, Solidago, in part. Perennial herbs with corymbed heads. Four species, all of U. S.

a. **E. Caroliniána** (L.) Greene. Eastern U. S. Slender Fragrant Golden-rod, Quobsque-weed.

b. **E. graminifólia** (L.) Nutt. (S. lanceolata L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Flat-top, Fragrant or Bushy Golden-rod.

810. EUTRÉMA, R. Br. - Eutrema. - **Cruciferae.** Perennial herbs. About 10 species, Arctic and Alpine regions, chiefly of northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.

811. EVÓDIA, - - Evodia. - - **Rutaceae.** Small trees or shrubs. About 30 species, Australia and East Indian Islands. See Esenbeckia.

a. **E. rutaecárpa** Hook. f. & Thouars. Japan. *Unripe fruits* and *stems* purgative, emmenagogue.

812. EVÓLVULUS, L. Evolvulus. **Convolvulaceae.** From Latin, "unrolling". Herbs, erect or diffuse. About 85 species, tropical and sub-tropical; 8 in U. S. mostly southern.

813. EXCOECÁRIA, L. Excœcaria. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Latin, "blinding", alluding to acrid quality of the juice. Shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, India and tropical America. See Stillingia.

a. **E. Agállocha** L. India to Polynesia. Formerly erroneously believed to be source of lign aloes. *Milk juice*, Tiger's-milk, acrid, escharotic. See Aquilaria.

814. EXÍDIUM, Fries. Jew's-ear. **Helvellaceae.** Syn. Peziza, Hirneola, in part. Cup-like saprophytic fungi.

a. **E. Auricula-Júdae** Fries (P. Auricula L., H. Auricula-Judae Auct.). Europe. Jew's-ear Fungus, Jew's-ear, Elder Fungus; Ger. Hollunderschwamm, Judasohr. The *entire fungus*, Fungus sambuci, Auricula Judae; emollient, formerly reputed hydragogue.

815. EXOGÓNIUM, Choisy. Jalap. **Convolvulaceae.**
Syn. Ipomoea, Convolvulus, in part. Perennial, more or less shrubby twiners. About 15 species, tropical America.

a. **E. Púrga** (Wend.) Lind. (C. Purga Wend., I. Purga Hayne, I. Schiedeana Zucc., not Ham., I. Jalapa Schiede & Deppe, not L., E. Jalapa Baill., E. dumosum Benth.). Mexico and cult. in India and Jamaica. Jalap, True Jalap. *Tubers*; **Jalapa.** U. S. P., Br., Tubera jalapae, P. G., Rad. jalapae; Ger. Jalapenknollen, Jalape, Jalappenwurzel; Fr. Jalap tubéreux ou officinal (Codex); Sp. Jalapa; hydragogue cathartic.

Several allied species yield purgative tubers, notably (b) **E. Jalapa** (L.) Hayne (Conv. Jalapa L., not I. Jalapa Pursh) of Mexico, and in Brazil roots known as Purga, Batata Purgante, Jalapinha, Jeticucú and Emburerembo, some of these from allied genera. The Mexican Mechoacan root (Rad. mechoacanna) is also from an allied plant. See Ipomoea, (l) and (n).

816. EXOSTÉMA, Rich. (Exostemma). **Rubiaceae.**
From Greek, "with exserted stamens". Syn. Cinchona, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 30 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **E. Caribaéum** (Jacq.) R. & S. (C. Caribaea Jacq.). Florida and West Indies. Prince-wood, Seaside Beech. *Bark*, Caribaean or Caribbee Bark, bitter, febrifuge, emetic. The following West Indian species have similar properties and uses; (b) **E. brachycárpum** R. & Sch., Jamaica Bark, (c) **E. floribúndum** R. & Sch., St. Lucia Bark, Caribaean Bark.

817. EXÓTHEA, Macfay. Ink-wood. **Sapindaceae.**
From Greek, "expelled". Syn. Hypelate. Melicocca, in part. Tree with very hard and heavy wood. One species; (a) **E. paniculáta** (Juss.) Radlk., West Indies to Florida, Inkwood, Ironwood.

818. EYSENHÁRDTIA, H. B. K. 1823. **Papilionaceae.**
Named for Prof. C. W. Eysenhardt of Königsberg. Syn. Viborquia, Ortega 1798. Shrubs or small trees. Four species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

819. FABIÁNA, Ruiz. & Pav. Pichi. **Solanaceae.**
Shrubs. About 15 species, natives of S. America.

a. **F. imbricáta** R. & Pav. Chili. Pichi, Fabiana. *Leafy twigs* bitter, tonic, terebinthinate diuretic.

820. FAGÓNIA, L. Fagonia. **Zygophyllaceae.**
Herbs. Two or three very variable species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

821. FAGOPÝRUM, Gaertn. Buckwheat. **Polygonaceæ.**
From Greek, "beech-wheat", the grain resembling a beechnut. Buckwheat means also beech-wheat. Syn. Polygonum, in part. Herbs, annual or perennial. About 6 species, Europe and Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **F. Fagopýrum** (L.) Karst. (Polygonum Fagophyrum L., F. esculentum Moench.). Eastern Europe and western Asia, cult. in temperate regions. Buckwheat, Brank, Crap, Indian Wheat, Heath Corn, Saracen's Corn; Ger. Buchweizen; Fr. Sarrasin, Blé noir. *Seeds* esculent. Several other species are cultivated for their seeds, notably (b) **E. cymósum** Meissner, the Chinese Perennial Buckwheat, and (c) **F. Tatáricum** (L.) Gaertn., Tatary (Tartary) Buckwheat, Rough Buckwheat, cult. in U. S.

822. FÁGUS, L. - -. Beech. - - **Fagaceae.** Classical name, derived from Greek, "to eat". Trees, some of great size. About 10 species, temperate zones; 1 in U. S.

a. **F. Americána** Sweet (F. ferruginea Ait.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Wisconsin. American Beech, Red Beech, White Beech, Beech-nut tree. *Seeds* edible.

b. **F. sylvática** L. Europe and northern Asia. European Beech, White Beech. *Seeds* esculent; yield a fixed oil, Oleum fagi, Beech oil; Ger. Buchelöl, Bucheckeröl; Fr. Huile de faines, suitable for liniments, etc.

823. FALCÁTA, Gmel. 1796. Hog Pea-nut. **Papilionaceae.** From Latin, "sickle like" referring to the "keel". Syn. Amphicarpa, Ell. 1817; Glycine, in part. Twining vines, some producing subterranean fruit. About 7 species, eastern Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. **F. comósa** (L.) Kze. (G. comosa L. 1753, A. monoica (L. 1763) Ell. Amphicarpaea monoica Nutt.). Hog Pea-nut, Wild Pea-nut, Pea-vine.

824. FALLÚGIA, Endl. - Fallugia. - **Rosaceae.** Shrub. One species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

FATSIA. See **ARALIA,** (d).

825. FENDLÉRA, Engelm. & Gr. Fendlera. **Saxifragaceae.** Named for the American botanist, Fendler. Shrubs. Two known species, southwestern U. S.

826. FERÓNIA, Corr. Elephant Apple. **Aurantiaceae.** From name of an old Italian deity. A large tree. One species only, India.

a. **F. elephántum** Correa. India. Elephant Apple, Wood Apple. *Leaves* of anise-like odor, carminative. *Fruits* edible; tree yields Feronia gum, or East Indian gum Arabic.

827. FERREÍREA, Allem. Ferreirea. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Andira, in part. Tree. One species; (a) **F. spectábilis** Allemao (A. spectabilis Saldanha). Brazil. *Exudate,* Resina d' angelim pedra, astringent, resembling Kino.

828. FÉRULA, L. Asafetida, etc. **Umbelliferae.**
Ancient Latin name of Fennel, meaning a "walking stick". Syn. Angelica†, Euryangium, Narthex, Scordosma, Sumbulus, in part. Robust herbs. About 80 species, west-central Asia.

a. **F. alliácea** Boiss. Northeastern Persia. Source of an inferior variety of asafetida.

b. **F. foétida** (Bunge) Regel (S. fœtidum Bunge, F. Scordosma Bent. & Trim., Assafœtida Boiss., not Willd., F. Narthex Willd., not Boiss.). Turkestan, Bokhara and western Afghanistan. *Gum resin*; Asafetida, **Asafoetida**, U. S. P., Br., Gummi-resina asafœtida, Asafœtida; Ger. Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck; Fr. Asa fœtida (Codex); has been called cibus deorum (food of the gods) and stercus diaboli (devil's dung); antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant. *Leaves* eaten as salad.

c. **F. galbaníflua** Bois. & Buhse (including F. erubescens Boiss. and F. gummosa Boiss.) Persia. *Gum resin*; Galbanum, Br. (also P. G. and Codex), Gummi-resina galbanum, Gummi galbanum; Ger. Galban, Mutterharz; Sp Galbano; stimulant to mucous membranes. (Other species yield a similar product, notably (d) **F. rubricaúlis** Boiss. and (e) **F. Schair** Borszczon).

f. **F. Nárthex** Boiss. (F. assafœtida Willd., N. assafœtida Falc.). Persia to Afghanistan. Source of some of the asafetida from Afghanistan.

g. **F. Pérsica** Willd. not Sims or Bunge. Persia. Source of the *gum resin* Sagapenum, resembling Galbanum.

h. **F. Súmbul** Hook. f. (E. Sumbul Kauffm. Sum. moschatus Reinsch, A. moschata Wiggers). Central Asia. Musk-root, Sumbul. *Root*; **Sumbul**, U. S. P., Sumbul radix, Br.; Ger. Sumbulwurzel, Moschuswurzel; Fr. Racine de Sumbul; antispasmodic, nervine.

i. **F. Tingitána** L. Northern Africa. Source of African Ammoniac, formerly known as Silphium. See Dorema and Thapsia.

829. FEVÍLLEA, L. Fevillea. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Vines climbing by tendrils, with gourd-like fruit. About 6 species, tropical America.

a. **F. cordifólia** L., not Vell. Jamaica. Sequa, Cacoon Antidote. *Seeds* emeto-cathartic. [The oily seeds of a Peruvian species known as Abilla are used for candles or torches].

830. FICÁRIA, Huds. Pilewort Buttercup. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Latin, "fig" like, alluding to the root tubercles. Syn. Ranunculus, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Ranunculus. About 4 species, Old World.

a. **F. Ficária** (L.) Karst. (R. Ficaria L., F. ranunculoides Moench). Europe, adv. in U. S. Lesser Celandine, Crain, Golden-cup, Golden-guineas, Herb-of-grace, Pilewort, Pilewort Buttercup, Wordsworth's flower; Ger. Feigenranunkel; Fr. Petite chélidoine. Plant formerly believed to cure hemorrhoids.

831. FÍCUS, Tourn. - - Fig. - - **Moraceae.**
The ancient Latin name, probably from Hebrew, "feg". Syn. Urostigma, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 650 species, warm and tropical regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **F. Cárica** L. Western Asia, cult. in all sub-tropical and tropical countries. Fig tree; Ger. Feigenbaum; Fr. Figuier. The *dried fruit* (more correctly the fleshy receptacle with included fruits), **Ficus,** U. S. P., Br. Fructus caricæ, Caricæ, Ficus passa; Fici; Ger. Feigen; Fr. Figue (Codex); Sp. Higo. The Turkey or Smyrna figs (caricæ pingues) are much larger than the Greek or Dalmatian figs (caricæ minores); esculent, laxative, used for cataplasms, formerly roasted as a substitute for coffee.

b. **F. elástica** Roxb. (Urostigma elastica Miq.). East Indies, a common shade tree in tropical countries. India-rubber tree. The *india rubber* of commerce is, however, derived chiefly from other trees. See Hevea, Manihot, Castilloa and Urceola.

c. **F. Índica** L. India. Banyan tree. Indian Fig. (The Banyan of Lord Howe's Island, which exceeds this in size, is (d) **F. columnáris,** Moore & Muell.)

e. **F. religiósa** L. India. Sacred Fig. Pipul tree (Pipal, Pippul, Peepul), Bo tree. One of many trees yielding lac; (f) **F. Benghalénsis** L. and (g) **F. Tsjéla** Hamilton, as well as F. Indica (above), also produce lac. See Croton (a).

h. **F. pedunculáta** Willd. West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Cherry.

i. **F. Sycamórus** L. Mediterranean region. Sycamore tree, Pharaoh's Fig, the Fig tree of Scripture. *Fruit* esculent.

832. FILÁGO, L. Filago, Everlasting. **Compositae.**
From Latin, filum, a "thread". Syn. Evax, Diaperia, in part. White-woolly annuals. About 12 species, New and Old World; 4 in U. S. (In Heller's catalogue the species are referred to Evax.) See Gifola.

833. FILIPÉNDULA, L. Filipendula. **Rosaceae.**
Syn. Spiraea, in part. Suffrutescent plants, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S. Syn. Fillyfindillan‡, Lady's-ruffles.

834. FLAVÉRIA, Juss. Flaveria. **Compositae.**
From Latin *flavus,* "yellow". Syn. Milleria, in part. Herbs with small densely clustered heads. About 7 species, warmer regions of America, 4 in U. S.

835. FLINDÉRSIA, R. Br. Leopard tree. **Meliaceae.**
Syn. Elæodendron†, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Australia to New Caledonia.

a. **F. maculósa** (Lind.) F. von Muell. (E. maculosum Lind.). Australia Leopard-tree, Spotted-tree. *Gummy exudate* resembles Acacia and is used in a similar way.

836. FLOÉRKIA, Willd. False Mermaid. **Limnanthaceae.** Named for H. G. Floerke, German botanist d. 1835. Marsh annual. A single species, north America; U. S. throughout.

837. FLORESTÍNA, Cass. Florestina. **Compositae.** Probably from a personal name. Syn. Stevia, in part. Hoary herbs. Two species, Mexico to Texas; 1 in U. S.

838. FLOURÉNSIA, DC. Flourensia. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. M. J. P. Flourens. Shrubby resinous plants. About 3 species, Mexico and southwestern U. S.

839. FOENÍCULUM, Adans. Fennel. **Umbelliferae.** Latin name, diminutive from *foenum*, "hay". Syn. Anethum, Meum, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs with dissected leaves. About 4 species, Old World; 1 adv. in U. S.

a. **F. Foenículum** (L.) Karst. (Anethum Fœniculum L., F. vulgare Gaertn., F. capillaceum Gilib., F. officinale All., Meum Fœniculum Spreng.). Southern Europe and Western Asia, and widely cult. Fennel (Finkel, Fingel, Spingel), Large Fennel, Giant Fennel, Dill*; Ger. Fenchel; Fr. Fenouil. *Fruit*; **Foeniculum,** U. S. P., Fœniculi fructus, Br., Semen fœniculi; Fennel-seed, Fennel-fruit. Commercial varieties are Saxon or German fennel-seed and the Roman or Italian which is larger and comes from the variety known as Sweet Fennel, **F. dúlce** DC., Fenouil doux of the Codex; aromatic, carminative, stomachic. Source of oil of Fennel. The *root* also is occasionally used in Europe.

840. FOTHERGÍLLA, Murr. Witch Alder. **Hamamelidaceae.** Named for Dr. John Fothergill, English naturalist, d. 1780. Syn. Hamamelis, in part. A small shrub, one species, (a) **F. Carolína** (L.) Britton, Eastern U. S., called Witch Alder or Dwarf Alder.

841. FOUQUIÉRIA, H. B. K. Candlewood. **Tamariscaceae.** Syn. Fouquiera, Spreng. Thorny shrubs or trees. About 3 species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.

842. FRAGÁRIA, L. - Strawberry. - **Rosaceae.** Latin name, perhaps from "fragrance" of the fruit. Perennial herbs, spreading by runners. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 7 in U. S.

a. **F. Americána** (Porter) Britton (F. vesca var. Americana Porter). Canada to New Jersey and west to Oregon, in the woods. American Wood Strawberry. *Fruit* (i. e. fleshy receptacle) of this as of all the species esculent.

b. **F. Canadénsis** Michx. British America, south to New York, in fields and meadows. Northern Wild Strawberry, Mountain Strawberry.

c. **F. Chilénsis** Duchesne. Chili and northward to Oregon. Chili Strawberry, (one of the most prolific species in cultivation).

d. **F. vésca** L. (F. vulgaris Erhr.) Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. European Wood Strawberry, Sheep-nose, Sow-tit. The parent species of many cultivated varieties; Ger. Erdbeere; Fr. Fraisier (Codex).

e. **F. Virginiána** Duchesne (F. vesca Walt.). Canada to Florida and west to Louisiana, Arizona and S. Dakota. Virginia Strawberry, Scarlet Strawberry, Common Field Strawberry. Parent species of many cultivated varieties.

843. FRANKÉNIA, L. (Franca, Franka). **Frankeniaceae.** Named for Prof. Johann Franke, of Upsala, d. 1661. Syn. Franca, Micheli 1763. Heath-like herbs or sub-shrubs. About 30 species, widely distributed in temperate regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **F. grandifólia** Cham. & Schlecht. (Franca grandifolia Esch.). California in salt marshes, Yerba Reuma. *Herb* astringent.

844. FRÁSERA, Walt. American Calumba. **Gentianaceae.** Named for John Fraser, English botanical collector, d. 1817. Robust herbs with flowers in terminal panicles. About 13 species, all of the U. S., mostly western.

a. **F. Carolinénsis** Walt. (F. Walteri Michx.). Canada to Georgia and west to Wisconsin. American Columbo, Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Pyramid-plant, Pyramid-flower, Ground Centaury, Meadow-pride. *Root*; Radix colombo americanæ; Ger. Amerikanische Colombowurzel; Fr. Racine de Colombo de Mariette (d'Amérique); bitter tonic resembling Calumba. *Fresh root* emeto-cathartic.

845. FRÁXINUS, L. - - Ash. - - **Oleaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Syn. Ornus, in part. Trees, generally with pinnate leaves. About 40 species; 16 in U. S. Ger. Esche; Fr. Frêne; Sp. Fresco.

a. **F. Americána** L. (F. alba Marsh., F. epiptera Michx., F. Caroliniana Wang., not Mill.). Canada and eastern U. S. American White Ash, White Ash, Cane Ash, Ash. *Bark* of this and other species febrifuge; *leaves* laxative, anti-arthritic. *Wood* tough, elastic.

b. **F. excélsior** L. Europe. European Ash; Fr. Frêne (Codex). Some **manna** is obtained from this species in southern Europe. *Bark* and *leaves* used as in (a).

c. **F. nígra** Marsh. (F. sambucifolia Lam.). Canada and northwestern U. S. Black Ash, Hoop Ash, Swamp or Water Ash, Basket Ash.

d. **F. Órnus** L. (Ornus Europœa Pers.). Europe and the Levant. Manna Ash, Flowering Ash, European Manna tree. *Exudate*; **Manna**, U. S. P.; Fr. Manne (Codex); laxative. (The species probably includes F. rotundifolia Lam.). Additional American species are (e) **F. Caroliniána** Mill. (F. platycarpa Michx.), Water Ash, Carolina Ash, Pop or Poppy Ash; (f) **F. lanceoláta** Borck (F. viridis Michx.), Green Ash, Blue or Swamp Ash; (g) **F. Pennsylvánica** Marsh (F. pubescens Lam.), Red Ash, Black Ash*, and (h) **F. quadrangulàta** Michx. (F. quadrangularis Lodd.), Blue Ash.

846. FREMONTODÉNDRON, Cov. **Cheiranthodendraceae.**
From Greek, "Fremont's tree", in honor of Col. Fremont. Syn. Fremontia, Torr. 1854 not 1845; Cheiranthodendron, in part. Shrub bearing a profusion of yellow flowers. One species, California.

a. **F. Californicum** (Torr.) Coville (Fremontia Californica Tor., C. Californicum Baill.). California Slippery Elm. *Inner bark* used for poultices, etc.

847. FRITILLÁRIA, L. Guinea-hen flower. **Liliaceae.**
From Latin *fritillus*, a "dice box". Bulbous herbs. About 50 species, north temperate zone; 9 in U. S.

a. **F. liliácea** Lindl. California. Green Lily. [Cult. in gardens are (b) **F. imperiális** L., Crown-imperial and (c) **F. meleágris** L. of Europe, Guinea-hen flower, Checkered Daffodil, Snake's-head, Weeping-widow, Widow-wail.]

d. **F. verticillàta** Willd., not Bieb. nor Wall. (F. Thunbergii Miq.). Siberia. Bai-mo. *Seeds* anti-rheumatic.

848. FROELÍCHIA, Moench. Frœlichia. **Amaranthaceae.**
Named for J. A. Froelich, German botanist. Syn. Oplotheca, in part. Woolly or silky herbs. About 12 species, all American; 4 in U. S.

849. FÚCUS, L. Seaweed, Kelpware. **Fucaceae.**
From the Greek name of "seaweed". Syn. Cystoseira, Halidrys, Sargassum, in part. Social seaweeds with flat or compressed forked fronds.

a. **F. nátans** L. (Sargassum bacciferum Agardh). Atlantic Ocean. Gulf weed.

b. **F. vesiculósus** L. North Atlantic and north Pacific Oceans. Bladder-wrack, Kelpware, Black-tang, Cut-weed, Bladder Fucus, Lady-wrack, Sea-wrack, Sea Oak. *The entire plant*; Quercus marinus; Ger. Blasentang, Höckertang, Seeeiche; Fr. Varech vésiculeux (Codex); reputed to reduce obesity. (c) **F. serrátus** L. and (d) **F. siliquósus** L. (Cystoseira siliquosa Agardh, Halidrys siliquosa Lyngbye) are also used and are authorized by the Codex.

850. FUMÁRIA, L. - Fumitory. - **Papaveraceae.**
Old Latin name, "smoky". Herbs with dissected leaves. About 35 species, Old World.

a. **F. officinális** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Fumitory, Hedge Fumitory, Earth-smoke, Beggary, Wax-dolls; Ger. Erdrauch, Feldraute; Fr. Fumeterre (Codex); Sp. Hiel de tierra, Pajarilla. *Fresh juice* of the plant, alterative, discutient.

851. FÚNKIA, Spreng. 1817. Day-Lily. **Liliaceae.**
Named for H. Funck, German botanist. Syn. Saussurea, Salisb. 1807 (without description), Niobe, Salisb. 1812, Hosta, Tratt. 1812, not Jacq. 1797. Perennial scapose herbs from woody rhizomes. About 6 species, China and Japan; (a) **F. ováta** Spreng. (S. cœrulea Salisb.), Blue Day-lily; (b) **F. subcordáta** Spreng. (N. cordifolia Salisb., H. Japonica Tratt.) White Day-lily, Plantain Lily.

852. FURCRAÉA, Vent. 1793. **Amaryllidaceae.** Syn. Fourcroya, Spreng 1817. Plants resembling Agave. About 18 species, tropical America: (a) **F. gigántea** Vent. (F. viridis Hemsley), of Central America resembles Sisal Hemp, its leaves yielding a similar fibre.

853. FÚSANUS, R. Br. Quandong nut. **Santalaceae.** Trees or shrubs, natives of S. Africa and Australia.

a. **F. acuminátus** R. Br. (Santalum Preissianum Miq.). Australia. Quandong-nut, Quandang, Native Peach. Both *fruit* and *kernel* esculent and highly esteemed.

854. GAERTNÉRIA, Med. 1785. Gærtneria. **Ambrosiaceae.** Named for Joseph Gærtner, German botanist, d. 1791. Syn. Franseria, Cav. 1793; Ambrosia, in part. Hispid or tomentose herbs. About 15 species, America; 12 in U. S.

855. GAILLÁRDIA, Foug. Blanket-flower. **Compositae.** Named for M. Gaillard, French botanist. Syn. Agassizia, in part. Herbs with large flower heads, the rays occasionally wanting. About 12 species, New World; 11 in U. S. and Mexico.

856. GALÁCTIA, P. Br. Milk Pea. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "milky", alluding to the sap. Herbaceous or shrubby plants, generally climbing or prostrate. About 50 species, warmer regions, especially of America; 14 in U. S., mostly southwestern.

857. GALÁNTHUS, L. Snowdrop. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, "milk flower". Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. Three species, Europe and western Asia.

a. **G. nívalis** L. Europe. Snowdrop, Fair-maids, Fair-maids-of-February.

858. GÁLAX, L. Galax, Beetle-weed. **Diapensiaceae.** From Greek, "milk", but the name seems not appropriate. Scapose perennial, with densely racemed small flowers. A single species; (a) **G. aphylla** L., southern U. S., called also Galaxy‡ and Colt's-foot.

859. GALEDUPA, Lam. 1786 Kurung. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Pongamia, Vent., 1803; Dalbergia, in part. A tree. One species, tropical Asia to Australia.

a. **G. Póngam** Raeusch (P. glabra Vent., D. arborea Roxb. G. Indica Lam., perhaps the oldest name). India to Australia and Fiji Islands. *Seeds* source of Kurung (Kurunj) or Poona oil.

860. GALÉGA, L. Goat's Rue. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "milk producing". Smooth perennial herbs. About 6 species, southern Europe and western Asia.

a. **G. officinális** L. Mediterranean region to central Europe. Goat's Rue; Ger. Geisraute, Pestilenzkraut; Fr. Rue de chèvre. *Herb*, Herba rutæ caprariæ, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, antispasmodic.

861. GALEÓPSIS, L. Hemp Nettle. **Labiatae.** Ancient Greek name, meaning "weasel like". Annual herbs. About 6 species, Old World.

a. **G. Tetráhit** L. (G. grandiflora Suter., G. cannabina Willd.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hemp Nettle, Hemp Dead-nettle, Bee Nettle, Dog Nettle, Blind Nettle, Flowering Nettle, Nettle Hemp, Wild or Bastard Hemp, Glidewort, Ironwort, Holy-rope; Ger. Hanfnessel, Hohlzahn; Fr. Chanvre bâtard, Galeopside. *Herb* tonic, antiperiodic.

b. **G. ochroleúca** Lam. (G. grandiflora Roth., G. cannabina Pollich). Europe. Pale-yellow Hemp-nettle. *Herb*; Herba (Summitates) galeopsidis; Ger. Blankenheimer Thee, Lieber'sche Kräuter, Gesundheitskräuter; a popular remedy (in Germany) for coughs, etc.

862. GALINSÓGA, R. & P. Galinsoga. **Compositae.** Named for M. M. Galinsoga of Madrid. Herbs with small flower heads. About 5 species, all American; 2 in U. S.

863. GÁLIUM, L. Bedstraw, Cleavers, etc. **Rubiaceae.** Greek name of (i) which has the property of coagulating "milk". Syn. Cruciata, in part. Herbs often armed, mostly with whorled leaves. About 225 species; 50 in U. S. Synonyms are Airif, Geckdor, Gull-grass, Gye, Stickleback, Tivers, Witherspail.

a. **G. Aparíne** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Cleavers (Clivers), Cleaverwort, Goose-grass, Gosling-grass, Gosling-weed, Airif, Hairif, Beggar-lice, Bur-head, Catch-weed, Cling-rascal, Claver-grass, Gallion, Gravel-grass, Grip, Grip-grass, Love-man, Maid's-hair, Pig-tail, Pertimugget, Poor-Robin, Snatch-weed, Stick-a-back, Stickle-back, Sweet-hearts, Turkey-grass, Wild Hedge-burs, Wild Rosemary†; Ger. Klebkraut; Fr. Grateron, Rièbel. *Herb* diuretic, discutient. Other rough species like (b) **G. asprélium** Michx. are also called Cleavers, Catch-weed, etc.

c. **G. circaézans** Michx. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Licorice, Cross Cleavers. Leaves have a sweet taste, as do those of (d) **G. lanceolátum** Torr. of northeastern U. S. and Canada. Torrey's Wild Licorice.

e. **G. Cruciáta** Scop. (G. cruciatum Sm., C. hirsuta Fourr.). Europe and northern Asia. Maywort, Golden Crosswort, Golden Mugwet (Muguet) or Mugweed, Honeywort.

f. **G. Mollúgo** L. (G. album Mill.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Greater Wild Madder, Great or White Hedge-bedstraw, Babies'-breath, Infant's-breath, Whip-tongue; Ger. Waldstroh; Fr. Caille-lait blanc (Codex). *Flowering tops* antispasmodic.

g. **G. tinctórium** L. (G. trifidum var. latifolium Torr., G. obtusum Bigel.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Arizona. Smaller Wild Madder, Dyer's Cleavers. *Root* of this as of (f) yields a red dye.

h. **G. triflórum** Michx. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Alabama and California. Sweet-scented or Fragrant Bedstraw. *Leaves* contain coumarin as in Asperula (b.)

i. **G. vérum** L. (G. luteum L., G. floridum Salisb.). Europe, Asia, nat. in U. S. Yellow Bedstraw, Our-lady's Bedstraw, Ladies' or Yellow Cleavers, Bedflower, Brum, Cheese-rennet, Runnet, Curdwort, Keeslip, Fleawort, Maid's-hair; Ger. Megerkraut, Liebfrauenstroh, Labkraut; Fr. Caille-lait jaune (Codex); Sp. Cuajalache. *Herb* diuretic; coagulates milk.

864. GALPÍNSIA, Brit. 1894. Galpinsia. **Onagraceae.** Anagram of Salpingia. Syn. Salpingia, Raimann 1893, not Salpinga DC.; Oenothera, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with yellow flowers. About 4 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 3 in U. S.

865. GALVÉZIA, Juss. 1789. Galvezia. **Scrophulariaceae.** Syn. Galvesia, J. F. Gmel. 1791, Agassizia, Chav. 1830. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 3 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

866. GARBÉRIA, Gray. Garberia. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. A. P. Garber, the rediscoverer. Syn. Liatris, Leptoclinium, in part. Shrub with numerous rather small flower-heads. One species, Florida.

867. GARCÍNIA, L. Mangosteen, etc. **Clusiaceae.** Named for Laurent Garcin, French botanist, d. 1752. Syn. Mangostana, Brindonia, Hebradendron, in part. Trees with yellow milk sap. About 40 species, tropical Asia, Africa and East Indian Islands.

a. **G. Hanbúrii** Hook f. var. pedicellata Hanb. perhaps a distinct species, (G. pictoria Roxb., G. Gutta Wight, G. elliptica Wall., G. Cambogioides Royle, H. Cambogioides Graham), closely related to G. Morella Desr. Farther India. *Gum resin*; **Cambogia.** U. S. P., Br., Gambogia, U. S. P. 1870, Gamboge; Gummi-resina guttæ v. gutti, Gutta gamba, Cambodia; Ger. Gutti, Gummi-gutt; Fr. Gomme-gutte (Codex); Sp. Goma guta, Guta gamba; irritant, hydragogue.

b. **G. Índica** Choisy (G. purpurea Roxb., B. Indica Du Petit-Th.). India. *Seeds* used in curries; source of Kokum butter or concrete oil of Mangosteen.

c. **G. Mangostána** L. (M. Garcinia Gaertn.). East Indies, cult. in all tropical countries. Mangosteen (Mangostan, Mangostine). *Fruit* esculent. *Rind of fruit*, Cort. mangostanæ, erroneously called Mango fruit; astringent, as is also the *bark* of the tree.

868. GARDÉNIA, Ellis. Cape Jasmine. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Alexander Garden of S. Carolina, d. 1791. Trees or shrubs. About 60 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **G. campanuláta** Roxb. India to Burma. *Fruit* cathartic, anthelmintic; (b) **G. édulis** F. Muell. is the Australian Breadfruit; (c) **G. jasminoídes** Ellis. (including G. florida L. and G. radicans Thunb.) from China is the well known Cape Jasmine (Jessamine).

869. GÁRRYA, Dougl. California Fever-bush. **Cornaceae.** Evergreen shrubs with coriaceous leaves. About 14 species, warmer regions of New World, 7 in southwestern U. S.

a. **G. Fremónti** Torr. California. California Fever-bush, Skunk-bush. *Leaves* cholagogue, tonic.

870. GAULTHÉRIA, L. 1751. (Gualtheria). **Ericaceae.** Named for Dr. Gaulthier of Quebec. Syn. Brossæa L. 1737. Shrubs with evergreen leaves. About 100 species, mostly of S. America, a few of N. America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **G. híspida** R. Br. Australia to New Zealand. Wax-cluster.

b. **G. procúmbens** L. (Brossaea procumbens (L.) O. Kze.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Wintergreen, Creeping or Spring Wintergreen, Aromatic or Spicy Wintergreen, Teaberry, Partridge-berry, Box-berry, Checkerberry, Chicken-berry, Spice-berry, Deerberry, Ground-berry, Grouse-berry, Hillberry, Ivy-berry, Redberry Tea, Canadian Tea, Mountain Tea, Chinks, Drunkards, Red Pollom, Ivory Plum, Rapperdandies; Fr. Gaulthérie Couchée (Codex). *Leaves*; Folia gaultheriæ; Ger. Canadischer Thee, Bergthee; Fr. Feuilles de gaulthérie (de palommier), Thé du Canada, Thè de terre-neuve; astringent, aromatic; source of **Oleum Gaultheriae**, U. S. P., Oil of Wintergreen. See Betula lenta.

c. **G. Shállon** Pursh. Northwestern U. S. and British Columbia. Shallon, Salal. *Fruit* esculent as is that of (d) **G. Myrsinítes** Hook. of the same region.

871. GAÚRA, L. Wild Honeysuckle*. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "superb", although the name is not very well applied. Herbs with pink or red flowers. About 18 species, N. America; 14 in U. S.

872. GAURÉLLA, Small. Spotted Primrose. **Onagraceae.** Latin, diminutive of Gaura. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Diffuse perennial herb. One species, Nebraska to New Mexico.

873. GAYLUSSÁCIA, H.B.K. 1818. Huckleberry. **Vacciniaceae.** Named for the French chemist Gay-Lussac. Syn. Adnaria, Raf. 1817?; Vaccinium, in part. Low shrubs, our species producing edible fruits. About 40 species, all American; 7 in U. S. The species of the northeastern states are (a) **G. brachycera** (Michx.) A. Gr. (V. brachycerum Michx., V. buxifolium Salisb., not Hook. f.), Box Huckleberry (Whortleberry); (b) **G. dumósa** (Andr.) T. & Gr. (V. dumosum Andr.), Dwarf or Bush Huckleberry; (c) **G. frondósa** (L.) T. & Gr. (V. frondosum L.), Blue-tangle, Tangleberry, Dangleberry, Blue Huckleberry; (d) **G. resinósa** (Ait.) T. & Gr. (V. resinosum Ait.), Black or High-bush Huckleberry, Blacksnaps, Crackers.

874. GAYÓPHYTUM, A. Juss. Gayophytum. **Onagraceae.** Slender annual herbs. About 10 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

875. GEISSOSPÉRMUM, Allem. Dis. **Apocynaceae.**
From Greek, "bordered seed". Trees with hoary-pubescent leaves. About 4 species, South America; (a) **G. Vellósii** Alem. (G. laeve Miers) of Brazil is Pao Pareira. *Bark* bitter, antiperiodic.

876. GELASINE, Herb. Gelasine. **Iridaceae.**
Bulbous herbs. One or two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.

877. GELÍDIUM, Lam. Agar-agar. **Gelidiaceae.**
Syn. Cornea, Stackh. Seaweeds abounding in gelose. See Eucheuma.

a. **G. córneum** Lam. Coasts of China. One of several seaweeds from which the Chinese edible bird's nests are made. This together with (b) **Gloiopéltis ténax** J. Agardh, as well as species of Eucheuma and Sphaerococcus constitute Agar-agar.

878. GELSÉMIUM, Juss. Yellow Jasmine. **Loganiaceae.**
From Italian name of "Jasmine". Syn. Lisianthus, Bignonia†, in part. Twining woody vines with showy yellow flowers. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of U. S.

a. **G. sempérvirens** (L.) Ait. f. (B. sempervirens L., G. nitidum Michx., L. sempervirens Miller, Anonymos sempervirens Walt., G. lucidum Poiret). Virginia to Florida, Texas and south to Guatemala. Yellow Jasmine or Jessamine, Carolina Jessamine, Carolina Wild Woodbine, Evening Trumpet-flower; Ger. Gelber Jasmin, Jasminbignonie, Immergrüne Trompetenblume, Giftjasmin, Gelsemie; Fr. Gelsemium (Codex), Jasmin sauvage; Sp. Gelsemio. *Rhizome* and *roots*; **Gelsemium**, U. S. P., Gelsemii radix, Br.; antispasmodic, arterial and nervous sedative.

879. GEMMÍNGIA, Fabr. 1759. Blackberry Lily. **Iridaceae.**
Syn. Belamcanda, Adans., 1763; Pardanthus, Ker. 1805; Ixia, in part. Rather robust herb with fruit resembling in appearance a blackberry. One species, eastern Asia, nat. in U. S. (a) **G. Chinénsis** (L.) Kze. (Ixia Chinensis L.); Blackberry Lily, Leopard-flower, Dwarf Tiger-lily.

880. GÉNIPA, L. - Genip tree. - **Rubiaceae.**
Name from vernacular, West Indies. Trees with succulent fruit. About 10 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

a. **G. Americána** L. S. America. Genip tree, Genipap (vernacular Genipapo), in Surinam called Marmalade-box. *Fruit* (large as an orange) esculent. The Seven-year Apple from (b) **G. clusiaefólia** Griseb., West Indies to Florida, is not edible.

881. GENÍSTA, L. Broom, Whin. **Papilionaceae.**
Latin name (from Celtic *gen* a "bush), applied originally to Spartium junceum L. From this comes Fr. genêt and hence Plantagenet (Plante à genêt). Shrubs, some thorny, with showy yellow flowers. About 80 species, temperate regions of Old World.

a. **G. tinctoria** L. (including G. pubescens L. and G. lucida Kittel). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Dyer's Broom, Dye-weed, Green-weed, Alleluia, Base Broom, Green Broom, Dyer's Furze, Dyer's Whin, Groonwood, Woad-waxen, Woodwax, Wood-waxen, Waxen-woad, Widow-wisse, Wudwise; Ger. Färberginster, Gilbkraut, Glösen. *Herb*, H. genistæ (tinctoriæ), H. cytisogenistæ; diuretic, cathartic, formerly used to produce the famous Kendal green.

882. GENTIÁNA, L. - Gentian. - **Gentianaceae.** Named for King Gentius of Illyria. Bitter herbs with showy blue, purple, yellow or white flowers. About 300 species, north temperate and Arctic zones and S. America; 43 in U. S.; Ger. Enzian; Fr. Gentiane; Sp. Genciana.

a. **G. criníta** Froel. Ontario to Georgia and west to Iowa and Minnesota. Fringed Gentian, Larger Fringed Gentian.

b. **G. lútea** L. Southern and central Europe. Yellow Gentian, Pale Gentian, Bitter-root, Bitterwort, Felwort. *Root*; **Gentiana,** U. S. P., Gentianæ radix., Br., R. gentianæ P. G., R. gentianæ rubrae v. luteæ v. majoris; Ger. Enzianwurzel, Bitterwurzel, Rother Enzian; Fr. Gentiane (Codex), Racine de gentiane jaune; bitter, tonic. [The smaller roots also of (c) **G. Pannónica** Scopoli, Austria; (d) **G. punctáta** L., Alps to the Balkans, and (e) **G. purpúrea** L., Alps, Carpathian Mountains and Norway, are collected with those of G. lutea, and are recognized in some of the European pharmacopoeias.]

f. **G. quinquefólia** L. (G. quinqueflora Lam.). Five flowered Gentian, Stiff Gentian, Ague-weed, Gall-weed, Blue Gentian. *Plant* bitter, tonic.

g. **G. Saponária** L. (G. Catesbæi Walt., not of Elliott). Ontario to Florida and west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Soapwort Gentian; Marsh or Rough Gentian, Calathian Violet, Harvest-bells. (This and other species are used under various names such as American Gentian, Blue or Southern Gentian, Sampson Snakeroot for the same uses as the European Gentian.)

Other species of indigenous gentians are (h) **G. acúta** Michx. (perhaps only a variety of the Old World G. Amerella L.), Northern Gentian, Baldmoney (Bawdmoney), Bastard Gentian; (i) **G. Andréwsii** Griseb. (G. alba Muhl.), Closed or Blind Gentian, Cloistered-heart, Barrel Gentian, Bottle Gentian; (j) **G. detónsa** Rottb. (G. serrata Gunner), Smaller Fringed Gentian; (k) **G. Ellióttii** Chapm. (G. Catesbæi Ell., not of Walt., G. scaberrima Kusnezow), Elliott's Gentian; (l) **G. flávida** A. Gray (G. alba A. Gray 1848 not Muhl. 1818), Yellowish Gentian; (m) **G. Porphyrio** J. F. Gmel. (G. purpurea Walt. not L., G. angustifolia Michx.), One-flowered Gentian; (n) **G. villósa** L. (G. ochroleuca Froel.), Striped Gentian, Straw Colored or Marsh Gentian. [There has been much confusion in the nomenclature, scientific as well as popular of our gentians.]

883. GERÁNIUM, L. Geranium, Cranesbill. **Geraniaceae.** From Greek, "crane", alluding to beak of fruit, an ancient plant name. Perennial herbs. About 175 species, temperate regions; 21 in U. S.

a. **G. maculátum** L. Canada and eastern U. S., south to Georgia. Cranesbill, Spotted or Wild Cranesbill, Storksbill, Spotted or Wild Geranium, Alum-root, Alum-bloom, Chocolate-flower, Crowfoot*, Dove-foot, Old-maid's-night-cap, Shame-face; Ger. Fleckstorchschnabel; Fr. Bec-de-grue tacheté, Geranium maculé, Pied-de-corneille; Sp. Geranio. *Rhizome;* **Geranium**, U. S. P., astringent.

b. **G. Robertiánum** L. Canada to New Jersey, west to Missouri and Manitoba, also in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. Herb Robert, Fox Geranium, Mountain Geranium, Death-come-quickly, Dragon's-blood*, Red-Robin, Red-bird, Red-bird's-eye, Redshanks, Rock-weed, Sailor's-knot, Stinking Cranesbill, Wren's-flower, Jenny-wren; Ger. Ruprechtskraut, Bockstorchschnabel; Fr. Herbe à Robert. *Herb* astringent, discutient, diuretic.

884. GERÁRDIA, L. Gerardia. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for John Gerarde, author of the Herbal, d. 1612. Herbaceous or suffruticose plants with showy flowers. About 40 species, New World; 20 in U. S. See also Dasystoma.

885. GÉUM, L. - Avens. - **Rosaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Syn. Stylipus, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow, white, rarely purple flowers. About 40 species, mostly in north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.

a. **G. ciliátum** Pursh (G. triflorum Pursh.). British America and northern U. S. Long-plumed Purple Avens, Johnny-smoker, Prairie-smoke.

b. **G. rivále** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Pennsylvania and Colorado. Water Avens, Purple or Drooping Avens, Evans-root, Chocolate-root, Indian Chocolate, Cure-all, Maidenhair*, Throat-root. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*; Rad. caryophyllatæ aquaticæ, Rad. benedictæ sylvestris; Ger. Sumpfnelkenwurzel, Wasserbenediktenwurzel; Fr. Racine de benoite aquatique; astringent, tonic, stomachic.

c. **G. stríctum** Ait. (G. Canadense Murr., not Jacq.). British America, south to New Jersey and Arizona. Yellow Avens, Yellow Bennet. Black-bur (local U. S.).

d. **G. urbánum** L. (G. caryophyllatum Pers.). Europe. European Avens (Avance, Evans), Bennet, Herb Bennet or Bennett, Blessed herb, Clove-root, City Avens, Yellow or Wood Avens, Goldy-harefoot, London-basket, Star-of-the-earth; Ger. Nelkenwurz, Benedictenwurz; Fr. Benoite (Codex). *Rhizome*; Rad. (Rhizoma) caryophyllatæ, Rad. gei. Properties of (b).

e. **G. Virginiánum** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rough Avens White Avens, Red-root, Throat-root, Chocolate-root, (this name applied to other species having a similarly colored root), American Bennet. These names apply equally, except the first to (f) **G. Canadénse** Jacq. (G. album Gmel. (Kew), G. Carolinianum Walt.), which is properly American White Avens. Properties of (b).

886. GÍFOLA, Cass. Cotton Rose, etc. **Compositae.** Anagram of Filago. Syn. Filago, Gnaphalium, in part. White-woolly herbs, resembling Filago. About 10 species, warm and temperate regions; 5 in U. S. [Heller catalogues the species as Filago.]

a. **G. Germánica** (L.) Dumort (Filago Germanica L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Cotton Rose, Chafe-weed, Cudweed, Childing Cudweed, Down-weed, Herb Christopher*, Hoarwort, Owl's-crown; formerly called Herba impia. Plant reputed vulnerary.

887. GIGARTÍNA, Stackh. Sea Moss. **Gigartineae.** Syn. Sphærococcus, Mastocarpus, in part. Seaweeds related to Chondrus. About 50 species, widely distributed.

a. **G. mamillósa** Greville (S. mamillosus Argardh, M. mamillosus Kutzing). Coasts of north Atlantic. Irish Moss, in part. *Plant*; **Chondrus**, U. S. P., in part. See Chondrus crispus.

888. GÍLIA, R. & P. Gilia. **Polemoniaceae.** Named for Philip Gil, Spanish botanist. Syn. Cantua, Collomia, in part. Herbs, some ornamental. About 75 species, New World; 63 in U. S.

889. GÍNKGO, L. 1771. Maidenhair tree. **Taxaceae.** Vernacular Japanese name. Syn. Salisburia, Sm. 1797. A tree with leaves resembling frondlets of an Adiantum.

a. **G. bilóba** L. (S. adiantifolia Sm.). China and Japan, and often planted as a shade tree. Gingko tree, (Ginkgo, Gingo), Maidenhair tree; Chinese name Yin-hing (i. e. Silver Apricot). *Seeds*, called by the Chinese Pa-koo, almond-like, esculent yield a fixed oil.

890. GITHÓPSIS, Nutt. Githopsis. **Campanulaceae.** Inconspicuous annuals. Two species, both of California.

891. GLADÍOLUS, L. Sword-lily. **Iridaceae.** From Latin, dim. of *gladius*, a "sword". Herbs from fleshy corms. About 90 species, Africa and the Mediterranean region.

a. **G. édulis** Burchell. South Africa. Corms edible, tasting like chestnuts when roasted.

b. **G. palústris** Gaudin (G. Boucheanus Schlecht.). Sword-lily, Round Ramson, Round Mandrake, Corn Flag; Ger. Runder Allermannsharnisch, Siegmarswurz. *Corms*, Bulbi victorialis rotundi, Bulbi gladioli; vulnerary.

892. GLAÚCIUM, Juss. Horned Poppy. **Papaveraceae.** Name from Greek, alluding to "glaucous" foliage. Syn. Chelidonium, in part. Glaucous herbs with yellow latex. About 6 species, mostly of Mediterranean region.

a. **G. Glaúcium** (L.) Karst. (Chelidonium Glaucium L., G. flavum Crantz (Kew), G. luteum Scop.). Southern Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow Horned Poppy, Yellow Sea Poppy, Horn Poppy, Bruise-root, Bruisewort, Spatmore, Squatmore, Sea Celandine; Ger. Hornmohn; Fr. Pavot cornu. *Fresh plant* or *juice* of plant purgative, hydragogue; (b) **G. corniculátum** Curtius has similar properties.

893. GLAÚX, L. Sea Milkwort, etc. **Primulaceae.** The ancient name of Milk-vetch, meaning "sea green". Small but rather pretty herbs of salt marshes. Two species, one of north temperate zone, one of S. America.

a. **G. marítima** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Sea Milkwort, Black Saltwort, Sea Trifoly; Ger. Milchkraut; Fr. Glauce.

894. GLECHÓMA, L. - Ground Ivy. - **Labiatae.** Ancient Greek name of a Labiate plant. Syn Nepeta, in part. Creeping herbs. About 6 species, Old World.

a. **G. hederácea** L. (Nepeta Glechoma Benth., N. hederacea B. S. P.). Europe, widely nat. in U. S. Ground Ivy, Field Balm, Gill-over-the-ground, Alehoof or Tanhoof (so called from use in brewing), Cat's-foot, Cat's-paw, Creeping-Charlie, Crow-victuals, Gill-ale, Gill-go-by-the-ground, Gill-run, Hay-hove, Hay-maids, Hedge-maids, Hove, Robin-run-away, Robin-run-in-the-hedge; Ger. Gundelreben; Fr. Lierre terrestre (Codex). *Herb* formerly reputed stimulant tonic, etc.

895. GLEDÍTSIA, L. 1742. (Gleditschia). **Caesalpinaceae.** Named for J. D. Gleditsch, German botanist, d. 1786. Syn. Melilobus, Mitch. 1748. Thorny trees. About 5 species, N. America and Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **G. aquática** Marsh. (G. monosperma Walt. (Kew), G. Carolinensis Lam.). Indiana and southward, west to Missouri. Water Locust, Swamp Locust.

b. **G. triacánthos** L. (G. spinosa Marsh. G. brachycarpa, Pursh., G. Meliloba Walt., G. heterophylla Raf.). Michigan to Georgia, west to Texas and Kansas. Honey Locust, Sweet Locust, Thorn or Black Locust, Honey, Honey-shucks, Sweet-bean, Three-thorned Acacia. *Pods* contain a saccharine pulp.

896. GLÍNUS, Löfl. - Glinus. - **Aizoaceae.** Syn. Mollugo, in part. Herbs, rarely shrubby. About 6 species; tropical and subtropical regions; 1 in U. S.

897. GLOBULÁRIA, L. Globularia. **Globulariaceae.** From Latin, a "little ball". Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **G. Álypum** L. (G. virgata Salisb.). Southern Europe. Wild Senna, European Wild Senna. *Leaves* used as a substitute for true senna.

898. GLOSSOPÉTALON, Gray. (Glossopetalum). **Sapindaceae.** From Greek, "tongue" and "petal". Spiny shrub. One species, U. S. and Mexico.

899. GLOTTÍDIUM, Benth. Glottidium. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "throat-like". Syn. Sesbania, in part. Herbs with pinnate leaves. One species in southern U. S.

900. GLYCINE, L. Soy Bean, etc. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Dolichos, Soja, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing or prostrate. About 16 species, tropical Asia, Africa and Australia.

a. **G. híspida** Maxim. (S. hispida Moench). China and Japan. Soy Bean, Sahuca Bean, White Gram, called in Japan Miso. *Seeds* esculent, used for preparation of Japanese Soy (Sooja); (b) **G. Sója** (L.) S. & Z. (D. Soja L.). is said to be a distinct species, but probably used in the same manner (Mueller).

901. GLYCÓSMA, Nutt. Glycosma. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "sweet smelling". Syn. Osmorrhiza, Myrrhis, in part. Herbs with anisate odor. Two species, southwestern U. S.

902. GLYCYRRHÍZA, L. 1737 Licorice. **Papilionaceae.** The Greek name, meaning "sweet root". Syn. Liquiritia, Medic, 1787. Perennial herbs with sweet roots. About 20 species, north temperate zone, S. America and Australia; 1 in U. S.

a. **G. echináta** L. Southern Europe. Sicilian Licorice, Calabrian Licorice. Properties of (b).

b. **G. glábra** L. (G. officinalis Lepech. L. officinalis Moench., G. vulgaris Gueld.). Southern Europe to central Asia. Licorice (Liquorice, Lickorice, Lickerice. Licourize). *Root* and *underground stem*; **Glycyrrhiza,** U. S. P., Glycyrrhizæ radix Br. R. liquiritiæ, P. G.; R. glycyrrhizæ hispanicæ; Licorice-root, Sweet-root, Sweet-wood, Spanish Juice-root or Juice-wood; Ger. Süssholz, Süssholzwurzel, Lakritzenholz; Fr. Réglisse (Codex), Bois de réglisse, Bois doux, Racine douce; Sp. Orozuz, Regaliz, Palo dulce; demulcent, has the property of masking bitterness of quinine.

c. **G. glandulífera** Wald. & Kitt. (G. glabra, var. glandulifera Regel & Herder). Hungary, Turkey, west to Turkestan. Probably only a variety of (b). The source especially of Russian licorice-root.

d. **G. lepidóta** Pursh. British America, south to Iowa and California. Wild Licorice, American Licorice.

903. GLYPTOPLEÚRA, Eaton. Glyptopleura. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "carved rib". Dwarf winter annuals with flowers disproportionately large. Two species, deserts of Utah and Nevada.

904. GNAPHÁLIUM, L. Cudweed, Everlasting, etc. **Compositae.** Old Greek name of a plant, meaning "woolly". Woolly herbs with small flower heads. About 120 species, widely distributed; 18 in U. S. Synonyms are Chaff-weed, Petty Cotton; Ger. Katzenpfötchen, Immerschön; Fr. Pied de chat, Immortelle; Sp. Gordolobo.

a. **G. obtusifólium** L. (G. polycephalum Michx.). Canada to Florida and west to Texas and Manitoba. Life-everlasting, Sweet Balsam, Field or White Balsam, Old-field Balsam, Balsam-weed, Chafe-weed, Everlasting, Sweet-scented or Fragrant Life-everlasting, Feather-weed, Fuzzy-guzzy, Indian-posy Moonshine, Poverty-weed, Rabbit Tobacco. *Herb* aromatic, anodyne, antiseptic.

b. **G. sylváticum** L. Europe, northern Asia and N. America, where it is perhaps only naturalized. Wood Cudweed, Golden Motherwort, Chafeweed, Owl's-crown. *Flowering tops* diaphoretic (in hot infusion.)

c. **G. uliginósum** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. (or perhaps indigenous) in northern U. S. Low Cudweed, Mouse-ear, Dysentery-weed, Marsh Cudweed, Wartwort, Small Life Everlasting. *Herb* demulcent, stomachic.

905. GNAPHALÓDES, A. Gray. Gnaphalodes. **Compositae.** From Greek, "resembling Gnaphalium". Syn. Micropus, Rhyncolepis, in part. Low floccose-woolly annuals. Three species in California.

906. GOCHNÁTIA, H. B. K. Gochnatia. **Compositae.** Named for F. C. Gochnat of Strasburg. Syn. Moquinia, in part. Shrubby plants with coriaceous leaves. About 10 species, New World; 1 in Texas.

907. GODÉTIA, Spach. - Godetia. - **Onagraceae.** Syn. Oenothera, in part. Annuals resembling Oenothera, but with purple or pink, instead of yellow flowers. About 20 species, New World; 16 in U. S. (Pacific border.)

908. GOMPHOCÁRPUS, R. Br. Gomphocarpus. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "club-fruit". Syn. Acerates, in part. Shrubs or herbs. About 50 species, mostly of Africa and Arabia; 2 in California.

909. GOMPHRÉNA, L. (Gomphraena). **Amaranthaceae.** Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 90 species, tropical America, a few in Asia and Australia; 5 in U. S.

910. GONÓLOBUS, Michx. (Gonolobium). **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "angle pod". Shrubs and shrubby climbers. About 85 species, New World. See Vincetoxicum and Mesadenia.

a. **G. tetrágonus** DC. Cundurango de paloma of Malacatos. See Echites hirsuta. *Bark* reputed alterative.

911. GORDÓNIA, Ellis. Loblolly Bay. **Theaceae.** Named for James Gordon, London nurseryman, 18th Century. Syn. Hypericum†, in part. Evergreen trees or shrubs. About 16 species, N. America and eastern Asia, 1 in U. S.

a. **G. Lasiánthus** (L.) Ellis (Hypericum Lasianthus L.). Virginia to Florida. Loblolly Bay, Tan Bay, Holly Bay, Bay Holly, Black Laurel, Swamp Laurel. *Bark* astringent, used for tanning.

912. GOSSÝPIUM, L. - Cotton. - **Malvaceae.** Ancient Latin name, of eastern origin. Shrubs or small trees. About 15 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 cult. in U. S.

a. **G. arbóreum** L. India to Arabia. Cotton tree, New Orleans Cotton. (G. sanguineum Hassk. of Java is referred by Mueller to this species, which does not in fact form a real tree.)

b. **G. Barbadénse** L. (Includes according to Bentley and Trimen G. vitifolium Lam., G. Peruvianum Cav., G. punctatum Schum. & Thou., G. acuminatum Roxb. and G. religiosum Parlatore, not L.). Tropical America, cult. in southern U. S. Yields the Sea Island cotton.

c. **G. herbáceum** L. India, much cult. in tropical Asia and southern Europe. Regarded by Seeman as a variety of (a). Common Cotton of the Old World. Nankin Cotton is a variety with tawny fibre. *Bark of the root* of this and of other species; **Gossypii radicis cortex,** U. S. P., Cotton-root bark; Ger. Baumwollwurzelrinde; Fr. Écorce de la racine de cotonier; emmenagogue, parturifacient. *Seeds* of the various species, Semina gossypii, Sem. bombacis, source of cotton-seed oil, **Oleum gossypii semin·s,** U. S. P. *Hairs* investing the seeds constitute Cotton; Gossypium Br. (Gossypium purificatum, U. S. P.), Bombyx, Pili (Lana s. Lanugo) gossypii, Lana gossypina; Fr. Coton (Codex); used for dressing wounds, etc., as well as for textile fabrics.

d. **G. hirsútum** L. [G. herbaceum L. (Kew)]. Tropical America, cult. in U. S. Yields the Upland or Short-staple cotton.

e. **G. religiósum** L. (G. herbaceum L. (Kew), G. Peruvianum Cav.). Tropical S. America. Source of the Peruvian and Brazilian long-staple cotton, called also Kidney cotton. The plant forms a small tree.

913. GOUÁNIA, Jacq. (Gouana). Chew-stick. **Rhamnaceae.** Climbing or diffuse shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions, especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

a. **G. Domingénsis** L. West Indies and Brazil. Chew-stick, Chaw-stick. *Wood* stomachic, tonic, used for cleansing the teeth. *Bark* aromatic, tonic.

914. GRATÍOLA, L. Hedge Hyssop. **Scrophulariaceae.** From ancient name *gratia Dei* of (a). Hairy perennial herbs. About 25 species, temperate and warm regions; 13 in U. S.

a. **G. officinális** L. Europe. Hedge Hyssop, Herb-of-grace (Gratia Dei); Ger. Gnadenkraut, Gottesgnadenkraut, Wildaurin; Fr. Gratiole (Codex); Sp. Graciola. *Flowering herb,* H. gratiolæ, also *root,* drastic cathartic, anthelmintic. The closely related (b) **G. Virginiána** L. (G. officinalis Michx. not L., G. Carolinensis Pers.), of British America and U. S., is called Water Jes amine; (c) **G. aúrea** Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S., Golden Hedge-Hyssop, is called also Goldenpert.

915. GRÁYIA, H. & Arn. (Graya). Grayia. **Chenopodiaceae.** Named for Asa Gray, the distinguished American botanist. Undershrubs. Two species, Colorado to California.

916. GREENÉLLA, Gray. Greenella. **Compositae.** Named for Rev. Edward Lee Greene, the discoverer. Slender low winter-annuals. Two species, Arizona.

917. GREVÍLLEA, R. Br. Silk Oak, etc. **Proteaceae.** Named for R. K. Greville, English botanist, d. 1866. Includes the older genera Lysanthe and Stylurus of Salisbury. Trees and shrubs. About 160 species, Australia and New Caledonia.

a. **G. robústa** Cunningham. East Australia. Silk Oak, Silk-bark Oak, Silky Oak.

918. GRINDÉLIA, Willd. Gum-plant, Tar-weed. **Compositae.** Named for Prof. H. Grindel of Riga, d. 1836. Syn. Donia, in part. Herbaceous or suffruticose perennials with rather large flower heads (yellow). About 35 species, western N. and S. America; 25 in U. S.

a. **G. robústa** Nutt. California. Grindelia, Gum-plant. *Flowering tops* of this and of (b); **Grindelia.** U. S. P.; balsamic, antispasmodic, used for relief of dyspnœia.

b. **G. squarrósa** (Pursh) Dunal (D. squarrosa Pursh). Central U. S. to Mexico. Broad leaved Gum-plant; (c) **G. glutinósa** Dunal, Mexico, nat. in California, Calancapatle de pueblo (Mexico) and (d) **G. hirsútula** H. & Arn., Pacific coast of U. S., have properties of (a).

919. GUÁJACUM, L. (Guaiacum). Guaiac. **Zygophyllaceae.** From vernacular, West Indies. Trees with pinnate leaves and blue flowers. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida. See Porliera.

a. **G. officinále** L. (G. bijugum Stokes). West Indies and northern S. America. Guallacan tree and (b) **G. sánctum** L. (G. multijugum Stokes). West Indies, southern Florida and northern S. America. *Heart wood;* **Guaiaci Lignum.** U. S. P., Br., Lignum guajaci v. benedictum v. sanctum, Lignum vitæ, Guaiacum-wood, Guaiac- or Gaiac-wood, Pock-wood; Ger. Guajakholz, Pockholz, Franzosenholz; Fr. Bois de gayac (Codex); Sp. Guayaco, Palo Santo; alterative, antiarthritic, emmenagogue.

920. GUARDIOLA, L. Guardiola. **Compositae.** Named for a Spanish botanist. Perennial herbs with white flowers. Four species, Mexico and bordering territory; 1 in U. S.

921. GUÁREA, Allem. 1771. Cocillaña. **Meliaceae.** Vernacular name. Cuba. Syn. Syncarpus, in part. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves. About 70 species, tropical America and Africa.

a. **G. Rúsbyi** (Brit.) Rusby (S. Rusbyi Brit.). Cocillaña. *Root* has properties of Ipecac.

922. GUETTÁRDA, L. Velvet-seed. **Rubiaceae.** Shrubs or small trees. About 50 species, tropical America, one of wide distribution; 2 in U. S. (a) **G. ellíptica** Sw., West Indies to Florida, is called Velvet-seed.

923. GUILÁNDINA, L. (Guilandia). Bonduc. **Caesalpinaceae.** Syn. Cæsalpinia, in part, some botanists referring all the species to that genus. Prickly trailing shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions.

a. **G. Bónduc** L. (C. Bonduc Roxb., G. glabra Mill.). Florida and most tropical coasts. *Seeds*, Yellow Nicker-nuts or Nickar-nuts, Bonduc-nuts (from Arabic, *bondog*, a necklace), Beazor-nuts, Molucca Bean. Properties of (b).

b. **G. Bonducélla,** L. (C. Bonducella Roxb., G. aculeata Salisb.). Tropical shores generally. *Seeds*, Gray Nicker-nuts, Nicker-seeds, Gray Bonduc-nuts or Beazor-nuts; bitter, tonic, febrifuge. Source of Nicker-seed oil, used for embrocations. *Bark* tonic.

924. GUILLEMÍNEA, H. B. K. (Guilleminia). **Amaranthaceae.** Herbs. Three species, perhaps reducible to one; 1 in Texas.

925. GUIZÓTIA, Cass. 1827. Til-seed, etc. **Compositae.** Named for the French historian, F. P. G. Guizot, d. 1874. Syn. Werrinuwa, Heyne 1814; Verbesina, in part. Herbs related to Heliopsis. About 5 species, tropical Africa and Asia.

a. **G. Abyssínica** Cass. (G. oleifera DC., V. sativa Roxb.). India and eastern Africa. Ramtil, Niger-seed, Black Til-seed, Oil-seed. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil.

926. GUTIERRÉZIA, Lag. Brown-weed. **Compositae.** Named for Gutierrez, a noble family of Spain. Syn. Solidago, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs resembling Golden-rod. About 20 species, New World; 6 in western U. S.

927. GYMÍNDA, Sarg. - Gyminda. . **Celastraceae.** Anagram of Myginda, an allied genus. Shrub. One species in southeastern U. S.

928. GYMNÁNTHES, Swz. Gymnanthes. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "naked flowered". Syn. Excœcaria, in part. Shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America, chiefly in West Indies; 1 in U. S.

929. GYMNÉMA, R. Br., not Endl. Gymnema. **Asclepiadaceae.** Syn. Asclepias, in part. Erect or climbing shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of Africa, Asia and Australia.

a. **G. sylvéstre** R. Br. (A. geminata Roxb.). Africa and Australia. *Root* a reputed antidote to snake poison. *Leaves* when chewed destroy for a time the sense of taste.

930. GYMNÓCLADUS, Lam. - - **Caesalpinaceae.** From Greek, "naked branched", i. e. not thorny. Syn. Guilandina, in part. Trees with showy white flowers. Two species, one of China, one of U. S.

a. **G. dioíca** (L.) Koch (G. Canadensis Lam. (Kew), G. dioica L.). Ontario to Tennessee, west to Indian Territory and Nebraska. Kentucky Coffee tree, American Coffee tree, Chicot (Canada), Kentucky Mahogany, Nicker or Nickar tree. *Seeds*, Coffee-nuts, American Coffee-beans, formerly used as a substitute for coffee.

931. GYMNOGRÁMMA, Desv. Gold Fern, etc. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "naked sori". The genus includes the ornamental Gold and Silver Ferns. About 30 species, especially of New World; 2 in U. S.

932. GYMNOLÓMIA, H. B. K. (Gymnoloma). **Compositae.** From Greek, "naked border", alluding to absence of pappus. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, resembling Helianthus. About 25 species, warmer regions of New World; 4 in U. S.

933. GYMNOSPÉRMA, Less. Gymnosperma. **Compositae.** From Greek, "naked seed", pappus being absent. Glutinous shrubby plants. Two species, central N. America; 1 in U. S.

934. GYNOCÁRDIA, R. Br. 1819. Chaulmugra. **Bixaceae.** From Greek, "woman heart". Syn. Chalmoogra, Roxb. 1814, Hydnocarpus, Chilmoria, in part. An ornamental dioecious tree. One species.

a. **G. odoráta** R. Br. (Chal. odorata Roxb. (apparently the older name), H. odoratus Lindl., Chil. dodecandra Buch Ham.). India to Malacca. Chaulmugra (Chalmoogra). *Seeds* yield Chaulmugra oil, used in cutaneous diseases.

935. GYPSÓPHILA, L. Gypsophyll. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "chalk loving". Herbs. About 60 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **G. paniculáta** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Tall Gypsophyll, Babies'-breath, Mist.

b. **G. Strúthium** L. Mediterranean region. Levant Soap-root, Spanish Soapwort. *Root*, R. saponariæ levanticæ v. hispanicae v. ægypticæ, R. lanariæ; Ger. Spanische Seifenwurzel; detergent, containing saponin.

936. GYRÓSTACHYS, Pers. 1807. Ladies'-tresses. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "twisted spike". Syn. Spiranthes, L. C. Rich. 1818; Neottia, Limodorum, Ophrys, in part. Terrestrial orchids with flowers (often fragrant) more or less spirally arranged on the spikes. About 80 species, tropical or temperate regions; 13 in U. S.

a. **G. cérnua** (L.) Kze. (S. cernua L. C. Rich. (Kew), O. cernua L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Nodding or Drooping Ladies'-tresses, Wild Tuberose, Screw-auger, names not confined to this species.

b. **G. grácilis** (Bigel.) Kze. (S. gracilis Beck. (Kew), N. gracilis Bigel.). Canada and eastern U. S. Slender Ladies'-tresses. Corkscrew plant, Twisted-stalk.

937. GYROTHÉCA, Salisb. 1812. Red-root. **Haemodoraceae.** From Greek, "round fruit". Syn. Lachnanthus, Ell. 1816. Perennial herb with red fibrous roots. One species, U. S. and West Indies.

a. **G. capitáta** (Walt.) Morong (Anonymos capitata Walt., L. tinctoria Ell (Kew), G. tinctoria Salisb.). Swamps. Massachusetts to Florida and Cuba. Red-root, Indian or Carolina Red-root, Indian Paint-root, Spirit-weed, Wool-flower.

938. HABENÁRIA, Willd. Orchis*. **Orchidaceae.** From Latin *habena,* a "rein" or "strap". Syn. Gymnadenia, Platanthera, Orchis, in part. Terrestrial orchids. About 400 species; 37 in U. S.

a. **H. conópsea** Benth. (G. conopsea R. Br.), and (b) **H. bifólia** R. Br. (P. bifolia Reich.) of Europe are among the orchids yielding *salep,* the palmately divided *tubers* of (a) called Rad. palmæ-Christi; demulcent, nutrient. See Orchis.

Showy indigenous species are (c) **H. ciliáris** (L.) R. Br., Yellow Fringed-orchis; (d) **H. grandiflóra** (Bigel.) Torr. (H. fimbriata (Wild.) A. Gray), Purple Fringed-orchis, Large or Early Purple Fringed-orchis, Tattered-fringe, Meadow Pink; (e) **H. leucophaéa** (Nutt.) A. Gray, Prairie White or Greenish Fringed-orchis; (f) **H. peramoéna** A. Gray, Fringeless or Great Purple-orchis; (g) **H. psychódes** (L.) A. Gray (O. fimbriata Ait. not Willd.), Smaller Purple Fringed-orchis, Pink Fringed-orchis, Flaming Orchis, Soldier's-plume. Inconspicuous species are (h) **H. orbiculáta** (Pursh) Torr., called Heal-all* and (i) **H. bracteáta** (Willd.) R. Br., Long-bracted Orchis or Vegetable Satyr.

939. HAEMÁNTHUS, L. Blood-flower. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, "blood flower". Scapose bulbous plants. About 30 species, Africa; called also African Tulip.

a. **H. coccíneus** L. (H. coarctatus Jacq., H. latifolius Salisb.). Southern Africa. Cape Tulip, Salmon-leaved Blood-flower. *Bulb* diuretic, antispasmodic.

940. HAEMATÓXYLON, L. (Haematoxylum). **Caesalpinaceae.** From Greek, "blood wood". Trees of medium size. One or two species, tropical America.

a. **H. Campechiánum** L. Central America, nat. in West Indies. Logwood tree. *Heart-wood*; Logwood, Block-wood, Campeachy-wood: **Hæmatoxylon,** U. S. P., Hæmatoxyli lignum, Br., Lignum campechianum v. cœruleum; Ger. Campescheholz, Campecheholz; Blauholz; Fr. Bois de Campêche, Bois d'Inde (Codex), Bois de sang; Sp. Palo de Campeche; astringent, antiseptic; a valuable dyeing material.

941. HAGÉNIA, J. F. Gmel. 1791. Cusso. **Rosaceae.** Named for K. Gottfried Hagen. Syn. Bankesia, Bruce, 1790, not Banksia, Forst. 1776; Brayera, Kunth 1824. A dicœcious tree with pinnate leaves.

a. **H. Abyssínica** (Bruce) Gmelin (Brayera anthelmintica Kunth (Kew), Bankesia Abyssinica Bruce). Abyssinia. Kousso tree. The *female inflorescence*; Cusso (Cosso, Kusso, Kooso): **Cusso**, U. S. P., Br.; Flores Koso, P. G., Flores brayeræ (anthelminticæ); Ger. Kosso, Kusso, Cousso; Fr. Cousso (Codex); anthelmintic, tænicide.

942. HALÓPHILA, Thou. Halophila. **Valisneriaceae.** From Greek, "sea loving". Inconspicuous annuals growing in salt marshes. About 5 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

943. HALYMÉNIA, Agardh. Dulse. **Rhodymeniaceae.** From Greek, "sea" and "moon" or "month". Syn. Fucus, Rhodymenia, Sphærococcus, in part. Seaweeds. About 20 species, warmer seas.

a. **H. édulis** (L.) Agardh (F. edulis L., R. edulis Grev., S. edulis Kütz) and (b) **H. palmátus** (L.) Agardh (F. palmatus L.). Shores of Atlantic and Mediterranean. Dulse, Dallish. Used for food in Shetland and elsewhere.

944. HAMAMÉLIS, L. Witch Hazel. **Hamamelidaceae.** Greek name of a kind of "medlar", flower and fruit being "borne together". Shrubs, blossoming in autumn. Three known species, 2 of Japan; 1 in U. S.

a. **H. Virginiána** L. (including many synonyms that are mere varieties.) Nova Scotia to Florida and west to Texas and Minnesota. Witch Hazel, Wych-hazel, Snapping Hazel, Striped Alder, Spotted Alder, Winter bloom, Tobacco-wood; Ger. Zauberhasel; Fr. Hamamélis. *Leaves*; **Hamamelis**, U. S. P., Hamamelidis folia Br.; *Bark*, Hamamelidis cortex, Br.; astringent, emollient, vulnerary. A distilled extract is popularly known as Pond's Extract.

945. HAMÉLIA, Jacq. - Hamelia - **Rubiaceae.** Named for M. du Hamel, French botanist. Shrubs of tropical America. About 12 species; 1 in U. S.

946. HANCÓRNIA, Gomez. Mangaba. **Apocynaceae.** Small tree or shrub. One species, Brazil; (a) **H. speciósa** Gomez (H. Gardneri Miers, H. pubescens Nees & Mart.). Yields the Mangabeira rubber. *Fruit* (when fully ripe) edible, called mangaba or mangava. See Hevea.

947. HAPLOÉSTHES, Gray. Haploesthes. **Compositae.** From Greek, "simple garment" the involucre of few bracts. Somewhat shrubby plant of saline regions. One species, Texas to Colorado.

948. HAPLÓPHYTON, DC. Haplophyton. **Apocynaceae.** From Greek, "simple plant", alluding to absence of calycine glands. Perennial herb. One species, Arizona to Guatemala and Cuba.

949. HARBOÚRIA, C. & R. Harbouria. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Cicuta, Thaspium, in part. Herb with yellow flowers. One species, Colorado.

950. HARDENBÉRGIA, Benth. Victorian Lilac. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Countess Hardenberg, sister of Baron Hugel. Woody climbers. Three known species, Australia.

a. **H. monophýlla** Benth. Australia. Victorian Lilac, Australian Sarsaparilla, Spurious or Native Sarsaparilla. *Root*, a substitute for Sarsaparilla.

951. HARPAECÁRPUS, Nutt Harpæcarpus. **Compositae.** Syn. Madia, Hemizonella, in part. Herbs, closely related to Madia. Three species, western U. S.

952. HARPAGONÉLLA, Gray. Harpagonella. **Boraginaceae.** Dim. of Latin *harpago*, a "grappling hook". Insignificant annual. One species, California to Arizona.

953. HARPAGÓPHYTUM, DC. Grapple-plant. **Pedaliaceae.** From Greek, "grapple plant", the fruits furnished with sharp hooks. Syn. Uncaria, in part. Hoary procumbent herbs. Four species, Africa; (a) **H. procúmbens** DC. (U. procumbens Burch.) is the Grapple plant, Grapnel plant or Wait-a-bit Thorn of South Africa.

954. HARTMÁNNIA, Spach. Primrose. **Onagraceae.** Named for Emanuel Hartman of Louisiana. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs with diurnal flowers, red, white or purple. About 10 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

955. HARTWRÍGHTIA, Gray. Hartwrightia. **Compositae.** Herb. One species in southern U. S.

956. HASTÍNGSIA, S. Wats. Hastingsia. **Liliaceae.** Herbs closely related to Schœnolirion. Two species, California.

957. HAZÁRDIA, Greene. Hazardia. **Compositae.** Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Herbs. Six species in southwestern U. S.

958. HECÁSTOCLEIS, Gray. Hecastocleis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "each shut in", each flower having an involucre of its own. Low shrub with prickly leaves. One species, Nevada.

959. HÉCHTIA, Klotsch. Hechtia. **Bromeliaceae.** Herbs with spiny-toothed leaves. About 6 species, mostly of Mexico; 1 in Texas.

960. HEDEÓMA, Pers. Pennyroyal, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "sweet smelling". Syn. Melissa, Cunila, Ziziphora, in part. Aromatic herbs. About 15 species, New World; 12 in U. S.

a. **H. pulegeoídes** (L.) Pers. (M. pulegeoides L. 1753, C. pulegeoides L. 1762, Z. pulegeoides Desf.). Canada to Florida and west to Nebraska. Pennyroyal, American or Mock Pennyroyal, Squaw Mint, Tick-weed, Stinking Balm; Ger. Amerikanischer Polei; Fr. Pouliot Americain. *Leaves and tops*, **Hedeoma**, U. S. P.; aromatic, carminative, emmenagogue; source of oil of Pennyroyal; also used to drive away mosquitoes.

b. **H. thymoídes** Gray. (H. piperita Gray, not Benth.) of Texas has properties of (a) but is less disagreeable; (c) **H. piperíta** Benth., not A. Gray, of Mexico resembles peppermint and is used in the same manner.

961. HÉDERA, L. - Ivy. - **Araliaceae.** The classical Latin name, "clinging". Evergreen climbers. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of Australia.

a. **H. Hélix** L. (H. poetica Salisb.). Europe and Asia, widely cult. Ivy (Ivory, Hyven), English Ivy; Barren, Black, Creeping or Small Ivy, Woodbind, Bindwood (Scotland); Ger. Epheu (gemeiner), Mauerepheu. *Exudate*, Ivy gum, Gummi resina hederæ, Gummi hederæ (arboreæ), emmenagogue, astringent. *Berries* emeto-cathartic, narcotic. *Wood* formerly used for issue peas.

962. HEDÝSARUM, L. Hedysarum. **Papilionaceae.** The Greek name of a Vetch, "sweet Broom". Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 60 species, north temperate zone and northern Africa; 6 in U. S. (a) **H. Gangéticum** Auct. India. *Root* used like ipecac in dysentery.

963. HEÍMIA, Link. & Otto. Heimia. **Lythraceae.** Named for Dr. Heim, physician, of Berlin. Syn. Nesæa, in part. Shrubs with yellow flowers. Two species, New World; 1 in southern U. S.

a. **H. salicifólia** (H. B. K.) L. & O. (N. salicifolia H. B. K.). Texas, Mexico and Argentina. Hanchinol, Abro sol. *Leaves* diaphoretic, anti-syphilitic, insecticide.

964. HELENIÁSTRUM, Vaill. Heleniastrum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "star Helenium". Syn. Helenium, in part. Herbs with resinous-dotted leaves. Five species, western U. S.

965. HELÉNIUM, L. Sneeze-weed. **Compositae.** Greek name of Elecampane. Bitter herbs with large flower heads. About 25 species, northern and central America; 16 in U. S.

a. **H. autumnále** L. Canada to Florida and west to Arizona and British Columbia. Sneeze-weed, Sneezewort, Swamp or False Sunflower, Oxeye, Yellow-star. In Mexico called Rosilla de puebla. *Leaves* and *flowers* errhine, having probably some narcotic properties. Other species possess similar properties.

b. **H. tenuifólium** Nutt. Virginia to Florida, Texas and Missouri. Fine-leaved Sneeze-weed. Plant actively poisonous.

966. HELIANTHÉLLA, Torr. & Gr. Helianthella. **Compositae.** Latin, diminutive of Helianthus. Syn. Encelia, Gerœa, Leighia, Lithonia, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 15 species, N. America; 12 in U. S.

a. **H. tenuifólia** Torr. & Gr. Florida. Helianthella. *Root*, expectorant, anti-spasmodic, emetic.

967. HELIÁNTHEMUM, Pers. Rock-rose, etc. **Cistaceae.** From Greek, "sun flower", the flowers opening only in sunshine. Syn. Cistus, in part. Woody herbs or low shrubs. About 125 species, mostly in warmer regions; 10 in U. S.

a. **H. Canadénse** (L.) Michx. (C. Canadensis L.). Maine to N. Carolina and Kentucky and west to Wisconsin. Frostwort, Frost-weed, Frost plant, Long-branched Frost-weed, Canadian Rock-rose, Sun-rose, Scrofula plant; Ger. Canadisches Sonnenröschen; Fr. Hélianthème du Canada. *Herb*, astringent, alterative.

b. **H. Heliánthemum** (L.) Karst. (C. Helianthemum L., H. vulgare Gaert.). Europe. European Rock-rose, Sol-flower, Sun Daisy, Sun-rose. Properties of (a).

968. HELIÁNTHUS, L. Sunflower. **Compositae.** From Greek, "sun flower", appropriately so named. Annual or perennial robust herbs with showy yellow flowers. About 60 species, New World; 48 in U. S.

a. **H. ánnuus** L. Mexico, Texas and northward to the Saskatchewan, also cult. in gardens and for its seeds. Sunflower, Common or Garden Sunflower, Comb-flower, Gloden, Gold, Larrabell, Wallflower*. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil and are used for feeding poultry and stock. *Pith* for moxas. *Growing plant* anti-malarial.

b. **H. tuberósus** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arkansas, also commonly cult. Jerusalem Artichoke ("Jerusalem" is a corruption of Italian *girasole* meaning sun-flower), Earth-apple, Canada Potato; Ger. Erdapfel, Erdartischocke; Fr. Topinambour. *Tubers* esculent. Less cultivated in Europe than since the introduction of the potato. Several other species have tuberous root-stocks that might be developed by cultivation. Those of (c) **H. gigánteus tuberósus** (Bourg.) Brit. are sometimes used for food.

969. HELICHRÝSUM, Vaill. Immortelle. **Compositae.** From Greek, "sun gold". Syn. Elichrysum. Herbaceous or shrubby plants, the flower heads having scariose colored bracts and so "everlasting". About 275 species, Old World, mostly of S. Africa.

a. **H. orientále** Gaertn. Crete. Everlasting; Fr. Immortelle (the most familiar name); Ger. Strohblume. More common in our gardens is the Australian (b) **H. lúcidum** Henckel (H. bracteatum Willd.). Other Immortelles of the gardens are (c) **Helípterum Manglésii** F. Muell. (Rhodanthe Manglesii Lindl.) and (d) **Ammóbium alátum** R. Br., both from Australia.

970. HELICTÉRES, L. Screw-tree. **Sterculiaceae.** From Greek, "twisted", of the carpels. Trees or shrubs. About 40 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

a. **H. Isóra** L. Southern India. Screw tree. *Fruit*, called Twisted-stick, Twisted-horn or Twisty, believed to relieve colic; (b) **H. Jamaicénsis** Jacq., in the West Indies, has the same synonyms and uses.

971. HELIÉTTA, Tul. - Helietta. - **Rutaceae.** Named for Louis T. Hélie, French physician. Trees or shrubs. About 4 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

972. HELIÓPSIS, Pers. False Sunflower, etc. **Compositae.** From Greek, "sun like". Robust herbs with aspect of Helianthus. About 10 species, New World; 4 in U. S.; called also Ox-eye.

973. HELIOTRÓPIUM, L. Heliotrope, Turnsole. **Boraginaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a plant, meaning "sun turning" or "sun dial". Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 115 species, warmer regions of the globe; 14 in U. S., including some naturalized. The fragrant Heliotrope of the gardens is (a) **H. Peruviánum** L., one popular name of which is Cherry-pie.

974. HELLÉBORUS, L. Hellebore. **Ranunculaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Perennial herbs with palmately divided leaves. About 12 species, Europe and western Asia.

a. **H. foétidus** L. Europe. Bear's-foot, Bastard Bear's-foot, Barefoot, Fetid or Stinking Hellebore, Garget-root. Helleboraster, Ox-heal, Setter-grass, Setterwort, Settiswort. Properties of (b).

b. **H. níger** L. (H. grandiflorus Salisb.). Europe and cult. in gardens. Black Hellebore, Christmas-flower, Christmas Rose, Christ's-herb, Clove-tongue, Felon-grass, New-years Rose; Ger. Schwarze Nieswurz, Winterrose, Weinachtswurz, Christwurz; Fr. Hellébore noir (Codex); Sp. Eléboro negro. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*, Rad. hellebori nigri, Rad. melampodii, gastro-intestinal irritant, hydragogue, emmenagogue, powerful depressant.

c. **H. víridis** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Green or Bastard Hellebore, Chris-root, Christmas Rose, Peg-root, not to be confounded with Veratrum viride q. v.; Ger. Grüne Nieswurz, Chriswurz. Properties of (b) but more active.

975. HELÓNIAS, L. Swamp Pink, Stud-flower. **Melanthaceae.** From Greek, "marsh loving". Perennial bog herb with showy purple flowers. One species, New York to Virginia. See Chamælirium.

976. HEMEROCÁLLIS, L. (Hemerocalis). Day Lily. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "beautiful for a day". Perennial herbs with large lily-like flowers. About 5 species, Europe and Asia; 2 cult. and adv. in U. S.; (a) **H. fláva** L, Yellow Day Lily and (b) **H. fúlva** L. the more common Orange Day Lily, Lemon Lily, Eve's-thread.

977. HEMIDÉSMUS, R. Br. Hemidesmus. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "half" and "bond". Syn. Asclepias, Periploca, in part. Twining plants. Three species, India and Moluccas.

a. **H. Índicus** (L.) R Br. (P. Indica L., A. Pseudo-Sarsa Roxb.). India. Indian Sarsaparilla, Hemidesmus, Nunnari. *Root*, Hemidesmi radix, Br., used like Sarsaparilla.

978. HEMIÉVA, Raf. 1836. Hemieva. **Saxifragaceae.** Syn. Suksdorfia, Gray 1880; Saxifraga, in part. Two species in U. S.

979. HEMÍTOMUS, Gray 1855. Hemitomus. **Monotropaceae.** Syn. Newberrya, Torr. 1867, this name adopted later by Gray himself. Brownish scaly plants with flowers in crowded spikes. Four species, Pacific coast of U. S.

980. HEMIZÓNIA, DC. Tar-weed. **Compositae.** From Greek, "half girdled", alluding to the ray akenes. Heavy-scented, generally viscid herbs, related to Madia. About 25 species, 12 in California.

981. HEPÁTICA, Scop. Liver-leaf. **Ranunculacea.** Ancient Greek name, "liver" plant, from form of leaves. Syn. Anemone (Kew), in part. Scapose evergreen perennials. About 4 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **H. acúta** (Pursh) Brit. (H. triloba var. acuta Pursh, A. acutiloba Laws. (Kew), H. acutiloba DC.). Canada to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Acute-lobed Liver-leaf, Sharp-lobed Liverleaf, Heart Liver-leaf, with many of the synonyms and with properties of (b).

b. **H. Hepática** (L.) Karst. (A. Hepatica L. (Kew), H. triloba Chaix, H. nobilis Moench). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and Missouri. Kidney Liver-leaf, Common Liver-leaf, Liverwort* (a name belonging rather to Marchantia), Noble Liverwort, Three-leaved or Heart Liverwort, Liver-weed, Golden Trefoil, Herb Trinity, Ivy-flower, Mouse-ears, Spring-beauty*, Squirrel-cup; Ger. Leberblume, Leberkraut, Edel-Leberkraut; Fr. Hépatique. *Leaves*; Folia hepatici (nobilis,) H. hepaticæ, H. trifolii aurei; tonic, deobstruent.

982. HERACLÉUM, L. Cow Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.** Greek name of a plant, from the Hercules of myth. Perennial herbs. About 60 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

a. **H. lanátum** Michx. British America south to N. Carolina, Utah and California. Cow Parsnip, Masterwort, Madness, Madnep, Youthwort. *Root* and *seed* acrid, used in epilepsy, in dyspepsia, etc.

b. **H. sphondýlium** L. (H. Branca-ursina All.). Europe and northern Asia. European Cow-parsnip, Bear's-breach*, Hogweed; Ger. Bärenklaue, Heilkraut; Fr. Berce, Fausse Acanthe. Properties of (a).

983. HERMÁNNIA, L. Hermannia. **Sterculiaceae.** Named for Paul Hermann, Professor of botany at Leyden. Undershrubs. About 90 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.

984. HERMÍDIUM, S. Wats. Hermidium. **Nyctaginaceae.** Herb. A single species, Nevada.

985. HERRÁNIA, Goudot. Herrania. **Sterculiaceae.** Trees related to Theobroma. About 4 species, warmer regions of New World. The seeds of (a) **H. albiflóra** Goudot and some other species are used in S. America as substitutes for Cacao, Cacao Cimarrona.

986. HESPERÁLCEA, Greene. Hesperalcea. **Malvaceae.** From Greek, "western Mallow". Syn. Sidalcea, in part. Robust annual. One species, California.

987. HESPERÁLOE, Engelm. Hesperaloe. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "western Aloe". Plant resembling Yucca. Two species, southwestern U. S.

988. HESPERELAÉA, Gray. Hesperelæa. **Oleaceae.** From Greek, "western Olive". A small tree. One species, Guadalupe Island.

989. HESPERÉVAX, Gray. Hesperevax. **Compositae.** From Greek, "western Evax". Syn. Evax, Psilocarphus, Stylocline, in part. Floccose-woolly herbs. About 5 species, California.

990. HÉSPERIS, L. - Rocket. - **Cruciferae.** Ancient Greek name of (a), flower of the "evening". Biennial or perennial herbs. About 30 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **H. matronális** L. Europe and Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Dame's Rocket, Dame's Violet, Garden Rocket, Sweet Rocket, Damask Violet, Summer Lilac, Dame's or Queen's Gilliflower; Night-scented, Rogue's or Winter Gilliflower. *Plant* reputed diuretic.

991. HESPEROCÁLLIS, Gray. Hesperocallis. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "evening beauty". Scapose herb with large flowers in a simple raceme. One species, California.

992. HESPERÓCNIDE, Torr. Hesperocnide. **Urticaceae.** From Greek, "western nettle". Perennial herbs, related to Urtica. Two species, one in Hawaiian Islands one in California.

993. HETERANTHÉRA, R. & Pav. 1794. **Pontederiaceae.** From Greek, "with diverse anthers". Syn. Schollera, Schreb. 1789, not Roth. 1788; also Leptanthus, Pontederia, Commelina†, in part. Marsh or aquatic herbs. About 10 species, 2 of Africa, the rest of America, 4 in U. S. The best known is (a) **H. dúbia** (Jacq.) MacM. (C. dubia Jacq., L. gramineus Michx., H. graminea Vahl. (Kew), S. graminea A. Gray). Water Star-grass. (b) **H. renifórmis** R. & P. and (c) **H. limósa** (Sw.) Willd. are called Mud Plantain.

994. HETEROCÓDON, Nutt. Heterocodon. **Campanulaceae.** From Greek, "different bells", alluding to dimorphism of corollas. Syn. Campanula, in part. Annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

995. HETERODRÁBA, Greene. Heterodraba. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, a "different Draba". Slender diffuse annual. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

996. HETEROGAÚRA, Rothr. Heterogaura. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, a "different Gaura". Annual herb with habit of Clarkia. One species, California.

997. HELEROMÉLES, Roemer. California Holly. **Pomaceae.** From Greek, a 'different Medlar". Syn. Photinia, Crataegus, Mespilus, in part. A small evergreen tree, bearing ample clusters of red berries. One species; (a) **H. arbutifólia** (H. Ait. f.) Roem. (C. arbutifolia Ait. not Poir., P. arbutifolia Lind. (Kew), M. arbutifolia Link., H. Fremontiana Decne.). California Holly, California Christmas-berry, Laurel Hawthorn, Toyon, Tollon.

998. HETEROSPÉRMUM, Cav. (Heterosperma). **Compositae.** From Greek, with "dissimilar seeds". Annual herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. About 7 species, Mexico to S. America; 1 in southern U. S.

999. HETEROTHÉCA, Cass. Heterotheca. **Compositae.** From Greek, with "dissimilar cases", alluding to achenes. Herbs with rather large flower heads (yellow). About 6 species, Mexico and northward; 2 in U. S.

1000. HEÚCHERA, L. Alum-root, etc. **Saxifragaceae.** Named for Prof. J. H. von Heucher, German botanist, d. 1747. Perennial herbs, leaves mostly basal. About 20 species, N. America; 17 in U. S. mostly southwestern.

a. **H. Americána** L. Ontario to Alabama, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Alum-root, Common Alum-root, American Sanicle Split-rock, Cliff-weed. *Root* of this and other species astringent. The names American Sanicle and Ground Maple apply especially to (b) **H. villósa** Michx., Virginia to Tennessee.

1001. HEVÉA, Aubl. Brasilian Rubber tree. **Euphorbiaceae.** From vernacular, *hevé*, S. America. Syn. Siphonia, Rich., also Jatropha, in part. Trees. About 12 species, tropical S. America.

a. **H. Guianénsis** Aublet. (S. Guyanensis Juss., S. elastica Pers., J. elastica L. f.). Source of Para rubber. *Prepared milk-juice* (of this and other species); **elastica**. U. S. P., India-rubber, Caoutchouc (Caut-chuc), Resina elastica, Gummi elasticum; Ger. Kautschuk, Federharz; Fr. Caoutchouc (Codex); Sp. Cahuchu. Goma elastica. Brasilian rubber is obtained also from (b) **H. Brasiliénsis** Muell. (S. Brasiliensis Kunth.) and from (c) **H. díscolor** Muell. From the *seeds* of (b) is obtained Siringa oil, used for making soap.

1002. HEXALÉCTRIS, Raf. Crested Coral-root. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "six crested". Syn. Bletia, in part. Terrestrial orchid with coralloid roots. One species, N. Carolina to Florida and Mexico.

1003. HIBÍSCUS, L. Hibiscus, Rose Mallow, etc. **Malvaceae.** Ancient Greek name of mallow. Syn. Abelmoschus, in part. Herbs, shrubs or small trees with showy flowers. About 180 species, warm and temperate regions; 17 in U. S. (including naturalized species).

a. **H. Abelmóschus** L. (H. moschatus Moench). India and Egypt, nat. tropical America. Musk Mallow. *Seeds* Musk-seed, Amber-seed, Ambrette; Semen abelmoschi, Grana moschata, Semen alceæ ægyptiacæ; Ger. Bisamkörner; Fr. Ambre ta, Grains d' ambrette; used in perfumery for their musk-like odor.

b. **H. cannábinus** L. (H. radiatus Cavan.). Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. Ambaree, Bastard Jute, Brown Indian Hemp. *Leaves* used as a pot herb. Plant cultivated for its jute-like fibre.

c. **H. esculéntus** L. (A. esculentus Guil. et. Per.). Tropical Africa and widely cult. Okra, Ochro, Gumbo, Okra bandakai. *Unripe capsules* mucilaginous, esculent.

d. **H. militáris** Cav. (H. Virginicus Walt.). Pennsylvania to Florida, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Halberd-leaved Rose-Mallow, Sweating-weed.

e. **H. Moscheútos** L. Brackish marshes, Massachusetts to Florida and Louisiana. Swamp Rose-Mallow, Mallow Rose, Sea Hollyhock, Swamp or Water Mallow.

f. **H. Rósa Sinénsis** L. Tropical Asia and cult. for ornament. China Rose, Chinese Rose, Shoe-black plant, Shoe-flower. *Root* mucilaginous, used like Althæa. *Bark* reputed emmenagogue. *Flowers* yield a black dye.

g. **H. Sabdaríffa** L. Tropical Asia and Africa and widely cult. Red or Guinea Sorrel, Rosella, Rozelle. In Mexico and Texas called Jamaica; Fr. Oseille de Guinée, Ketmie acide. *Calyx* acidulous, mucilaginous, refrigerant, used in jellies, etc. Plant yields the rosella fiber.

h. **H. Syríacus,** L. Western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Shrubby Althæa, Rose of Sharon.

i. **H. Triónum** L. Southern Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Bladder Ketmia, Flower-of-an-hour, Black-eyed Susan, Devil's-head-in-a-bush, Modesty, Venice Mallow.

1004. HICÓRIA, Raf. 1808 (Hicorius). Hickory. **Juglandaceae.** From vernacular *hicori* of aborigines, Syn. Carya, Nutt. 1818; Juglans, in part. Trees, mostly with tough hard wood and oily seeds. About 12 species, N. America; 11 in U. S. Old American name Kiskatom, whence Kiskitomas-nut (Kisky-Thomas nut‡), no longer in use.

a. **H. álba** (L.) Brit. (J. alba L., J. tomentosa Lam., C. tomentosa Nutt., H. maxima Raf.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. White-heart Hickory (Hiccory, Pohickery,) White or Fragrant Hickory, Bull-nut, King-nut, Mocker-nut, Hard-bark, Red or Black Hickory. *Kernel* esculent.

b. **H. aquática** (Michx. f.) Raf. (J. aquatica Michx. f., C. aquatica Nutt.). Southeastern U. S., west to Texas. Water Hickory, Swamp Hickory, Bitter Pecan, Water Bitter-nut. *Kernel* bitter. *Wood* soft.

c. **H. glábra** (Mill.) Brit. (J. glabra Mill., C. porcina Nutt., H. porcina Raf.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Pig-nut, Pig-nut Hickory, Bitter-nut, Hog-nut, Broom Hickory; Black, Brown, Red or White Hickory. *Kernel* astringent and bitter.

d. **H. laciniósa** (Michx. f.) Sarg. (J. laciniosa Michx. f., C. sulcata Nutt., H. sulcata Raf.). New York to Tennessee, west to Indian Territory. Big Shag-bark, Shell-bark Hickory, King-nut; Big, Thick or Western Hickory. *Nut* thick-shelled. *Kernel* esculent.

e. **H. microcárpa** (Nutt.) Raf. (J. alba var. odorata Marsh., C. microcarpa Nutt., H. glabra var. odorata Sarg.). Massachusetts to Virginia, west to Missouri. Small-fruited Hickory, Balsam Hickory, Little Shag-bark, Small or Little Pig-nut. *Nut* thin shelled. *Kernel* esculent.

f. **H. mínima** (Marsh) Brit. (J. alba var. minima Marsh, J. sulcata Willd., C. amara Nutt., H. amara Raf.). Bitter-nut, Bitter Pig-nut, Swamp or Bitter Hickory. *Kernel* very bitter.

g. **H. ováta** (Mill.) Brit. (J. ovata Mill., C. alba Nutt., not J. alba L.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Shag-bark, Shag-bark Hickory, Shell-bark or Scale-bark Hickory, White Hickory, Redheart or Upland Hickory, King-nut, White or Sweet Walnut. *Nut* thin shelled. *Kernel* esculent.

h. **H. Pecán** (Marsh.) Britton (J. Pecan Marsh., H. olivæformis Raf., C. olivæformis Nutt.). Indiana and Kentucky, west to Texas and Iowa. Pecan, Peccan, Illinois-nut, Illinois Pecan, Soft-shell Hickory. *Seed* very sweet, yields a bland, pleasant-flavored fixed oil.

1005. HIERÁCIUM, L. Hawkweed, Speer-hawk. **Cichoriaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a different plant, meaning "hawkweed". Syn. Pilosella, in part. Perennial herbs. About 300 species, north temperate zone and Andes mountains; 37 in U. S. (including some naturalized); Ger. Habichtskraut; Fr. Epervière.

a. **H. aurantíacum** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Orange or Tawny Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Golden Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Grim-the-collier, Devil's Paint-brush, Flora's Paint-brush.

b. **H. Canadénse** Michx. British America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Canada Hawkweed, High Dandelion.

c. **H. Gronóvii** L., Hairy Hawkweed and (d) **H. scábrum** (Michx.), Rough Hawkweed, both of eastern U. S. to Canada, are used for relief of toothache.

e. **H. murórum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Wall Hawkweed, French Lungwort, Golden Lungwort; Ger. Gelbes Lungenkraut; Fr. Pulmonaire des Francais. *Plant* bitter, vulnerary.

f. **H. Piloséllа** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Mouse-ear Hawkweed, Mouse Bloodwort, Ling Gowans, Felon-herb; Ger. Mäuseöhrchen; Fr. Piloselle, Oreille de souris. *Plant* bitter, astringent.

g. **H. praeáltum** Vill. Europe, adv. in U. S. King-devil, a troublesome weed.

h. **H. umbellátum** L. Europe. Ger. Lungenhabichtskraut. *Plant* used in asthma.

i. **H. venósum** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska and Manitoba. Rattlesnake-weed, Poor Robin's Plantain, Vein-leaf or Veiny-leaved Hawkweed or Hawkbit, Snake Plantain, Striped Bloodwort, Bloodwort, Early Hawkweed. *Plant* reputed an antidote to snake bites.

1006. HIPPOCRATÉA, L. Hippocratea. **Celastraceae.** Named in honor of Hippocrates, the father of medicine. Climbing shrubs. About 30 species, tropical regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

1007. HIPPÓMANE, L. Manchineel. **Euphorbiaceae.** Ancient Greek plant name, from "horse" and "madness". Syn. Mancinella, Tuss. 1824, Mançanilla Adans. 1763. Tree with poisonous milk sap. One species, tropical America.

a. **H. Mancinélla** L. (M. venenata Tussac, H. Mançanilla Jacq.). West Indies, Florida, Panama, Venezuela, etc., Manchineel, Manzanillo. *Sap* a powerful irritant, a skin poison, emetocathartic, etc.

1008. HIPPÚRIS, L. Mare's-tail, etc. **Haloragidaceae.** From Greek, "horse's tail". Aquatic herbs with whorled leaves. Three species, temperate and frigid zones; 3 in U. S.

a. **H. vulgáris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Maine, N. Mexico and California. Mare's-tail (originally Female Horse-tail), Bottle-brush, Cat's-tail, Joint-weed, Knotgrass*, Female Knot-grass, Paddock-pipes, Witches'-milk; Ger. Schafthalm; Fr. Pesse d'eau.

1009. HOFFMANSÉGGIA, Cav. Hoffmanseggia. **Caesalpinaceae.** Named for J. Centurius, Graf. Hoffmansegge. Syn. Pomaria, Caesalpinia, in part. Herbs or low shrubs. About 20 species, western America and south Africa; 10 in southwestern U. S.

1010. HOFMEISTÉRIA, Walp. Hofmeisteria. **Compositae.** Named for W. Hofmeister, vegetable histologist. Syn. Helogyne, Benth. 1844, not Nutt. 1841. Low suffrutescent plants. Three species, Arizona to lower California; 1 in southwestern U. S.

1011. HOLARRHÉNA, R. Br. Conessi Bark. **Apocynaceae.** Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **H. antidysentérica** Wall. (Wrightia antidysenterica R. Br.). India. *Bark*, Conessi bark, Tellicherry bark; bitter, tonic, febrifuge, antidysenteric.

1012. HOLLISTÉRIA, S. Wats. Hollisteria. **Polygonaceae.** White-woolly herbs with stems dichotomously branched. One species, California.

1013. HOLOCÁRPHA, Greene. Holocarpha. **Compositae.** From Greek, "entire chaff". Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1014. HOLODÍSCUS, Maxim. Holodiscus. **Rosaceae.** Syn. Spiræa, in part. Shrubs with panicles of small white flowers. About 3 species, southwestern U. S.

1015. HOLÓSTEUM, L. Jagged Chickweed. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "wholly bone," appropriateness not obvious. Insignificant herbs. Three species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

1016. HOLOZÓNIA, Greene. Holozonia.. **Compositae.** Syn. Lagophylla, in part. Perennial herb with small flower-heads. One species, California.

1017. HOMÁLOBUS, Nutt. Milk Veteh. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Astragalus, Kentrophyta, Ervum, in part. Perennial herbs. About 6 species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 3 in U.S.

1018. HOÓKERA, Salisb. Hookera. **Liliaceae.** Named for Wm. Jackson Hooker, English botanist, d. 1865. Syn. Brodiæa, in part. Scapose herbs. About 15 species, New World; 8 in U. S.

1019. HÓRDEUM, L. - Barley. - **Gramineae.** The ancient Latin name, meaning perhaps "bristly". Grasses with flowers in close spikes. About 12 species. Synonyms Bear, Bigg, Haules, Hoils, Pillards.

a. **H. vulgáre** L. Orient, now widely cultivated in cooler climates. To this species may be referred the numerous varieties of Barley; Ger. Gerste; Fr. Orge; 1. Two-rowed Barley, **H. dísticon** L., including the Common English Barley, the Golden, Italian and Siberian varieties; 2. the Six-rowed Barley, **H. hexásticon** L., including Scotch, Bear, Red and Square Barley; 3. the so-called Four-rowed Barley, **H. vulgáre** L., in the restricted application of that name, including Russian and French, Spring, Winter, Black, Naked and Wheat Barley; 4. the Dinkel and related Barleys, **H. zeocríton** L., including Turkish, Rice, Sprat, Battledore, Fulham and Putney Barley. *Seeds* esculent. *Husked seeds*, Pearl Barley, Hordeum decorticatum, Br., Hordeum perlatum; Ger. Perlgerste, Perlgraupen; Fr. Orge perlé (Codex); nutrient. *Seeds, sprouted* and then dried constitute *malt*, used in brewing and in preparation of easily digested foods for infants or invalids.

1020. HORKÉLIA, Cham. & Sch. Horkelia. **Rosaceae.** Syn. Potentilla (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs resembling Potentilla. About 23 species, Pacific Border of U. S.

1021. HOTTÓNIA, L. Featherfoil, etc. **Primulaceae.** Named for Prof. Peter Hotton of Leyden, d. 1709. Pretty aquatic herbs with whorled leaves. Two species, one of Euro-Asia, one of eastern U. S. Synonyms, Water-feather, Water Gilliflower, Water Violet, Water Yarrow; Ger. Wasserviole; Fr. Plume d'eau.

1022. HOUSTÓNÍA, L. Bluets, Venus'-pride. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Dr. William Houston, English botanist, d. 1733. Syn. Oldenlandia, Hedyotis, in part. Low herbs with small blue, purple or white flowers. About 25 species, N. America; 18 in U. S.

a. **H. coerúlea** L. (Hed. cœrulea Hook., O. cœrulea A. Gray). Nova Scotia to Alabama, west to Michigan. Bluets, Innocence, Angel's-eyes, Blue-eyed grass, Bright-eyes, Eye-bright*, Little-washerwoman, Nuns, Quaker-bonnets, Quaker-ladies, Star-of-Bethlehem*, Venus'-pride, Wild Forget-me-not. (b) **H. angustifólia** Michx. and (c) **H. mínor** (Michx.) Brit. are called Star Violet.

1023. HOUTTUÝNIA, Thunb. 1784 (Houtouynia). **Piperaceae.** Named for M. Houttuyn, Dutch botanical writer, 18th century. Syn. Anemopsis, Hook. 1838, Anemonopsis Pritz., not S. & Z. Marsh plants. Two species, one of eastern Asia, one of California.

a. **H. Califórnica** B. & H. (A. Californica H. & A., A. Berlanderi C. DC.). California to Mexico. Yerba Mansa. *Root* pungent.

1024. HOWÉLLIA, A. Gray. Howellia. **Lobeliaceae.** Named for the discoverers, Joseph and Thomas T. Howell. Delicate aquatic or marsh herbs. Two species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1025. HÓYA, R. Br. Wax plant. **Asclepiadaceae.** Named for Thomas Hoy, English gardener. Herbaceous climbers. About 50 species, tropical Asia to Australia; (a) **H. carnósa** R. Br. from India is the well known Wax plant, cult. for ornament.

1026. HUDSÓNIA, L. False Heather, etc. **Cistaceae.** Named for William Hudson, English botanist, d. 1793. Heath-like plants, very showy in bloom. Three species, eastern U. S.

a. **H. ericoídes** L. Nova Scotia to Virginia. Heath-like Hudsonia, Field Pine, Poverty-grass.

b. **H. tomentósa** Nutt. Canada and northeastern U. S. Woolly Hudsonia, False Heather, Beach Heather, Heath, Bear-grass, Dog's-dinner, Ground Cedar, Ground Moss, Poverty-grass.

1027. HÚLSEA, T. & Gr. - Hulsea. - **Compositae.** Named for Dr. G. W. Hulse, U. S. Army. Viscid-pubescent balsamic herbs. Six species, California to Washington.

1028. HÚMULUS, L. - Hop. - **Moraceae.**
The Latin name, probably of Teutonic origin. Twining perennials. Two species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **H. Lúpulus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Georgia and Arizona, also widely cult. Hop vine, Bine, Bur, Seeder, anciently known as Lupus salictarius (Pliny). Among the varieties are "White Bine", "Golding" and "Grape". *Strobiles*, Hops; **Humulus**, U. S. P., Lupulus, Br., Strobili humuli v. lupuli, Coni lupuli; Ger. Hopfen, Hopfenzapfen, Hopfenkätzchen; Fr. Cône de houblon (Codex). *Glandular powder* from strobiles, Lupulin, Lupulite; **Lupulinum**, U. S. P. Br., Glandulæ lupuli, Lupulina; Ger. Hopfenmehl; Fr. Lupuline (Codex). Bitter, tonic, sedative.

1029. HÚRA, L. Sand-box tree. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From the vernacular name, S. America. Trees. Two species, tropical America.

a. **H. crépitans** L. (H. Brasiliensis Willd). West Indies and tropical America. Sand-box tree. In S. America called Ajuapar or Acupa, in Brazil, Assacu or Ussacu, in Panama, Javilla. Fruit when ripe bursts with a loud report, scattering the seeds, hence called the Devil's Sand-box and the Monkey's Dinner-bell. *Seeds*, known in Mexico as Habilla (Pepita) de San Ignacio, drastic cathartic. *The acrid bark* (casca de assacu) is used medicinally.

1030. HUTCHÍNSIA, R. Br. 1812. Hutchinsia. **Cruciferae.**
Named for Miss Hutchins, botanist of Bantry, Ireland. Syn. Hymenolobus, Nutt. 1838; Lepidium, Capsella, in part. Low herbs. About 8 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

1031. HYDRÁNGEA, L. Hydrangea. **Saxifragaceae.**
From Greek, a "water vessel", alluding to shape of capsule. Shrubs or small trees with flowers in corymbs. About 35 species, New World and eastern Asia; 5 in U. S.

a. **H. arboréscens** L. (H. vulgaris Michx.). New York and eastern U. S. Hydrangea (Hydrangia), Wild Hydrangea, Seven-bark, Bissum. *Root* diuretic, lithontriptic.

b. **H. Thunbérgi** Siebold. Japan. *Leaves* used for tea, called "Tea of Heaven".

1032. HYDRÁSTIS, Ellis 1759. Golden-seal. **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "water compelling", i. e. hydragogue. Syn. Warnera, Mill. 1768. Perennial herbs from a thickened yellow rootstock. Two known species, one of Japan; 1 in U. S.

a. **H. Canadénsis** L. (W. Canadensis Miller). Ontario to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Golden-seal, Orange-root, Yellow-root, Yellow Puccoon, Yellow Indian-paint, Turmeric-root, Ohio Curcuma, Indian Turmeric, Ground Raspberry, Eye-root, Eye-balm, Yellow-eye, Jaundice-root, Indian dye; Ger. Kanadisches Gelbwurz, Kanadisches Wasserkraut, Gelbes Blutkraut; Fr. Racine orange, Sceau d'or; Sp. Raiz amarilla,

Sella de oro. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*; **Hydrastis, U. S. P.**, Hydrastis rhizoma, Br.; bitter, tonic, alterative. Contains berberine and hydrastine, which latter by oxidation yields **Hydrastinine U. S. P.**

1033. HYDROCÓTYLE, L. Marsh Pennywort. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "water cup". Perennial herbs, commonly with peltate leaves. About 75 species, widely distributed; 7 in U. S. Synonyms, Fairy-table, Shilling-grass; Ger. Wassernabel.

Of our indigenous species, the more important are (a) **H. Americána** L., American Marsh Pennywort, Penny-post; (b) **H. ranunculoídes** L. f. (H. natans T. & Gr.), Floating Marsh Pennywort,; (c) **H. umbelláta** L., Umbellate or Many-flowered Marsh Pennywort, Navelwort, Sheepsbane. Water-grass, in Mexico Ombligo de Venus, and (d) **H. verticilláta** Thunb. (H. vulgaris L. (Kew), H. interrupta Muhl.), Whorled Marsh or Water Pennywort, Penny-grass, Penny-rot. Properties of 424 (a), q. v.

1034. HYDROPHÝLLUM, Water-leaf. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "water leaf". Herbs with coarse foliage and rather showy flowers. About 7 species, all of U. S.

a. **H. Virgínicum** L. is sometimes called Bur flower or Brook-flower.

1035. HYGRÓPHILA, R. Br. Hygrophila. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "moisture loving". Herbs. About 25 species, tropical and sub-tropical; 1 in U. S.

1036. HYMENAÉA, L. 1752. Courbaril. **Caesalpinaceae.** Dedicated to Hymen, the leaves having each a single pair of leaflets. Syn. Courbari, Adans. 1763. Trees. About 12 species, tropical America.

a. **H. Coúrbaril** L. Tropical America. South American Locust tree, Courbaril, Varnish tree, Algarroba (of Panama). *Wood* exceedingly heavy and strong. *Seeds* surrounded by a saccharine edible pulp. Tree source of West Indian Copal or Coapinole (Mueller). South American Anime has been wrongly referred to this source (Nat. Dispensatory).

1037. HYMENOCÁLLIS, Salisb. Spider Lily. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, "beautiful membrane", alluding to the crown. Syn. Pancratium†, in part. Ornamental bulbous herbs; flowers white, fragrant, the filaments connected by a web-like crown. About 30 species, New World; 11 in U. S.

1038. HYMENOCLÉA, Torr. & Gr. Hymenoclea. **Compositae.** From Greek, "enclosed membrane". Low shrubby plants with numerous small flower-heads. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1039. HYMENOPÁPPUS, L'Her. Hymenopappus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "membrane pappus." Herbs with rather small discoid flower-heads (white or yellow). About 10 species, all of southern U. S. and Mexico.

1040. HYMENÓTHRYX, Gray. Hymenothryx. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "membrane bristle", alluding to the pappus. Herbs. Two known species, southwestern U. S.

1041. HYOSCÝAMUS, L. Henbane. **Solanaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, meaning "hog bean". Coarse, viscid-pubescent herbs. About 15 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **H. álbus** L. Southern Europe. White Henbane. Properties of (b). *Seeds* are official in French Codex.

b. **H. níger** L. Southern Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Black Henbane, Henbane (Henbell, Henkam), Fetid or Stinking Nightshade, Hog's-bean, Insane-root, Belene. Chenile, Loaves-of-bread, Poison Tobacco; Ger. Bilsenkraut (schwarzes), Teufelsaugenkraut; Fr. Jusquiame noir (Codex); Sp. Beleño negro, *Leaves* of second year's growth; **Hyoscyamus** U. S. P., Hyoscyami folia, Br., Herba hyoscyami, P. G. [The *seeds* also were formerly official, still so in the Codex]. Sedative, deliriant narcotic. Contains the alkaloids atropine and hyoscine.

1042. HYPÉLATE, P. Br. White Ironwood. **Sapindaceae.**
The ancient Greek name of Butcher's Broom. Syn. Amyris†, Melicocca, in part. A small tree, West Indies to Florida.

1043. HYPÉRICUM, L. St. John's-wort. **Hypericaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, "under heather". Syn. Sarothra, Androsæmum, in part. Herbs with punctate or black-dotted leaves and yellow flowers. About 210 species, widely distributed; 34 in U. S.

a. **H. Androsaémum** L. (A. vulgare Gaertn., A. officinale All.). Asia Minor. Tutsan (Tipsen, Titson, Titsy, Stitson; Fr. toutesaine), Park-leaves, Touch-leaves, Touch-and-heal, Sweet-amber, Sweet-leaf, White-amber. *Plant* vulnerary.

b. **H. perforátum** L. (H. vulgare Lam., H. officinale Gates, H. officinarum Crantz). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Common St. John's-wort, John's-wort, St. John, Herb John, Penny-John, Amber, Balm-of-warrior's-wound, Cammock, Hyssop*, Rosin-rose, Touch-and-heal; Ger. Johanniskraut, Johannisblut, Hartheu, Hexenkraut, Hasenkraut, Teufelsflucht; Fr. Millepertuis (Codex), Casse-diable; Sp. Hypericon. *Flowering tops*; Herba v. Summitates hyperici; bitter, terebinthinate, vulnerary. Used in preparation of Oleum hyperici, Red Oil. Some other species may be equally effective. The more noteworthy (indigenous) are (c) **H. Ascyron** L. (H. pyramidatum Ait.), Great or Giant St. John's-wort; (d) **H. gravéolens** Buckley, Mountain St. John's-wort; (e) **H. maculátum** Walt. (H. corymbosum Muhl.), Spotted or Corymbed St. John's-wort and (f) **H. prolíficum** L., Shrubby St. John's-wort, Broom-brush, Paint-brush. See Sarothra.

1044. HYPHAÉNE, Gaertn. Doum Palm. **Sabalaceae.**
From a Greek word meaning to "weave". Branching fan-palms. About 10 species, Africa, Arabia and Madagascar.

a. **H. criníta** Gaertn. (H. Thebaica Mart.). Northeastern Africa and Arabia. Doum Palm, Doom Palm, Gingerbread tree, Mealy husk of fruit edible, resembling gingerbread in taste.

1045. HYPOCHOÉRIS, L. (Hypochaeris). **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "for pigs", these animals being fond of its roots. Perennial herbs with basal leaves and large flower-heads (yellow). About 50 species, Europe, Asia and S. America; 2 nat. U. S. Synonyms, Cat's-ear, Gosmore; Ger. Saukraut; Fr. Porcelle. *Roots* of some S. American species used like Salsify.

1046. HYPÓPITYS, Adans. Pine-sap, etc. **Monotropaceae.** From Greek, "under fir trees". Syn. Monotropa, in part. Scapose saprophyte, with flowers in a one-sided raceme. One species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

a. **H. Hypópitys** (L.) Small (M. Hypopitys L., H. multiflora Scop. (Kew), H. lanuginosa Raf., H. Monotropa Crantz). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Florida and Arizona. False Beech-drops, Pine-sap, Fir-rape, Bird's-nest, Yellow Bird's-nest. *Plant* bitter, nauseant, diuretic.

1047. HYPÓXIS, L. Star-grass. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, "acute below", perhaps descriptive of the capsule. Syn. Ornithogalum, in part. Perennial herbs from a corm, with grass-like leaves. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **H. hirsúta** (L.) Coville (O. hirsutum L. 1753, H. erecta L. 1759). British America and eastern U. S. Star-grass, Yellow Star-grass. *Root* detergent, vulnerary.

1048. HYSSÓPUS, L. Hyssop. **Labiatae.** Ancient Greek name of some aromatic herb. Perennial aromatic herb. One species, southern Europe, nat. in U. S.

a. **H. officinális** L. (H. canescens DC., H. orientalis Adam, etc.). Hyssop (Ezob, Isop), Garden Hyssop; Ger. Ysop, Eiserig; Fr. Hysope (Codex); Sp. Hissopo. *Flowering herb*, aromatic, bitter, vulnerary.

1049. IBÉRIS, L. Candy-tuft, etc. **Cruciferae.** Name from *Iberia*, i. e. Spain. Herbs, some ornamental. About 20 species, Mediterranean region. The Candy-tuft of gardens is (a) **I. umbelláta** L. of southern Europe; the white variety is I. Coronaria Don, not a distinct species.

1050. IBERVÍLLEA, Greene. Ibervillea. **Cucurbitaceae.** Syn. Maximowiczia Cogn., not Rupr. Perennial herbaceous climbers. Two species, Texas.

1051. ICACÓREA, Aubl. Marlberry Cherry. **Myrsinaceae.** From vernacular (Carib) name. Syn. Ardisia, Bladhia, Cyrilla, Pickeringia, in part. Shrubs. About 200 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 1 in Florida, viz. (a) **I. paniculáta** (Nutt.) Sudw. (C. paniculata Nutt.). Marlberry Cherry.

1052. ICHTHYOMÉTHIA, Jamaica Dogwood. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "fish intoxicant". Syn. Piscidia, L. 1759; Erythrina, in part. A West Indian tree. One species; extends to Florida.

a. **I. Piscípula** (L.) Kze. (E. Piscipula L., P. Piscipula Sarg; P. Erythrina Jacq., P. toxicaria Salisb., P. inebrians Medic.) West Indies to Florida. Jamaica Dogwood, White Dogwood, Manaca*; Ger. Piscidie; Fr. Bois enivrant; Sp. Colorin de peces. *Bark of root*, narcotic, analgesic, sedative. Used to stupefy fish. See Cracca (b) and (c).

1053. ÍLEX, L. Holly, Winterberry. **Ilicaceae.** Ancient name of Holly Oak. Syn. Prinos, in part. Shrubs or trees with berry-like fruit, some evergreen. About 160 species, most numerous in New World; 14 in U. S.

a. **I. Aquifólium** L. Europe. European Holly, Aunt Mary's tree, Christmas, Crocodile, He-Holly (also She-Holly), Hulver (Helver, Holiverd, Hollin, Hollen, Hollond, Holyn), Holm, Sparked Holm, Prick-Hollin, Poison-berry; Ger. Stechpalme, Stecheiche, Christdorn; Fr. Houx. *Leaves* anti-arthritic. *Fruit* emeto-cathartic. *Bark* yields bird lime. *Wood* very white and close-grained.

b. **I. Cassíne** L. (I. Dahoon Walt. (Kew); includes I. myrtifolia Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Dahoon Holly, Yaupon.

c. **I. decídua** Walt. Southeastern U. S. Swamp or Meadow Holly, Bear-berry, Possum Haw. Properties and uses of (k).

d. **I. opáca** Ait. [I. quercifolia Meerb. (Kew)]. Maine to Florida, west to Texas and Missouri. American Holly, White Holly. Properties of (a), but *leaves* are said to be sedative and expectorant.

e. **I. Paraguénsis** St. Hil. (I. Paraguariensis Don., I. Paraguayensis Hook., I. thæezans Bonpl. not Mart.). Brazil and Argentina. Paraguay Tea, Jesuit's or St. Bartholomew's Tea, Yerba Maté; Ger. Jesuitenthée, St. Bartholomykraut; Fr. Maté (Codex). *Leaves* contain Caffeine. Used like Chinese tea. (f) **I. Gongonha** Lamb., (g) **I. théezans** Mart. and some other species are used also as yerba maté.

h. **I. verticillàta** (L.) A. Gray (P. verticillatus L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Black or False Alder, Striped or White Alder, Virginia or Common Winterberry, Feverbush. *Bark* astringent, tonic, febrifuge. Similar properties are ascribed to (i) **I. glábra** (L) A. Gray (P. glaber L.), Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana; Ink-berry, Dye-leaves, Gall-berry, Evergreen Winterberry and (j) **I. laevigàta** (Pursh.) A. Gray (P. lævigatus Pursh), Maine to Virginia. Smooth Winterberry, Hoop-wood, Can-hoop.

k. **I. vomitória** Ait. (I. Cassine Walt. (Kew), not L., I. religiosa Barth.). Southeastern U. S., west to Texas, also in Bermuda. Cassena, Yaupon (Youpon), Emetic Holly, Indian Black-drink;

Appalachian, Indian, Carolina or South-sea Tea; Ger. Apalachenthee, Carolinathee, Indischer Thee. *Leaves*, Folia apalachinis, Fol. paraguæ, contain caffeine and were formerly used by Indians to make their "black drink".

1054. ILICIOÍDES, Dumont 1802. Mountain Holly. **Ilicaceae.** From Greek, "resembling Holly". Syn. Nemopanthus (Nemopanthes), Raf. 1819 (Kew); Vaccinium†, in part. A deciduous shrub. One species, U. S.

a. **I. mucronáta** (L.) Britton (V. mucronatum L., N. fascicularis Raf. (Kew), N. Canadensis DC). Canada, south to Virginia and Wisconsin. Mountain Holly, Canadian or Wild Holly, Brick-timber, Cat-berry.

1055. ILLÍCIUM, L. Star-Anise. **Magnoliaceae.** From Latin, "enticing", alluding to the odor. Evergreen shrubs. About 6 species, eastern Asia, Japan and eastern N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. **I. Floridánum** Ell. Florida to Louisiana, Poison Bay, Stinkbush (of Louisiana), Sweet Laurel, Florida Anise tree, Florida Star-anise. *Bark* aromatic, tonic. *Leaves* and *fruit* have poisonous properties.

b. **I. parviflórum** Vent. (I. anisatum Bartr., not L.). Georgia to Florida. Properties of (a). *Root* said to resemble sassafras.

c. **I. religiósum** Siebold (**I. anisatum** L. not Gaertn., I. San-ki Pers.). Eastern Asia and Japan. Sacred Anise tree. *Bark*. Lavola bark, used for incense. *Leaves* and *fruit* aromatic but poisonous.

d. **I. vérum** Hook. f. (I. anisatum Gaertn., not L.). Southeastern China, cult. in China and Japan. Chinese Anise tree. *Fruit*, Star-anise, Chinese Anise; **Illicium** U. S. P.; Fructus (Semen) anisi stellati, Sem. badiani: Ger. Indischer Anis, Sternanis, Badian; Fr. Anis étoilé, Badiane; aromatic, carminative, with flavor of true Anise.

1056. ILYSÁNTHES, Raf. False Pimpernel. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "mud flower". Syn. Capraria, Lindernia, in part. Small herbs. About 10 species, 6 in U. S.

1057. IMPÁTIENS, L. Touch-me-not. **Balsaminaceae.** Name Latin, alluding to sensitiveness of capsules. Succulent herbs with irregular, often ornamental flowers. About 220 pecies, mostly of tropical Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **I. aúrea** Muhl. (I. pallida, Nutt.). Quebec to Oregon, south to Georgia and Kansas. Pale Jewelweed, Pale Touch-me-not, Yellow or Golden Jewelweed, Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Wild Balsam, Pale Balsam-weed, Quick in-the-hand, Silver-weed, Slipper-weed, Slippers, Wild Ladies'-slipper, Snap-weed, Weathercock. *Herb* aperient, diuretic.

b. **I. Balsámina** L., from tropical Asia is the Common Garden Balsam; (c) **I. Noli-tángere** L. (I. Noli-me-tangere Crantz) is the European Touch-me-not or Wild Balsam, called also Codded Arsmart.

d. **I. biflóra** Walt. (I. fulva Nutt.). British America, south to Florida and Missouri. Spotted Touch-me-not, Cowslip*, Earjewel, Spotted or Orange Jewelweed, Speckeled Jewels or Jewel-weed, Balsam-weed, Wild Balsam, Brook Celandine (Solentine), Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Kicking-colt, Kicking-horses, Ladies'-eardrop, Ladies'-pocket, Silver-leaf, Silver plant, Shining-grass, Slipper-weed, Wild Ladies'-slipper, Snapdragon*, Snap-weed, Weathercock. Properties of (a).

1058. IMPERATÓRIA, L. Masterwort. **Umbelliferae.** From Latin, "imperial". Peucedanum, Oreoselinum, in part. Robust perennial herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

a. **I. Ostrúthium** L. (P. Ostruthium Koch. (Kew), O. officinale Link.). Central and southern Europe adv. in U. S. Masterwort, Felon-grass, Felonwort, Imperial Masterwort, Broad-leaved Hog's-fennel, Pellitory of Spain*; Ger. Meisterwurz, Kaiserwurz, Ostritzwurz, Ostranz; Fr. Impératoire (Codex). *Rhizome*; Rhizoma (Radix) imperatoriæ v. ostruthii, R. astrantiæ; aromatic, acrid, masticatory, etc., sometimes mixed by accident or design with aconite root. *Leaves* used as a pot herb, and in manufacture of some kinds of Swiss cheese.

1059. INDIGÓFERA, L. Indigo. **Papilionaceae.** From Latin, "indigo yielding". Herbs or shrubs. About 250 species, warm and temperate regions; 6 in U. S. including introduced species.

a. **I. Ánil** L. (I. tinctoria Blanco not L.). West Indies and tropical America; Carolina and southward in eastern U. S., also cult. West Indian Indigo plant, Devil's-eye, Anil (vernacular name whence our word *aniline*). *Leaves* source of the dye-stuff Indigo; Indicum, Pigmentum indicum; Ger. Indigo, Indig; Sp. Añil; formerly used in epilepsy, also reputed emmenagogue. Indigo is obtained also from (b) **I. argéntea** L. (I. cœrulea Roxb., I. glauca Lam, I. tinctoria Forst., not L.), North Africa, east to India, also cult., and from (c) **I. tinctória** L. (I. Indica Lam. not Mill.), tropical Asia, Africa and Australia and widely cult. in tropical countries, East Indian Indigo plant.

1060. ÍNGA, Scop. Inga tree. **Mimosaceae.** Vernacular name, S. America. Trees or large shrubs. About 150 species, tropical America. The pods of several species contain a saccharine pulp which in some is edible, in some is cathartic.

1061. INGENHOÚZIA, DC. not Bert. (Ingenhoussia.) **Malvaceae.** Shrub resembling Gossypium. One species, Mexico and southern U. S.

1062. ÍNULA, L. (Enula). Elecampane, etc. **Compositae.** Ancient Latin name of Elecampane, probably corrupted from Helenium, the Greek name. Syn. Aster†, Conyza, Corvisartia, in part. Perennial herbs with large flower heads (yellow). About 90 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **I. Helénium** L. (Cor. Helenium Merat, A. Helenium Scop.). Central Asia and Europe, nat. in U. S. Elecampane (Allicampane, Alicompane, Aligopane), Elf Dock, Elfwort, Horseheal, Horse-elder, Inul, Scabwort, Yellow Starwort, Velvet Dock, Wild Sunflower; Ger. Alant, Glockenwurzel, Ottwurz; Fr. Aunée officinale, Grande aunée (Codex). *Root*; **Inula**, U. S. P., Radix helenii v. inulæ v. enulæ; diuretic, expectorant, reputed bactericide. *Candied root* a popular cough remedy.

b. **I. squarrósa** (L.)Bernh. (Con. squarrosa L., I. Conyza DC.). Europe. Plowman's Spikenard, Cinnamon-root, Fleawort*, Lady's-glove; Ger. Dürrwurz; Fr. Conyze. *Herb* diuretic, emmenagogue, insecticide. (c) **I. crithmoídes** L. of southern Europe is called Golden Samphire; (d) **I. Oculus-Christi** L. (I. Oculus Schr.), Europe, is called Christ's-eye.

1063. IODÁNTHUS, T. & Gr. Purple or False Rocket. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "violet" colored "flower". Syn. Hesperis, Thelypodium, in part. *Herb* with violet or white flowers in panicled racemes. One species, easternU. S.

1064. IODÍNA, Hook. & Arn. Iodina. **Aquifoliaceae.** Shrubs. Two species, South America; (a) **I. rhombifólia** H. & A. is Quebracho flojo. *Wood* and *bark* rich in tannin.

1065. IONÁCTIS, Greene. Pine Starwort, etc. **Compositae.** From Greek, "violet rayed". Syn. Aster, Diplopappus, in part. Aster-like perennial herbs. Three known species, all of U. S.

a. **I. linariifólius** (L.) Greene (A. linariifolius L. (Kew), D. linariifolius Hook.) Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Stiff Aster, Savory-leaved Aster, Sandpaper Starwort, Pine Starwort.

1066. IPOMOÉA, L. (Ipomæa, Ipomea). **Convolvulaceae.** From Greek, "worm like", alluding to twining stems. Syn. Batatas, Calonyction, Convolvulus, Pharbitis, in part. Herbs, usually twining or trailing. About 300 species, widely distributed; 33 in U. S. See also Exogonium.

a. **I. Batátas** Poiret (B. edulis Choisy, Conv. tuberosa). Tropical America, now widely cult. Sweet Potato, Camote. *Tubers* esculent. The following species among others yield also edible tubers; (b) **I. Batatílla** G. Don., Venezuela; (c) **I. Calobra** Hill & Muell., Australia; (d) **I. costáta** F. Muell., Australia; (e) **I. gramínea** R. Br., Australia (Mallamak of the natives); (f) **I. mammósa** Choisy, Amboina; (g) **I. platanifólia** R. & S., Central America.

h. **I. Bóna-nox** L. (Cal. speciosum Choisy (Engler & Prantl), Cal. Bona-nox (L.) Boj.). Tropical America to Florida, widely nat.[in tropical countries, also cult. Moon-flower, Moon Creeper.

i. **I. hederácea** (L.)Jacq. (Conv. hederaceus L., C. Nil L., P. Nil Choisy, I. Nil Roth, I. triloba Thunb.). Tropical America, nat. in southern U. S. and widely elsewhere. Blue Morning-glory. *Roasted seeds*, in India called Kaladana, in Japan Kengashi, used as a purgative. Varieties of this and of (j) **I. purpúrea** Lam. are the garden Morning-glories.

k. **I. leptophýlla** Torr. Nebraska to New Mexico and Texas. Bush Morning-glory, Man-root.

l. **I. Orizabénsis** (Pel.) Ledan. (Conv. Orizabensis Pelletan). Mexico. *Tuberous roots*; Male Jalap, Fusiform or Woody Jalap, Jalap-stalks; Ger. Falsche Jalape, Jalapenstengel; purgative. (m) **I. símulans** Hanbury. Mexico. Source of Tampico Jalap or Sierra Gordo Jalap. See Exogonium, to which possibly these species belong.

n. **I. panduráta** (L.) Meyer (Conv. panduratus L.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Man-root, Man-of-the-earth, Hog Potato, Wild Potato, Wild Sweet-potato, Wild Jalap, Mechoacanna, Mechamech (of the aborigines), Scammony-root, Wild Scammony. *Tubers* feebly cathartic.

1067. IRESÍNE, P. Br. Blood-leaf, etc. **Amaranthaceae.** From Greek, alluding to "woolly" calyx. Herbs, annual or perennial. About 20 species, warm and temperate regions; 2 in U. S. (a) **I. paniculáta** (L.) Kze, southern U. S. and southward, is called Blood-leaf, Juba's-bush and Juba's-brush.

1068. ÍRIS, L. Fleur de lis, Blue Flag, etc. **Iridaceae.** From Greek, "rainbow". Herbs from creeping root stocks. About 100 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.

a. **I. Florentína** L. Southern Europe, Florentine Orris (i. e. Iris), White Flag, Florence or Sweet Flower-de-luce. *Rhizome* of this and two following species; Orris-root; Rhizoma iridis, Radix iridis florentinæ, R. ireos; Ger. Irisrhizom, Vielchenwurzel, Violenwurzel, Schwertelwurz; Fr. Iris de Florence (Codex); Sp. Liria de Florencia; acrid, sternutatory, but chiefly used in dentifrices, cosmetic powders, etc. Sometimes used for issue peas (Pois d'iris de Paris)

b. **I. Germánica** L. Southern Europe, northern Africa to India, cult. and adv. in U. S. European Blue Flag, German Iris or Orris; Ger. Blauer Schwertel, Schwertlilie; Fr. Flambe, Fleur de lis (corrupted in English to Flower de luce). This species, also (c) **I. pállida** Lam., Southern Europe to Syria, Pale Blue Flag, have properties and uses of (a).

d. **I. prismática** Pursh. (I. Virginica Muhl. not L., I. gracilis Bigel.) New Brunswick to N. Carolina. Slender Blue Flag, Poison Flag. Properties of (g).

e. **I. Pseudácorus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow Flag, False Sweet-flag, Daggers, Corn Flag, Yellow Water-flag, Sword Flag, Jacob's-sword, Flagons, Yellow Water-skegs, Water-seg. *Seeds* used for coffee.

f. **I. vérna** L. Pennsylvania to Georgia. Dwarf Iris, Slender Blue Flag. *Root stock* "pungently spicy".

g. **I. versícolor** L. (I. Virginica L. not Muhl.). Canada, south to Florida and west to Arkansas and Manitoba. Blue Flag, Flag Lily, Liver Lily, Snake Lily, Poison Flag, Water Flag, American Fleur-de-lis or Flower-de-luce; Ger. Verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie, Amerikanischer Schwertel; Fr. Iris varié, Flambe variée, Glaieul bleu; Sp. Liria Americana. *Rhizome*, Blue Flag, **Iris** U. S. P., cathartic, cholagogue.

1069. IRVÍNGIA, Hook. Dika Bread. **Simarubaceae.** Named for Dr. Irving, R. N. Trees with curious annulated branches. Three species, tropical west Africa. (a.) **I. Bárteri** Hook. f. is called Bread-tree, Dika Bread, Mango*. *Seeds* edible.

1070. ISÁNTHUS, Michx. False Pennyroyal, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "equal" (i. e. regular) "flowered". Syn. Trichostema, in part. Annual herb. One species, Canada and eastern U. S., False Pennyroyal, Fluxweed, Blue Gentian*.

1071. ISÁTIS, L. - Woad. - **Cruciferae.** Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs, annual or biennial. About 30 species, southern Europe and western Asia.

a. **I. tinctória** L. Europe. Dyer's Woad (Wad, Ode, Goud), Ash-of-Jerusalem. This species as well as (b) **I. indigótica** Fortune, of China yields indigo.

1072. ISNÁRDIA, L. Marsh Purslane. **Onagraceae.** Named for A. D. Isnard, French botanist, d. 1724. Syn. Ludwigia, in part. Suc ulent herbs. About 4 species, N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **I. palústris** L. (L. palustris Ell.). Europe, Asia and N. America; U. S. throughout. Marsh Purslane, Water Purslane, False Loose-strife, Phthisic-weed. *Plant* has been used in asthma.

1073. ISOCÁRPHA, R. Br. 1816. Isocarpha. **Compositae.** From Greek, "equal chaff", the bracts of involucre and receptable being similar. Syn. Dunantia, DC. 1836; Calea, in part. Herbs related to Ageratum. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1074. ISÓCOMA, Nutt. Isocoma, Damiana*. **Compositae.** From Greek, 'equal hair". Syn. Aplopappus, Baccharis, Bigelovia, Linoseris, in part. Suffrutescent plants with succulent leaves and small rayless heads (yellow). Ten species in southwestern U. S.

a. **I. venéta** (H. B. K.) Greene (Bac. veneta H. B. K., Big. veneta Gray, L. Mexicana Schlecht., A. discoideus DC.). California to Mexico. One of the plants called Damiana. Plant reputed aphrodisiac.

1075. ISÓMERIS, Nutt. Isomeris. **Capparidaceae.** From Greek, "equal parts". A shrub of unpleasant odor, with yellow flowers. One species, California.

1076. ISOPÁPPUS, F. & Gr. Isopappus. **Compositae.**
From Greek, with "equal pappus". Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. Two species, southern U. S.

1077. ISOPÝRUM, L. 1752. False Rue Anemone. **Ranunculaceae.**
Ancient Greek plant name. Syn. Enemion, Raf. 1820. Herbs with ternately decompound leaves. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 4 in U. S.

1078. ÍTEA, L. Virginia Willow. **Saxifragaceae.**
From Greek name of "willow", the foliage being willow-like. Shrubs with racemed white flowers. About 5 species, 4 of eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.

1079. ÍVA, L. - Marsh Elder. - **Ambrosiaceae.**
Old Greek name of Ground-pine (Ajuga) which has a similar odor. Syn Cyclachæna, in part. Rough herbs resembling Ambrosia. About 14 species, all American; 11 in U. S. (a.) **I. frutéscens** L. is called also High-water shrub and Jesuit's bark*.

1080. IVÉSIA, Torr. & Gr. Ivesia. **Rosaceae.**
Perennial herbs related to Potentilla. Syn. Potentilla, in part. Fourteen species belong to southwestern U. S.

1081. ÍXORA, L. Wild Jasmin, etc. **Rubiaceae.**
Dedicated to Iswara, a Malabar deity in whose worship the flowers were used. Shrubs or small trees. About 135 species, tropical regions especially of Old World.

a. **I. coccínea** L. (I. Bandhuca Roxb.). Tropical Asia. A remedy in India for dysentery.

1082. JACARÁNDA, Juss. Rosewood, etc. **Bignoniaceae.**
From vernacular, Brazil. Syn. Bignonia, in part. Trees. About 30 species, tropical America.

a. **J. prócera** (Willd.) Spreng. (B. procera Willd.); (b) **J. Copáia** (Aubl.) D. Don. (B. Copaia Aubl.); (c) **J. Caróba** (Vel.) DC. (B. Caroba Velloso); perhaps all three a single species. Guiana to Brazil. Caroba. *Leaves* alterative, anti-syphilitic. Other Brazilian species also called Caroba and having similar properties are (d) **J. oxyphylla** Cham. and (e) **J. subrhómbea** DC. See also Bignonia, Cybistax and Sparattosperma.

f. **J. ovalifólia** R. Br. (J. mimosæfolia Don.). Brazil. *Wood* of this and some other species is the fragrant Palixander or Palissandre wood, also called Rosewood.

1083. JACOBÍNIA, Moric. Jacobinia. **Acanthaceae.**
Shrubs. About 30 species, warmer regions of America; 1 in U. S.

1084. JACQUEMÓNTIA, Choisy. Jacquemontia. **Convolvulaceae.**
Named for Victor Jacquemont who traveled in the West Indies, 19th century. Twining herbs. About 36 species, tropical America, 1 in Asia; 4 in U. S.

1085. JACQUÍNIA, L. Bracelet-wood. **Myrsinaceae.** Named for Prof. N. I. de Jacquin, botanist of Leyden, d. 1818. Evergreen shrubs. About 18 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.; (a) **J. armillāris** Jacq., West Indies to Florida, is called Bracelet-wood or Joe-wood.

1086. JÁMBOS, Adans. (Jambosa DC., Jambus). **Myrtaceae.** Vernacular, Hindustan. Syn. Eugenia, in part. Trees bearing large edible fruits.

a. **J. Jámbos** (L.) Lyons (E. Jambos L. (Kew), E. jambosa Crantz, E. Jamboo Roxb., J. vulgaris DC., Jambus rosatus Noronha). East Indies, cult. in all tropical countries. Rose Apple, Malabar Plum, Jambosade, Jambu. *Fruit* esculent, with flavor of rose-leaves.

b. **J. Malaccénsis** (L.) DC. (E. Malaccensis L. (Kew), J. purpurea W. & A., J. domestica Rumph.). India, East Indies and Oceanica. Malay Apple, the Mountain Apple or Ohia of Hawaiian Islands. *Fruit* esculent.

1087. JANÚSIA, Juss. Janusia. **Malpighiaceae.** Climbing shrubs. About 8 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

1088. JASIÓNE, L. Sheep's-bit. **Campanulaceae.** Ancient Greek name of this or a kindred plant. Dwarf herbs with clustered flowers. About 12 species, temperate Europe; 1 adv. in U. S., viz. (a) **J. montána** L., Sheep's-bit, Sheep's Scabious.

1089. JÁSMINUM, L. Jasmine, Jessamine. **Jasminaceae.** From the Arabic name, *yasmin*. Shrubs or climbers. About 125 species, warmer regions especially of Old World. The fragrant flowers of several species are largely used in perfumery, notably of (a) **J. grandiflórum** L., India to Japan, cult. in France, Large-flowered White Jasmine or Jessamine (Jasmin, Jessamin, Jessamy, Jeshamy); (b) **J. odoratíssimum** L., Madeira, Sweet-scented Yellow Jasmine; (c) **J. officinále** L., China and southern Asia, cult. in southern Europe, Common White Jasmine; (d) **J. Sámbac,** India to China, Arabian Jasmine, Bela (Hindustan).

1090. JATEORRHÍZA, Miers. Calumba. **Menispermaceae.** From Greek, "healing root". Syn. Cocculus, Menispermum, in part. Woody climbers. Three species, tropical Africa.

a. **J. palmáta** (Lam.) Miers (M. palmatum Lam., C. palmatus DC., not Hook., M. Columba Roxb. This last is possibly a distinct species; if so we must adopt for the name of the plant producing Calumba **J. Colúmba** (Roxb.) Miers.). Eastern Africa. *Root;* **Calumba,** U. S. P., Calumbæ radix Br., Calumba or Columbo (from vernacular Kalumb); Radix Colombo, P. G., Calumbo; Ger. Kolombowurzel; Fr. Racine de Colombo (Codex), Colombe; Bitter tonic.

1091. JÁTROPHA, L. Spurge Nettle, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "healing nutriment". Prickly herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) **J. stimulósa** Michx. (J. urens, var. stimulosa Muell.), Virginia to Florida and Texas, is called Spurge Nettle, Sand Nettle, Stinging-bush, Tread-softly.

1092. JAÚMEA, Pers. 1807. Jaumea. **Compositae.**
Named for I. H. Jaume St. Hilaire, French botanist. Syn. Kleinia, Juss. 1803, not L.; Coinogyne, in part. Herbs or subshrubs. About 5 species, chiefly of S. America; 1 in California.

1093. JEFFERSÓNIA, Bart. Twin-leaf. **Berberidaceae.**
Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the statesman. Syn. Podophyllum, in part. Perennial herbs with solitary white flowers. Two species, one in Mantchuria; 1 in U. S.

a. **J. diphýlla** (L.) Pers. (P. diphyllum L., J. binata Bart. (Kew), J. Bartonis Michx.). Ontario to Virginia and west to Wisconsin. Twin-leaf, Rheumatism root, Helmet-pod, Ground-squirrel Pea, Yellow-root. *Root* diuretic, alterative, anti-arthritic.

1094. JEPSÓNIA, Small. Jepsonia. **Saxifragaceae.**
Two species in U. S.

1095. JOANNÉSIA, Vell. Anda Assu. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Syn. Anda, Juss., Andicus, Vell. Tree. One species, Brazil.

a. **J. prínceps** Vell. (Anda Braziliensis Raddi, A. Gomesii Juss., Andicus pentaphyllus Vell.). Brazil. Anda Assu. *Seeds*, Semina (Nuces) andæ; Ger. Ararafrüchte, Andanüsse; actively cathartic; yield an oil resembling castor oil.

1096. JÚGLANS, L. Walnut. **Juglandaceae.**
Latin name, the "nut of Jove". Trees with pinnate leaves and edible nuts. About 10 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 5 in U. S.

a. **J. cinérea** L. (J. cathartica Michx., J. oblonga Mill.). Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas and N. Dakota. Butternut, White or Lemon Walnut, Oil-nut. *Bark of root*; **Juglans**, U. S. P., Butternut bark; Ger. Graue Wallnussrinde; Fr. Écorce de noyer gris; Sp. Nogal; cathartic, cholagogue. *Seeds* rich in oil.

b. **J. nígra** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Black Walnut. *Seeds* yield oil; *wood* valuable; (c) **J. Califórnica** Wats., California, is the California Black Walnut.

d. **J. régia** L. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. English Walnut, European or French Walnut, Beunut, Welsh-nut, French-nut, Madeira-nut (a thin shelled variety); Nux regia, Nux persica, Nux eubœa; Fr. Noyer commun (Codex). *Rind of fruit*, alterative, anthelmintic. *Leaves*, Folia juglandis, P. G., astringent, alterative. *Kernels* yield walnut oil. *Immature fruit* pickled.

1097. JUNCOÍDES, Adans. 1763. Wood Rush. **Juncaceae.** From Greek, "rush-like". Syn. Luzula, DC. 1805. Rush-like perennials. About 40 species; 11 in U. S.

1098. JÚNCUS, L. Rush, Bog Rush, etc. **Juncaceae.** Ancient Latin name, referring to use of rushes for "binding". Grass-like plants, mostly paludal or aquatic. About 175 species, especially of north temperate zone; 78 in U. S.

1099. JUNÍPERUS, L. Juniper. **Pinaceae.** Ancient Latin name, meaning "renewing its youth". Syn. Sabina, in part. Evergreen trees and shrubs with berry-like fruit. About 30 species, northern hemisphere; 9 in U. S.

a. **J. Bermudiána** L. Bermuda and Barbados. Pencil Cedar. The fragrant *wood* used for pencils, etc.

b. **J. communis** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Michigan and New Mexico. Juniper tree, Aiten (Aitnach, Etnach), Fairy-circle, Gorst, Hackmatack, Horse Savin; Ger. Wachholder, Kaddig, Kranewett, Jachandel, Johandel; Fr. Genévrier commun; Sp. Enebro. *Fruit*, Juniper berries, Melmot berries; Baccæ juniperi; Ger. Wachholderbeeren; Fr. Baie de genièvre (Codex); diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue; source of oil of Juniper. **Oleum juniperi,** U. S. P. The *wood* also yields by distillation a volatile oil, oleum ligni juniperi. From the *fruit* is distilled the spirit called gin (originally geneva).

c. **J. Oxycédrus** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Prickly Cedar, Spanish Cedar, Large brown-fruited Juniper, Berry-bearing Cedar. *Wood* yields by dry distillation Oil of Cade; **Oleum cadinum,** U. S. P.; Ol. juniperi empyreumaticum, Ol. cadi, Ol. juniperi nigrum; Ger. Kadeöl, Kaddigöl, Takinöl; Fr. Huile de cade (Codex), anthelmintic; used in skin diseases; a constituent of Haarlem oil.

d. **J. Sabína** L. (S. officinalis Garcke.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, south to New York and Montana. Savin (Savine), Saving tree, Cover-shame; Ger. Sadebaum; Fr. Sabine (Codex). The *tops*; **Sabina,** U. S. P., Sabinæ cacumina Br., Summitates sabinæ, Herba sabinæ; Ger. Sadebaumspitzen, Sadekraut; emmenagogue, irritant, anthelmintic. Also source of oil of savin (U. S. P.)

e. **J. Virginiána** L. British America and U. S., east of Rocky Mountains. Red Cedar, Carolina Cedar, Virginian Cedar, Pencil Cedar, Savin*, Red Savin, Red Juniper, Pencil-wood. Properties resemble those of (d).

1100. JUSSIAÉA, L. Primrose-Willow. **Onagraceae.** Named for Bernard de Jussieu, d. 1777. Syn. Ludwigia, in part, Jussieua (the older form). Perennial herbs with white or yellow solitary flowers. About 35 species, warm and temperate regions, especially of New World; 8 in U. S.; (a) **J. diffúsa** Forsk., Creeping or Floating Primrose-willow, is called also Clove-strip.

1101. JUSTÍCIA, L. Justicia. **Acanthaceae.**
Named for J. Justice, Scotch horticulturalist. Syn. Dianthera, Diapedium, Dicliptera, in part. Herbs, rarely shrubs. About 110 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S. See Adhatoda.

1102. KALLSTROÉMIA, Scop. Caltrops. **Zygophyllaceae.**
Named for Kallstroem. Syn. Tribulus, in part. Herbs, often prostrate, with yellow flowers. About 10 species, warm and tropical regions; 4 in U. S.

1103. KÁLMIA, L. Sheep Laurel, etc. **Ericaceae.**
Named for Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linneus, d. 1779. Evergreen shrubs with showy flowers. About 6 species, 1 of Cuba the rest of eastern U. S.

a. **K. angustifólia** L. Canada, south to Georgia. Sheep Laurel, Calf-Kill, Lamb-kill, Kill-kid, Narrow-leaved Laurel or Sheep-laurel, Dwarf Laurel or Sheep-laurel, Sheep-poison, Spoonwood Ivy, Wicky. Properties of (d), as have (b) **K. glaúca** Ait., British America, south to NewJersey, Michigan, Colorado and California., Swamp Laurel, Pale Laurel; and (c) **K. hirsúta** Walt., Virginia to Florida, Hairy Laurel, Wicky.

d. **K. latifólia** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Mountain Laurel, Calico-bush, American Laurel, Small or Wood Laurel, Broad-leaved Laurel or Kalmia, Rose Laurel, Sheep Laurel, Spurge Laurel, Clamoun, Kalmia, Ivy-bush, Big-leaved Ivy, Spoonhunt, Spoonwood, Wicky. *Leaves* alterative, narcotic, sedative, errhine, astringent. *Fruit* poisonous.

1104. KARWÍNSKIA, Zucc. Karwinskia. **Rhamnaceae.**
Shrubs. About 5 species, tropical and sub-tropical N. America; 1 in U. S.

1105. KELLÓGGIA, Torr. Kelloggia. **Rubiaceae.**
Slender herb. One species, California.

1106. KHÁYA, Juss. - Juribali. - **Cedrelaceae.**
The vernacular name. Syn. Swietenia, in part. Large trees. Two species, tropical Africa; (a) **K. Senegalénsis** (Desv.) Juss. (S. Senegalensis Desv.). Western Africa. Juribali. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge.

1107. KNEÍFFIA, Spach. Sundrops, etc. **Onagraceae.**
Named for Prof. C. Kneiff of Strassburg. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Suffrutescent herbs with yellow diurnal flowers. About 10 species, temperate N. America; 9 in U. S.

a. **K. pumila** (L.) Spach. (Oe. pumila L., Oe. chrysantha Michx.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Small Sundrops, Dwarf Evening Primrose, Golden-flowered Evening Primrose. (b) **K. fruticósa** (L.) Raimann, and (c) **K. glaúca** (Michx.) Spach are called also Scabish.

1108. KNOWLTÓNIA, Salisb. 1796. Knowltonia. **Ranunculaceae.** Named for Thomas Knowlton, curator botanical garden at Eltham. Syn. Thebesia, Neck. 1790. Acrid herbs. About 6 species, South Africa; (a) **K. vesicatória** Sims. South African Buttercup. *Plant* acrid, vesicant.

1109. KÓCHIA, Roth. White Sage, etc. **Chenopodiaceae.** Named for W. D. J. Koch, curator botanical garden Erlangen, d. 1849. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. Perennial herbs or low shrubs. About 35 species, mostly of Old World; 2 in U. S.

a. **K. Americana** Wats. (K. prostrata Auct., not Schrad.). Nevada. White Sage. A valuable salt bush, as is (b) **K. villósa** Lindl. of Australian deserts, called Cotton-bush. (c) **K. Scopária** (L) Roth. (C. Scoparia L.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is called Brown Cypress, Belvidere or Summer Cypress.

1110. KOEBERLÍNIA, Zucc. Koeberlinia. **Simarubaceae.** Shrub, almost leafless. One species, Texas and Mexico.

1111. KOÉLLIA, Moench 1794. Mountain Mint. **Labiatae.** Named for J. L. C. Koelle, German botanist, 18th Century Syn. Brachystemum and Pycnanthemum, Michx. 1803; Clinopodium, Origanum, Satureja and Tullia, in part. Mint-like perennials. About 15 species, all of U. S. Properties of Mentha.

a. **K. incána** (L.) Kze. (C. incanum L., P. incanum Michx.). Ontario to Florida. Hoary Mountain Mint, Mountain Mint, Calamint, Wild Basil, locally known as Horsemint.

b. **K. Virginiána** (L.) MacM. (S. Virginiana L., P. lanceolatum Pursh). Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska. Virginia Thyme, Virginia Mountain Mint, Basil*, Mountain Thyme, Pennyroyal*, Prairie Hyssop. The name Virginia Thyme is given also to the much less aromatic, (c) **K. flexuósa** (Walt.) MacM. (O. flexuosum Walt., S. Thymus-Virginicus L., P. linifolium Pursh), Ontario and eastern U. S., Narrow-leaved Mountain Mint½.

1112. KÓNIGA, Adans. 1763. Sweet Alyssum, etc. **Cruciferae.** Named for Charles Konig, curator in British Museum. Syn. Konig (older form), Lobularia, Desv. 1813; Glyce, Alyssum and Clypeola, in part. [Not to be confounded with Koenigia L., Polygonaceae.] Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 4 species, Mediterranean region. The Sweet Alyssum of the gardens is (a) **K. marítima** (L.) R. Br. (C. maritima L., G. maritimum Lind., A. maritimum Lam.). Seaside Koniga½, Sweet Allison, Anise*, Madwort, Snow-drift, Seedling.

1113. KOSTELÉTZKYA, Presl. Kosteletzkya. **Malvaceae.** Named for V. F. Kosteletzky, botanist of Bohemia. Syn. Hisbicus, in Part. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 8 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1114. KRAMÉRIA, Loefl. Krameria. **Krameriaceae.** Named for Dr. J. G. H. Kramer, Austria, 18th Century. Herbs or low shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of America; 4 in U. S.

a. **K. argéntea** Mart. Brazil. Source of Para, Brazilian or Ceara Rhatany, Ratanhia da terra.

b. **K. cistoídea** Hook. Chili. Root resembles Payta Rhatany.

c. **K. Ixina** L. Brazil to Mexico and West Indies. Source of Savanilla or New Granada Rhatany. See (e)

d. **K. secundiflóra** DC. (K. lanceolata Tor.). Florida to New Mexico and Mexico, Linear-leaved Krameria. Source of Texas Rhatany.

e. **K. triándra** R. & Pav. (K. tomentosa St. Hil.). Peru and Bolivia. Source of Peruvian or Payta Rhatany. *Root* of this and of (c), Rhatany, Rhatany root; **Krameria**, U. S. P., Krameriæ radix, Br., Radix ratanhiæ (ratanhæ); Ger. Ratanhawurzel, Ratanhiawurzel; Fr. Ratanhia (Codex); Sp. Ratania, Crameria. [Varieties are Short or Stumpy Rhatany (the main root) and Long Rhatany (the branches)]. A powerful astringent.

1115. KRAÚNHIA, Raf. 1808. Wisteria. **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Wisteria, Nutt. 1818, also Glycine, in part. Woody climbers with showy blue or purple flowers. Four known species, three of Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **K. frutéscens** (L.) Raf. (G. frutescens L., W. speciosa Nutt. (Kew), W. frutescens Poir.). Southeastern U. S. American Wisteria, Kidney-bean tree, Virgin's-bower*.

1116. KRYNÍTZKIA, Fisch. & Mey. 1841. **Boraginaceae.** Syn. Krynitzia, Piptocalyx, Torr. 1874, not Oliver, 1870 (but Heller catalogues two species under this name). Herbs. Perhaps 20 species, N. America. See Allocarya, Cryptanthe, Eremocarya and Oreocarya.

1117. KÚHNIA, L. False Boneset. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. Adam Kuhn of Philadelphia, pupil of Linnæus. Syn. Eupatorium, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads in corymbs. About 8 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

1118. KUHNÍSTERA, Lam. 1789. Prairie Clover. **Papilionaceae.** Named from resemblance to Kuhnia. Syn. Petalostemon, Michx. 1803, also Dalea, in part. Perennial herbs with spicate or capitate flowers (purple or white). About 35 species, N. America; 27 in U. S. (a) **K. cándida** (Willd.) Kze. is White Prairie Clover or Tassel-flower; (b) **K. purpúrea** (Vent.) MacM. is Violet Prairie Clover, Red Tassel-flower, Red Thimble weed.

1119. KUMLIÉNIA, Greene. Kumlienia. **Ranunculaceae.** Herb. One species in western U. S.

1120. KÚNZIA, Spreng. 1818, not Kunzea, Reichb. **Rosaceae.** Syn. Purshia, DC. 1817, not Spreng 1817. Shrubs. Two species, Pacific slope U. S.

1121. LÁBLAB, Adans. 1763. Egyptian Bean. **Papilionaceae.** From vernacular name, Africa. Syn. Lablavia, Don 1834; Dolichos, in part. Herbaceous climbers. One species, Africa.

a. **L. Láblab** (L.) Lyons (D. Lablab L., L. vulgaris Savi, L. niger Medic. and L. rufus Medic., L. cultratus DC., Lablavia vulgaris D. Don). Africa, widely cult. in tropical countries. Egyptian Bean, Black or Hyacinth Bean. *Seeds* and *pods* esculent.

1122. LACHNOCAÚLON, Kunth. Lachnocaulon. **Eriocaulaceae.** From Greek, "woolly stemmed". Syn. Eriocaulon, in part. Scapose herbs resembling Eriocaulon. Four known species, southern U. S.

1123. LACHNÓSTOMA, H. B. K. Lachnostoma. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "woolly mouth", of the corolla. Herbaceous climbers. About 5 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1124. LACINIÁRIA, Hill. 1762. Blazing-star. **Compositae.** From Latin, "fringed", from appearance of flower heads. Syn. Liatris, Schreb. 1791; also Serratula, Stœpelina, in part. Perennial herbs mostly from tuberous roots, the showy flower-heads in racemes or spikes. About 15 species, all of U. S.

a. **L. scariósa** (L.) Hill (Ser. scariosa L., Liatris scariosa Willd.). Maine to Florida, west to Texas, Nebraska and Manitoba. Large Button-Snakeroot, Gay-feather, Rattlesnake's-master, Blue Blazing-star, Devil's-bit. *Root* of this and following species reputed diuretic, diaphoretic, carminative.

b. **L. spicáta** (L.) Kze. (Ser. spicata L., Liatris spicata Willd.). Massachusetts to Florida, west to Louisiana and Wisconsin. Button Snakeroot, Dense Button-Snakeroot, Gay-feather, Devil's-bit, Rough-root, Sawwort, Throatwort*, Colic-root*, Rattlesnake's-master, Corn Snakeroot, Prairie-pine, Backache-root.

c. **L. squarrósa** (L.) Hill (Ser. squarrosa L., Liatris squarrosa Willd.). Scaly Blazing-star, Colic-root, Rattlesnake's-master.

1125. LACTÚCA, L. - Lettuce. - **Cichoriaceae.** Ancient Latin name, "milky", whence our word *lettuce*. Syn. Mulgedium, Sonchus, in part. Herbs with small flower heads (yellow, white or blue). About 85 species, northern hemisphere; 10 in U. S.

a. **L. Canadénsis** L. (L. elongata Muhl.). British America, south to Georgia and Louisiana. Wild Lettuce, American or Canada Wild Lettuce, Tall Lettuce, Butter-weed, Devil's-weed, Devil's Ironweed, Fireweed*, Horseweed, Snake-bite, Snakeweed, Trumpet-weed, Trumpet Milkweed, Trumpets, Wild Opium. *Juice* mildly narcotic as also in the indigenous (b) **L. hirsúta** Muhl. (L. sanguinea Bigel., L. elongati, var. sanguinea T. & Gr.), Hairy or Red Wood-lettuce and (c) **L. sagittifólia** Ell. (L. integrifolia Bigel, not Nutt., L. elongata, var. integrifolia T. & Gr.), Arrow-leaved Lettuce, Devil's Iron-weed.

d. **L. satíva** L. Southern Asia, now widely cult. Garden Lettuce, Common Lettuce, Sallet, Sheepwort. Varieties are Cabbage Lettuce, forming heads (L. capitata DC.) and Cos Lettuce. Ger. Gartenlattich, Gartensalad; Fr. Laitue officinale (Codex); Sp. Lechuga. *Leaves* used as salad. *Inspissated juice* is French lactucarium; Fr. Thridace (Codex).

e. **L. Scarióla** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Prickly Lettuce, Wild Lettuce, Horse Thistle, Compass-plant.

f. **L. virósa** L. Europe. Wild Lettuce (of Europe), Acrid Lettuce, Strong-scented Lettuce, Green Endive; Ger. Gift-Lattich, Stink-Lattich; Fr. Laitue vireuse (Codex). The *flowering herb*; Lactuca Br., Herba lactucæ (virosæ), H. intybi angusti. The *concrete milk juice* (of this and other species); **Lactucarium**, U. S. P., Lettuce Opium; sedative, mildly narcotic, hypnotic. This species and (g) **L. sagittáta** Waldst. & Kit. (L. altissima Bibers.), perhaps only a variety, are cult. in Europe as a source of lactucarium.

1126. LAGENÁRIA, Séringe. Gourd. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Latin *lagena*, a "flask". Syn. Cucurbita, in part. Vine, climbing by tendrils. One species, Old World.

a. **L. Lagenária** (L.) Lyons (C. Lagenaria L., L. vulgaris Séringe). Europe and Asia, cult. in many varieties. Gourd, Calabash Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Sugar-trough Gourd; Ger. Kürbis; Fr. Calebasse d'Europe, Gourde, Cougourde (Codex). *Root pulp* reputed cathartic. *Seeds* (cold seeds), emollient. See 614 (d).

1127. LAGERSTROÉMIA, L. Crape Myrtle, etc. **Lythraceae.** Trees or shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of eastern Asia. (a) **L. lanceoláta** Wall. (L. microcarpa Wight), East Indies, is Ben Teak, an inferior kind of teak; (b) **L. Flosregínae** Retz. (L. reginæ Roxb.), India to Burmah, is Jaroul, Blood-wood; (c) **L. Indica** L., China, is Crape Myrtle, Indian Lilac.

1128. LAGÉTTA, A. L. Juss. Lace-bark tree. **Thymeliaceae.** From vernacular, *lagetto*. Trees. Two known species, West Indies. (a) **L. linteária** Lam. is the Jamaica Lace-bark tree. The name Lace-bark is applied in Australia to **Stercúlia acerifólia** Cunningham, Flame tree, and in New Zealand to the malvaceous **Plagiánthus betulínus** Cunn.

1129. LAGÓTIS, J Gaertn. 1770. Lagotis. **Selaginaceae.** From Greek, "hare's ear". Syn. Gymnandra, Pall. 1776. Perennial herbs. About 8 species, central and northern Asia; 1 in U. S.

1130. LAGUNCULÁRIA, Gaertn. f. 1805. **Combretaceae.** Latin, diminutive of *lagena*, a "flask". Syn. **Horan,** Adans. 1763; Conocarpus, in part. A small tree with habit of Mangrove. One species, tropical coasts in Atlantic Ocean, extending to Florida. (a) **L. racemósa** (L.) Gaertn. f. (C. racemosa L.). White Mangrove, White Buttonwood.

1131. LAMINÁRIA, Lam. Hanger, Tangle, etc. **Laminariaceae.** From Latin, *lamina* a thin plate. Leathery seaweeds of cold northern seas.

a. **L. Cloústoni** Edmonston (L. digitata Lam. The Linnæan name Fucus digitatus, has been applied to two different species.) Tangle, Hanger, Sea-girdle, Sea-staff, Sea-wand; Ger. Riementang; Fr. Laminaire digitée. *Stems* used for "tents" and dilating bougies.

b. **L. saccharína** Lam. Devil's-apron, Sweet Tangle, Sea-belt. *Fronds* contain mannite and are sometimes eaten.

1132. LÁMIUM, L. - Dead-Nettle. - **Labiatae.** From Greek, "throat", alluding to ringent corolla. Herbs. About 40 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

a. **L. álbum** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. White Dead-nettle, Bee Nettle, Blind Nettle, Day Nettle, Dumb Nettle, Dunny Nettle, Flowering Nettle, Stingless Nettle, White Nettle, Snake-flower, Suck-bottle, Suckie-Sue, White Archangel; Ger. Taubnessel, Weisser Bienensaug; Fr. Ortie blanche, Lamier (Codex). *Flowers* alterative, mildly astringent.

b. **L. amplexicaúle** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Henbit, Henbit Dead-nettle, Greater Henbit.

c. **L. purpúreum** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Red Dead-nettle, Deaf Nettle, Day Nettle, Dog Nettle, French Nettle, Red Archangel, Sweet Archangel, Rabbit-meat.

1133. LANDÓLPHIA, Beauv. (Landolfia). **Apocynaceae.** Named for Capt. Landolph, explorer. Shrubs or small trees. About 17 species, mostly of tropical Africa. (a) **L. flórida** Benth. and (b) **L. gummífera** Lam., of southeastern Africa yield Caoutchouc, known as African or Mbungu rubber. The *fruit* of (a), Abo or Aboli fruit, is edible.

1134. LANGLOÍSIA, Greene. Langloisia. **Polemoniaceae.** Syn. Gilia, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

1135. LANTÁNA, L. - Lantana. - **Verbenaceae.** Shrubs, rarely herbs. About 60 species, tropical and subtropical America; 4 in U. S.

a. **L. Cámara** L. (L. Antillana Raf., L. mutabilis Salisb.). Georgia, West Indies and cult. as a garden flower. Bahama Tea, Wild Sage (Jamaica), Sage-tree, Cailleau. *Leaves* febrifuge, containing an alkaloid resembling quinine; substitute for Chinese tea.

1136. LAPHÁMIA, Gray 1852. Laphamia. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. J. A. Lapham of Wisconsin, d. 1875. Syn. Monothrix, Tor. 1852. Herbs or under shrubs. About 15 species, all of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1137. LÁPPULA, Moench 1794. Stickseed. **Boraginaceae.** Latin, dim. of *Lappa*, "Burdock". Syn. Echinospermum, Sw. 1818; Cynoglossum, Myosotis, in part. Rough-pubescent herbs with bur-like fruit. About 40 species, north temperate zone; 12 in U. S.

a. **L. Lappula** (L.) Karst. (M. Lappula L., E. Lappula Lehm. (Kew)), L. Myosotis Moench). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. European Stickseed, Bur-seed, Small Sheep-bur, Stick-tight.

b. **L. Virginiána** (L.) Greene (M. Virginiana L., E. Virginicum Lehm., C. Morrisoni DC.). Canada and eastern U. S Virginia Stickseed, Stick-tight, Beggar's-lice, Beggar's-ticks, Dysentery-weed, Dysentery-root, Small Sheep-bur, Soldiers, Virginia Mouse-ear. *Root* astringent, demulcent.

1138. LARIX, Adans. Larch. - **Pinaceae.** Ancient Latin name, probably from Celtic. Syn. Pinus†, Abies, in part. Trees with deciduous needle-like leaves. About 9 species, north temperate zone and northward; 3 in U. S.

a. **L. Americána** (Muench) Michx. (P. Larix Americana nigra Muench 1770, **L. laricina** (DuRoi) Koch. (Brit. & Brown), P. laricina DuRoi 1771, P. pendula Ait., L. pendula Salisb., P. microcarpa Lamb.). British America, south to New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota. Tamarack, American Larch, Hackmatack (Hackmetack, Hacmatac, Hacmack), Black or Red Larch, Cypress*, Juniper*. *Bark* used like that of (b).

b. **L. Lárix** (L.) Karst. (P. Larix L., L. Europæa DC. (Kew), A. Larix Lam., L. decidua Mill.). Europe. European Larch. *Bark*, Laricis cortex Br.; Ger. Lärchenrinde; Fr. Écorce de mélèze; astringent, terebinthinate. *Oleoresinous exudate*, Venice Turpentine; Terebinthina laricina v. laricis v. veneta; Ger. Lärchen-terpenthin; Fr. Térébenthine de Venise (Codex); balsamic, antiseptic. *Saccharine exudate*, Briançon Manna.

c. **L. occidentális** Nutt. (P. Nuttallii Parl.). Northeastern U. S. Western Larch or Tamarack. *Exudate* from wounds in trunk sweetish, eaten by the Indians.

d. **L. Sibírica** Ledeb. Northern Europe. Siberian Larch. Source of much of the European tar. See Pinus palustris.

1139. LASERPÍTIUM, L. Laserwort. **Umbelliferae.** Latin name of L. latifolium, the "Laser" plant. Perennial herbs. About 20 species, chiefly of southern Europe.

a. **L. latifólium** L. Europe. White Gentian, Herb-frankincense, Broad-leaved Laserpitium or Laserwort. *Root*; Radix gentianæ albæ, R. cervariæ albæ; Ger. Weisser Enzian, Laserkrautwurzel; bitter tonic. *Gum resin*, called *Laser*, acrid, bitter, reputed purgative.

1140. LASTHÉNIA, Cass. Lasthenia. **Compositae.** Named for Lasthenia, a pupil of Plato. Syn. Bæria, Crockeria, Orobus, in part. Herbs; mostly annual. About 7 species, southwestern U. S.

1141. LÁTHYRUS, L. Vetchling, Marsh Pea, etc. **Papilionaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a Vetch. Syn. Pisum, Orobus, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing by tendrils. About 110 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 36 in U. S.

a. **L. marítimus** (L.) Bigel. (P. maritimum L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. Beach Pea, Sea or Seaside Pea, Seaside Everlasting-pea. Another circumpolar species is (b) **L. palústris** L., Marsh Pea, Marsh Vetchling, Wild Pea. Closely allied to this is the Myrtle-leaved Marsh Pea, (c) **L. myrtifólius** Muhl., of Canada and eastern U. S.

d. **L. praténsis** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. in New England. Meadow Pea, Craw Pea, Mouse Pea, Angleberry, Lady's-fingers, Yellow Vetchling. Other species of interest are (e) **L. odorátus** L., the Sweet Pea of gardens; (f) **L. latifólius** L., the Everlasting Pea of gardens; (g) **L. decaphyllus** Pursh, Prairie Vetchling also called Everlasting Pea; (h) **L. Cícera** L. of Europe, the Lesser Chick-pea (Jarosse pois-carrés); (i) **L. satívus** L. of southern Europe, Jarosse or Gesse, a valuable fodder plant, the seeds esculent, and (j) **L. montánus** Bern. (O. tuberosus L.) of Europe, Dutch-mice, Tine-tare; producing edible tubers.

1142. LAURÉLIA, Juss. Peruvian Nutmeg. **Monimiaceae.** Latin, "Laurel like". Syn. Pavonia, R. & P. 1794, not Cav. 1787; Atherosperma, in part. Aromatic trees. Two species, S. America and New Zealand.

a. **L. sempérvirens** (R. & P.) Tulasne (L. aromatica Juss. (Kew), P. sempervirens R. & P.). Peru. Peruvian Nutmeg, Chilian Sassafras. *Bark* and *fruit* aromatic, used as condiments, the latter resembling nutmegs in flavor.

1143. LAURÉNTIA, Adans. Laurentia. **Lobeliaceae.** Annual herbs. About 12 species, mostly of Mediterranean region and S. Africa; 1 in U. S.

1144. LAÚRUS, L. - Bay Laurel. - **Lauraceae.** The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or trees. Two known species, Europe and western Asia. The genus has been made formerly to include species now referred to a dozen different genera.

a. **L. nóbilis** L. Mediterranean region, cult. in Mexico. Bay Laurel, Bay tree, Sweet Bay, Noble Laurel; Ger. Lorbeer; Fr. Laurier commun (Codex); Sp. Laurel. *Leaves* aromatic, condiment; *fruit*, Bay-berries, Fructus lauri, Baccæ lauri; aromatic, bitter, carminative. By expression from these is obtained Laurel butter or Oil of Bays, Oleum lauri unguinosum s. expressum; by distillation is procured the ethereal Oil of Bay Laurel, not to be confounded with the oil of Myrcia.

1145. LAVÁNDULA, L. - Lavender. - **Labiatae,** The Latin name of (a). Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region.

a. **L. angustifólia** (L.) Mill. (L. Spica var. angustifolia L., L. vulgaris Lam. 1778, L. officinalis Chaix., L. vera DC. 1805) Mediterranean region. Lavender, Garden Lavender, True Lavender; Ger. Lavandel; Fr. Lavande officinale (Codex), Sp. Alhucema, Spliego. *Flowers*, Flores lavandulæ, stimulant, aromatic, perfume; source of the official Oil of Lavender flowers.

b. **L. Spíca** Cav. (L. latifolia Villars). Mediterranean region. Spike Lavender, French Lavender, Great or Male Lavender, Aspic; Fr. Lavande commune, Spic (Codex). *Flowers* richer in oil but of less delicate aroma than those of (a); source of oil of Spike (essence d'aspic).

c. **L. Stoéchas** L. Mediterranean region. Arabian Lavender, French Lavender*, Gentle or Topped Lavender, Cast-me-down, Cassadong‡, Stickadore. Properties of (b); an important honey plant.

1146. LAVATÉRA, L. Tree Mallow, etc. **Malvaceae.** Named in honor of the two Lavaters, naturalists of Zurich. Herbs or small trees. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S. (a) **L. arbórea** L. Middle and southern Europe. Tree Mallow, Sea Mallow, Velvet-leaf.

1147. LAVAÚXIA, Spach. Primrose. **Onagraceae.** Named for Francois Delavaux of Nismes. Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs with white, pink or pale yellow flowers. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

1148. LAWSÓNIA, L. Henna plant. **Lythraceae.** Named for Dr. John Lawson, early in 18th Century. Shrub with fragrant white flowers. One species. (a) **L. inérmis** L. (L. alba Lam. (Kew), including L. spinosa L.). Northern Africa, southern Asia and Australia. Henna plant, Egyptian Privet, Jamaica Mignonette, Flower-of-paradise, Alkhanna, Alcanna; Fr. Henné. [See Alkanna]. *Leaves* yield an orange dye.

1149. LEAVENWÓRTHIA, Torr. Leavenworthia. **Cruciferae.** Named for Dr. M. C. Leavenworth, U. S. A. Syn. Cardamine, in part. Annual sub-scapose herbs. About 4 species, southeastern U. S.

1150. LECANÓRA, Ach. Archil Lichen. **Parmeliaceae.** From Greek word for a "dish".

a. **L. esculénta** Ach. Algiers to Tartary. Manna Lichen. Used for food in time of scarcity.

b. **L. Tartárea** Achar. Northern Asia. Tartarean Moss, Canary Moss, Canary-weed, Cudweed*. From this and other lichens is prepared *litmus*; Lacmus, Lacca musica; Ger. Lakmus; Fr. Tournesol, Laque bleu. Also from these lichens is made Archil or Orchil; Fr. Orseille, and Cudbear; Ger. Persio; Fr. Orseille de terre, all used for coloring.

1151. LÉCHEA, L. - Pin-weed. - **Cistaceae.** Named for Johann Leche, Swedish botanist, d. 1764. Perennial herbs, often suffrutescent, with small leaves and flowers. About 14 species, N. America and West Indies; 13 in U. S. (a) **L. villósa** Ell. (L. major Michx., not Lin.). Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Greater Pin-weed, Hairy Pin-weed. *Herb* tonic, antiperiodic, febrifuge.

1152. LÉCYTHIS, Loefl. Monkey-pot tree. **Lecythidaceae.** From Greek, "oil vase", alluding to the fruit. Large trees. About 65 species, tropical S. America.

a. **L. ollária** L. Tropical America. Monkey-pot tree. *Inner bark*, called Kakarali or Tauaré, used for wrappers for cigarettes.

b. **L. Zabucájo** Aublet. Brazil. Sapucaya-nut. *Seeds* esculent, superior to the allied Brazil nut; source of sapucaya oil. Other species yielding esculent nuts are (c) **L. Pisónis** Camb., (d) **L. lanceoláta** Poir. (Sapucaja branca of Guiana), (e) **L. urnígera** Mart., (f) **L. Amazónum** Mart. and (g) **L. Pöhlii** Berg.

1153. LÉDUM, L. Labrador Tea, etc. **Ericaceae.** Ancient Greek name of Cistus Ledon. Shrubs with leaves of firm texture. Three species, north temperate zone and northwards; 3 in U. S.

a. **L. Groenlándicum** Oeder (L. latifolium Ait.). Greenland and British America, south to New Jersey and Wisconsin. Labrador Tea, Continental Tea, Labrador Continental Tea, James' Tea. *Leaves* expectorant, tonic; applied to insect-stings. Formerly a substitute for Chinese tea.

b. **L. palústre** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Wild Rosemary, Marsh Rosemary, Marsh Tea, Swamp Tea, Narrow-leaved Labrador Tea, Marsh Cistus; Ger. Wilder Rosmarin, Porsch, Sumpfporsch, Porst, Mattenkraut; Fr. Lédon, Romarin sauvage. *Leaves and twigs*, Herba ledi palustris, Herba rosmarini silvestris; reputed narcotic, sedative, insecticide; used in cutaneous eruptions, etc.

1154. LEGOÚZIA, Durand, 1782. **Campanulaceae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Specularia, Heist, 1830. Annual herbs. About 10 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S. Synonym, Venus' Looking-glass.

1155. LEIBÉRGIA, Coult. & R. Leibergia. **Umbelliferae.** Herb. One species in western U. S.

1156. LEITNÉRIA, Chapman. Cork-wood. **Leitneriaceae.** Named for Dr. E. F. Leitner, German naturalist. Shrub or small tree. One species. (a) **L. Floridána** Chapm., Florida to Texas; Corkwood. The wood lighter even than cork.

1157. LEMBÉRTIA, Greene. Lembertia. **Compositae.** Syn. Eatonella, in part. Herb. One species in western U. S.

1158. LEMMÓNIA, Gray 1877. Lemmonia. **Hydrophyllaceae.** Named for John Gill Lemmon the discoverer. Canescent winter-annual. One species, California.

1159. LÉMNA, L. - Duckweed. - **Lemnaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a water plant. Minute floating plants. Seven known species; 5 in U. S. Synonyms, Duck's-meat, Water-lentil, Mardling, Toadspit.

1160. LÉNS, Grev. & Godron. Lentil. **Papilionaceae.** The ancient Latin name, whence our word *lens*. Syn. Ervum, Vicia, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **L. Léns** (L.) Lyons (Ervum Lens L., L. esculenta Moench (Kew), L. vulgaris Delarb., L. sativa Hill, Vicia Lens Coss.). Southern Europe and the Orient. Lentil, Common Lentil, Till-seed*. *Seeds* an important esculent in the East. From them is prepared "Revalenta Arabica".

1161. LEONÓTIS, R. Br. Leonotis. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "lion's ear". Herbs or shrubs with showy orange flowers, natives of southern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

1162. LEÓNTICE, L. Lion's-leaf **Berberidaceae.** An ancient Greek plant name. Herbaceous perennials from tuberous roots. Eastern Europe and western Asia.

a. **L. Leontopétalum** L. Europe. Lion's-leaf, Lion's Turnip, Black Turnip. *Tubers* detergent, used in Turkey as antidote to opium.

1163. LEÓNTODON, L, 1737. Hawkbit. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "lion's tooth". Syn. Apargia, Scop. 1772, Thrincia, Roth 1796; Crepis, in part. Scapose perennials with dandelion-like flower-heads. About 45 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **L. autumnális** L. (A. autumnalis Hoffm.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Fall Dandelion, Autumnal Hawkbit, Lion's-tooth, Dog Dandelion, Arnica-bud.

1164. LEONTOPÓDIUM, R. Br. Edelweiss. **Compositae.** From Greek, "lion's foot". Syn. Antennaria, Gnaphalium, in part. White-woolly or silky low perennials. About 5 species, Alpine regions of Europe, Asia and S. America.

a. **L. Leontopódium** (L.) Lyons (L. Alpinum Cass. (Kew), not Colm., G. Leontopodium L., A. Leontopodium Gaertn.). Alps to the Himalayas. Lion's-foot, better known by its German name, Edelweiss.

1165. LEONÚRUS, L. Motherwort, Lion's-tail. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "lion's-tail". Syn. Ballota, Cardiaca, Panzeria, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs. About 10 species, Europe and Asia; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **L. Cardíaca** L. (Cardiaca vulgaris Moench). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Motherwort, Cowthwort, Lion's-tail, Lion's-ear, Throwwort; Ger. Herzgespann, Wolfstrapp; Fr. Agripaume, Cardiaire. *Herb* stomachic, diaphoretic.

b. **L. lanátus** (L.) Spreng. (B. lanata L., P. lanata Pers.). Northern Asia. Woolly Motherwort; Ger. Wolliger Wolfstrapp, Wolliges Ballotenkraut. *Herb*, Herba ballotæ lanatæ, vascular stimulant, diuretic.

c. **L. Marrubiástrum** L. (C. Marrubiastrum Medic.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound Motherwort or Lion's-tail.

1166. LEPARGYRÉA, Raf. 1817. Buffalo-berry. **Elaeagnaceae.** From Greek, "silvery scaly". Syn. Lepargyræa, Lepargyreia, Shepherdia, Nutt. 1818, also Elæagnus, in part. Shrubs with scurfy foliage. Three known species, all of U. S.

a. **L. argéntea** (Nutt.) Greene (E. argentea Nutt. 1813, S. argentea Nutt. 1818.) Kansas to Nevada and northward. Buffaloberry, Rabbit-berry, Beef-suet tree, Bull-berry, Silver-leaf, Wild Oleaster-tree, Wild Olive-tree. *Fruit* edible.

b. **L. Canadénsis** (L.) Greene (E. Canadensis L., S. Canadensis Nutt.). British America, south to New York and Utah. Canadian Buffalo-berry, Wild Oleaster- or Olive-tree. *Fruit* insipid.

1167. LEPEUROPÉTALON, Ell. Lepeuropetalon. **Saxifragaceae.** A very small annual herb. One species, Georgia and S. Carolina.

1168. LEPÍDIUM, L. Peppergrass. **Cruciferae.** Greek name of a Cress, meaning a "little scale". Syn. Thlaspi, in part. Herbs with more or less pungent foliage. About 65 species; 29 in U. S.

a. **L. apétalum** Willd (L. intermedium A. Gray) and (b) **L. Virgínicum** L. are common weeds throughout the U. S., known as Wild Peppergrass, Tongue-grass, Bird's Pepper*. Plants pungent, antiscorbutic.

c. **L. campéstre** (L.) R Br. (T. campestre L.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Field Cress, Cow Cress, Mithridate Mustard, Mithridate Pepperwort, Poor-man's Pepper, Yellow-seed, English Peppergrass, Glenn Pepper, Glenn-weed, Bastard Cress, Crowdweed, False Flax. Properties of (e).

d. **L. Íberis** L. Europe and northern Asia. Peppergrass (of Europe); Ger. Iberiskresse, Pfefferkraut; Fr. Passerage iberide. Properties of (e).

e. **L. satívum** L. Garden Peppergrass, Garden Garth or Cress (Karse), Town or Golden Peppergrass or Cress, Tongue grass, Sauce-alone, Garden Pepper-cress, Poor man's Pepper. *Herb* pungent, antiscorbutic, used as salad. [The New Zealand (f) **L. oleráceum** Forst. is cultivated as a pot herb. In the Society Islands (g) **L. piscídium** Forst. (L. oleraceum Ait. not Forst.) is used for stupefying fish].

1169. LEPIDOSPÁRTUM, Gray. Lepidospartum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "Scale-Broom". Syn. Linosyris, Tetradymia, Carphephorus†, in part. Shrubby plants. Three known species, southwestern U. S.

1170. LEPTÁMNIUM, Raf. 1818. Beech-drops. **Orobanchaceae.** Syn. Epifagus (Kew), Nutt. 1818 (Epiphegus); Orobanche, in part. A purplish or brownish leafless parasite. One species, N. America.

a. **L. Virginiánum** (L.) Raf. (O. Virginiana L., Epifagus Americana Nutt., Epiphegus Virginiana Bart.). Canada and eastern U. S. Beech-drops, Beech-drop, Cancer-drops, Cancer-root, Broom-rape, Fir-rape; Ger. Krebswurz; Fr. Orobanche de Virginie. *Root* astringent, vulnerary.

1171. LEPTÁNDRA, Nutt. Culver's-root. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "slender stemmed". Syn. Veronica, in part. Robust perennial herbs. Two species, one of Asia, one of N. America (U. S.).

a. **L. Virgínica** (L.) Nutt. (V. Virginica L., V. Sibirica L., L. purpurea Raf.). British America, south to Alabama, Missouri and Nebraska. Culver's-root, Culver's-physic, Black-root, Beaumont-root, Bowman's-root, Brinton-root, Hini, Oxadoddy, Quital, Tall Speedwell or Veronica, Whorly-wort. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*; **Leptandra**, U. S. P.; Ger. Leptandrawurzel; Fr. Véronique de Virginie, Leptandra; emeto-cathartic, reputed cholagogue, alterative.

1172. LEPTARRHÉNA, R. Br. Leptarrhena. **Saxifragaceae.** Perennial evergreen scapose herb. One species, northeastern Asia and northwestern America (U. S.).

1173. LEPTÁXIS, Raf. 1836. Leptaxis. **Saxifragaceae.** Syn. Tolmiæa (Kew), Torr. & Gr. 1840; Tiarella, in part. Herb related to Tiarella. One species; western U. S.

1174. LÉPTILON, Raf. 1818. Horseweed. **Compositae.** Syn. Cænotus Raf. 1836; Conyzella, Erigeron (Kew), in part. Herbs with very small heads of white or greenish flowers. About 20 species, America and Asia; 4 or 5 in U. S.

a. **L. Canadénse** (L.) Britton (E. Canadensis L., C. Canadensis (L.) Rupr.) Widely distributed in Old as well as New World. Canada Fleabane, Horseweed, Mare's-tail, Canada Erigeron, Butter-weed, Bitter-weed, Cow's-tail, Colt's-tail, Fireweed, Blood-staunch, Hogweed, Pride-weed, Scabious; Ger. Canadisches Berufkraut, Beschreikraut. Source of oil of Canada Erigeron, **Oleum Erigerontis Canadensis**, U. S. P., which is reputed to control hemorrhage.

1175. LEPTOGLÓSSIS, Benth. Leptoglossis. **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "slender throated". Syn. Nierembergia (Kew), in part. Herbs. Three known species, temperate regions of America; 1 in U. S.

1176. LEPTÓRCHIS, Thouars 1808. Twayblade. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "slender Orchis". Syn. Liparis, L. C. Richard, 1818; Ophrys, in part. Perennial, scapose, two-leaved herbs. About 100 species, most abundant in East Indies; 2 in U. S.

1177. LEPTÓSYNE, DC. Leptosyne. **Compositae.** From Greek, "slender", applicable to original species. Small scapose annuals with showy flower heads (yellow). About 7 species, California to Arizona.

1178. LEPTOTAÉNIA, Nutt. Leptotænia. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "slender fiilleted". Syn. Ferula (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs from fleshy roots. About 7 species, western U. S.

1179. LESPEDÉZA, Michx. Bush Clover. **Papilionaceae.** Named for D. Lespedez, Spanish governor of Florida, about 1800. Syn. Hedysarum, in part. Herbs, often suffrutescent, with trifoliate leaves. About 35 species, Asia, Australia and eastern N. America; 11 in U. S.

a. **L. capitáta** Michx. (L. frutescens Ell.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Round-headed Bush Clover, Dusty Clover.

b. **L. striáta** (Thunb.) H. & A. (H. striatum Thunb.). Eastern Asia, nat. in U. S., especially in southern states. Japan Clover, Wild Clover, Hoopkoop plant. A valuable fodder plant.

1180. LESQUERÉLLA, S. Wats. Bladder-pod. **Cruciferae.** Named for Leo Lesquereux, Swiss botanist, d. 1889. Syn. Vesicaria and Myagrum, in part. Low herbs with inflated globose silicles. About 35 species, N. America; 32 in U. S., mostly in the west.

1181. LESSÍNGIA, Chamisso. Lessingia. **Compositae.** Named for Christian F. Lessing, German botanical author. Floccose-woolly annuals with small flower heads. About 14 species, California.

1182. LEUCAÉNA, Benth. Mimosa. **Mimosaceae.** From Greek, "white". Shrubs or trees with white flowers in globular heads. About 10 species, tropical America; 3 in U. S.

1183. LEUCÁMPYX, Gray. Leucampyx. **Compositae.** From Greek, "white bordered" (of the bracts). Perennial herb resembling Hymenopappus. One species, Colorado.

1184. LEUCELÉNE, Greene. Heath Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, "white aster". Syn. Aster, in part. Perennial leafy herbs with white flowers. About two species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1185. LEUCÓCRINUM, Nutt. Soaproot*. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "white lily". Perennial acaulescent herb with crocus-like, white, fragrant flowers. One species, Nebraska to California.

1186. LEUCOPHÝLLUM, Humb. & Bonpl. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "white leaf". Tomentose shrubs. Three species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 2 in U. S.

1187. LEUCOPHÝSALIS, Rydberg. Ground Cherry. **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "white Physalis". Syn. Physalis, in part. A viscid, hairy annual, British America and northern U. S.

1188. LEUCÓSYRIS, Greene. Leucosyris. **Compositae.** Syn. Aster, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Aster. Two species, both of U. S.

1189. LEUCÓTHOE, D. Don. Leucothoë. **Ericaceae.** Name from Greek mythology. Syn. Andromeda, in part. Shrubs with flowers in dense racemes. About 35 species, America and eastern Asia; 6 in U. S.

a. **L. Catesbaéi** (Walt.) Gray (A. Catesbaei Walt., A. spinulosa Pursh.), Virginia to Georgia, is called Dog Laurel; (b) **L. racemósa** (L.) Gray (A. racemosa L., L. spicata G. Don.), near Atlantic and Gulf sea-board, Swamp Leucothoë, is also called White Osier, White Pepper.

1190. LEVÍSTICUM, Koch. Lovage. **Umbelliferae.** Robust herb, with yellow flowers. One species only, Old World. See Ligusticum.

a. **L. Levísticum** (L.) Lyons (Lig. Levisticum L., Lev. officinale Koch., Lev. vulgare Reichb.). Southern Europe. Lovage, European Lovage, Italian or Garden Lovage, Lavose, Levose, Sea Parsley, Smellage; Ger. Liebstöckel, Badekraut, Bärmutterwurz; Fr. livèche (Codex), Ache des montagnes. *Root*, Radix levistici P. G., R. ligustici, R. laserpitii germanici, also *fruit*, carminative, stomachic, diuretic, emmenagogue.

1191. LEWÍSIA, Pursh. Lewisia. **Portulacaceae.** Named for Capt. M. Lewis, explorer. Fleshy perennial herbs, with showy rose-colored flowers. Two species, western U. S.

a. **L. redíviva** Pursh. Arizona to Montana and westward. Bitter-root (whence the name of the Bitter-root Mountains), Tobacco-root. Starchy *roots*, called Spatlum by Oregon Indians, esculent.

1192. LIBOCÉDRUS, Endl. Incense Cedar. **Pinaceae.** From Greek, "balsam cedar". Evergreen trees with fragrant wood. Syn. Thuya, in part. About 8 species, America and New Zealand; 1 in California.

a. **L. decúrrens** Torr. Pacific coast of U. S. Post Cedar; White, Bastard or Incense Cedar. Tree attains 200 ft. in height, yielding valuable timber.

b. **L. tetrágona** Endl. Chili. Alerse. The most important timber tree of that country.

1193. LIGÚSTICUM, L. Lovage. **Umbelliferae.** Named from the country Liguria, where the plant abounded. Syn. Ferula, in part. Perennial herbs with aromatic roots, About 25 species, northern hemisphere; 12 in U. S.

a. **L. Canadénse** (L.) Britton (L. actæifolium Michx. (Kew), F. Canadensis L.). American Lovage, Nondo, Angelico. *Root* aromatic, carminative, stomachic.

b. **L. filícinum** Wats. (L. apiifolium of Bot. King's Exp., not of Gray). Utah to Wyoming. Colorado Cough-root, Osha. Properties of (a).

c. **L. Scóticum** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Scotch Lovage, Sea Parsley, Shunas. Used as a pot herb.

1194. LIGÚSTRUM, L. - Privet. - **Oleaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S., viz: (a) **L. vulgáre** L., Europe and Asia; Privet, Prie, Prim, Primwort, Print, Privy Saugh (i. e. Willow), Skedge, Skedgwith, Skerrish; Ger. Rainweide.

1195. LILAÉA, Humb. & Bonp. Lilæa. **Naiadaceae.** Aquatic or marsh herbs. One or two species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1196. LÍLIUM, L. - - Lily. - - **Liliaceae.** Latin, from ancient Greek name of a Lily. Leafy herbs from scaly bulbs, with large showy flowers. About 45 species, north temperate zone; 18 in U. S.

a. **L. Canadénse** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Canada Lily, Wild Yellow Lily; Field, Meadow or Nodding Lily.

b. **L. cándidum** L. Europe and western Asia. White Lily, Madonna or Annuciation Lily, Juno's Rose.

c. **L. Mártagon** L. Europe and north-central Asia. Martagon Lily, Turk's-cap Lily. *Bulbs* eaten by Cossacks.

d. **L. Philadélphicum** L. Ontario to west Virginia. Red Lily Wood Lily; Flame, Glade, Philadelphia or Huckleberry Lily, Wild Orange Lily, American Tiger Lily.

e. **L. supérbum** L. (L. Martagon Walt. not L.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Turk's-cap Lily (of America), Turk's-head Lily, Nodding or Wild Lily.

f. **L. tigrínum** Andr. China and Japan, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Tiger Lily, Crumple Lily. *Bulbs* esculent.

Additional indigenous species, worthy of note, are, (g) **L. Caroliniánum** Michx., Carolina Lily; (h) **L. Catesbaéi** Walt., Southern Red Lily; (i) **L. Humbóldtii** R. & L., Pacific Coast, Humboldt's Lily; (j) **L. pardalínum** Kellogg, Pacific Coast, California Tiger Lily, Panther Lily; (k) **L. umbellátum** Pursh (L. Andinum Nutt.), Ohio and northwestward, Western Red Lily, often confounded with (d) and known by the same popular names; (l) **L. Washingtoniánum** Kellogg, Pacific Coast, Washington Lily.

Noteworthy exotic Lilies are (m) **L. aurátum** Lindl., Golden-banded Lily; (n) **L. speciósum** Thunb., and (o) **L. longiflórum** Thunb., Long-flowered White Lily, all three from Japan. Var. **eximium** of the last, L. Harrisii of the florists, is known as Easter Lily. The European (p.) **L. álbum** L. is official in the Codex as Lis blanc.

1197. LIMNÁNTHEMUM, S. P. Gmel. 1770. **Menyanthaceae.** From Greek, "pool blossom". Syn. Limnanthes, Stokes, not R. Br., Limnanthus, Neck. 1790, Nymphoides, Medic. 1789; Villarsia, Menyanthes, in part. Aquatic perennials with floating heart-shaped leaves. About 20 species; 3 in U. S.

a. **L. nymphaéoides** (L.) Hoffm. & Link. (L. nymphoides H. & L. (Kew), M. nymphæoides L., Limnanthes nymphoides Stokes). Europe and Asia, cult. for ornament in U. S. Water-lily*, Floating-heart, Fringed or Dwarf Water-lily, Fringed Bog-bean.

1198. LIMNÁNTHES, Limnanthes. **Limnanthaceae.** From Greek, "pool flower". Herbs with pungency of Tropœolum. About 7 species, southwestern U. S.

1199. LIMNÓBIUM, L. C. Rich. Frog's-bit. **Valisneriaceae.** From Greek, "marsh loving". Aquatic herbs. About 4 species, all American; 1 in U. S.

1200. LIMODÓRUM, L. 1753. Swamp Pink. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "meadow gift". Syn. Cathea, Salisb. 1812, Calopogon R. Br. 1813; Cymbidium, in part. Scapose herbs from round tubers. Two or three species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **L. tuberósum** L. (Calthea pulchella Salisb., Calop. pulchellus R. Br., Cym. pulchellum Willd.). Canada and eastern U. S. Swamp Pink, Grass Pink*, Bearded Pink, Calopogon.

1201. LIMÓNIA, L. Persian Lemon. **Aurantiaceae.** From Latin *limon*, a "lemon". Trees or shrubs, generally thorny. About 24 species, tropical regions.

a. **L. acidíssima** L. East Indies. Musk-deer plant, Persian Lemon. *Fruit* acid, detergent. The related **Atalántia monophylla** (L.) Correa (L. monophylla L.), East Indies, is called Wild Lime.

1202. LIMÓNIUM, Adans. 1763. Statice. **Plumbaginaceae.** An ancient plant name. Syn. Statice (Kew), Willd. 1798 (L. 1737). Scapose herbs with numerous panicled small flowers. About 120 species, mostly of Old World; 5 in U. S. [The name Statice is really older than Limonium and preferable to avoid confusion with Limonia, above.]

a. **L. Caroliniánum** (Walt.) Brit. (S. Caroliniana Walt., S. Limonium var. Carolinianum A. Gr.). Atlantic and Gulf coast of N. America, in salt meadows. Marsh Rosemary (of America), Sea Lavender, Canker-root, Sea-thrift, Lavender-thrift, Marsh-root, Ink-root, Meadow-root.

b. **L. Brasiliénsis** (Bois.) Lyons (S. Brasiliensis Boiss.). Brazil. Guaycuru, Baycuru, or Biacuru. *Root* astringent, styptic, as also in (c) **L. Limónium** (L.) Lyons (S. Limonium L., L. vulgare Mill.). Europe. Sea Lavender, Marsh Beet, Red Behen; Ger. Strandnelke; Fr. Romarin des marais, Lavande triste.

1203. LIMOSÉLLA, L. Mudweed, Mudwort. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "mud-seated". Small, tufted aquatic herbs. About 6 species; 2 in U. S.

1204. LINÁNTHUS, Benth. Linanthus. **Polemoniaceae.** From Greek, "flax flowered". Syn. Gilia (Kew), in part. Annual herbs, mostly with showy white flowers, natives of N. America; 28 in U. S.

1205. LINÁRIA, Juss. Toad-flax. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Latin, "flax like". Syn. Antirrhinum, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, many with showy flowers. About 150 species, mostly of Old World; 4 in U. S., including 3 naturalized. See Cymbalaria.

a. **L. Linária** (L.) Karst. (A. Linaria L., L. vulgaris Mill.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Common Toad-flax, Yellow Toad-flax, Butter-and-eggs, Chopped-eggs, Bread-and-butter, Bride-weed, Dead-men's-bones, Devil's Flax, Flax-weed, Wild Flax, Gallwort, Haycocks, Impudent-lawyer, Jacob's-ladder*, Larkspur*; Ramsted, Ranstead, Rancid‡, Snapdragon*, Wild Tobacco, Yellow-rod; Ger. Leinkraut, Flachskraut, Löwenmaul; Fr. Linaire commune. *Herb*, H. linariæ, H. antirrbini, discutient, diuretic, alterative.

1206. LINDHEÍMERA, Gray & Engelm. **Compositae.** Named for the discoverer, F. Lindheimer. Annual herb with a five-rayed flower head (yellow). One species; Texas.

LINGOUM, see **PTEROCARPUS.**

1207. LINNAÉA, Gronov. Twin-flower. **Caprifoliaceae.** Named in honor of the botanist Linné. A creeping herb, the pink flowers borne in pairs. One species, viz. (a) **L. boreális** L. Circumpolar, south to Long Island, Michigan and California. Twin-flower, Ground-vine, Deer-vine, Twin-sisters, Two-eyed berries.

1208. LÍNUM, L. - - Flax. - - **Linaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Annual or perennial herbs. About 100 species, temperate or warm regions; 28 in U. S.

a. **L. cathárticum** L. Europe and Asia. Dwarf Flax, Cathartic or Purging Flax, Fairy or Mountain Flax, Fairy Lint, Laverock's Lint, Mill-mountain. *Plant* cathartic.

b. **L. usitatíssimum** L. Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Flax (Flix, Vlix) Lin, Lint, Lint-bells. *Fiber* is linen. *Seeds*; **Linum**. U. S. P., Lini semina Br., Semen lini P. G., Flaxseed, Linseed; Ger. Leinsamen, Flachssamen; Fr. Semence de lin (Codex); emollient, demulcent; source of linseed oil.

1209. LÍPPIA, L. Fog-fruit, etc. **Verbenaceae.** Named for Auguste Lippi, French naturalist, d. 1703. Syn. Aloysia, Lantana, Verbena, Zapania, in part. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 100 species, mostly of tropical America; 7 in U. S.

a. **L. dúlcis** Trev. Mexico and West Indies. Commonly known as **Lippia Mexicana.** *Plant* aromatic, stimulant, expectorant.

b. **L. origanoídes** Kunth. Mexico, known there as **Origano.** *Plant* aromatic.

c. **L. Pseudo-Théa** (St. Hil.) DC. (Lantana **Pseudo-Thea** St. Hil.). Tropical America. *Leaves* a substitute for Chinese tea.

d. **L. triphýlla** (L.'Her.) Lyons (V. triphylla L'Her., A. citriodora Ortega, L. citriodora Kunth). Chile, cult. in gardens or as a house plant. Lemon Verbena, Lemon-scented Verbena, Sweet Verbena, Herb Louisa; Fr. Verveine odorante (Codex). *Leaves* yield oil of Verbena.

1210. LIQUIDÁMBAR, L. Sweet-Gum, etc. **Hamamelidaceae.** Name Latin-Arabic. Large trees with resinous sap. About 4 species, Asia Minor, Java and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **L. orientális** Mill. (L. imberbe Ait.). Asia Minor. Storax tree, Oriental Sweet-gum tree. *Balsam* prepared from the inner bark, Storax; **Storax**, U. S. P., Styrax præparatus, Br., Styrax liquidus P. G., Storax liquidus; Ger. Flussiger Storax; Storaxbalsam; Fr. Styrax liquide (Codex): balsamic, stimulant, vulnerary; used in manufacture of chewing-gum.

b. **L. Styracíflua** L. Connecticut to Florida, west to Missouri and Mexico. Sweet-gum tree, Star-leaved Gum-tree, Red Gum-tree, Alligator tree, Bilsted, Copalm tree, Liquidambar tree, Opossum tree, Satin Walnut. *Balsamic exudate*, Sweet Gum, White Gum, Red Gum*, Amber, Copalm, Copal-balsam, Gum-wax; Liquidambar, Ambra liquida; properties of storax. *Bark* astringent, reputed nervine.

1211. LIRIODÉNDRON, L. Tulip-tree. **Magnoliaceae.** From Greek, "lily tree". A large tree bearing tulip-like blossoms. One (perhaps two) species (U. S.).

a. **L. Tulipífera** L. Eastern U. S., west to Wisconsin; also in China. Tulip-tree, Whitewood, Yellow Poplar, Blue or Hickory Poplar, Tulip Poplar, White Poplar*, Canoe-wood, Cucumber-tree*, Lyre-tree, Saddle-leaf, Saddle-tree; Ger. Tulpenbaum; Fr. Tulipier. *Bark* bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

1212. LÍSTERA, R. Br. Twayblade. **Orchidaceae.** Named for Martin Lister, botanist, d. 1712. Small herbs with a single pair of leaves. About 10 species, north temperate and Arctic zones; 3 in U. S.

1213. LITHOPHRÁGMA, Tor. & Gr. **Saxifragaceae.** Greek equivalent of "Saxifrage". Syn. Lithofragma Nutt.; Tellina, in part. Herbs. About 10 species, western U. S.

1214. LITHOSPÉRMUM, L. Gromwell, etc. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "stone seed". Syn. Batschia, in part. Annual or perennial hirsute herbs. About 40 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.

a. **L. arvénse** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bastard Alkanet, Corn Gromwell, Lichwale, Painting-plant, Pearl-plant, Salfern (i. e. Saffron), Stone-seed. *Root* of this and the following species yields a red dye.

b. **L. canéscens** (Michx.) Lehm. (B. canescens Michx.). British America, south to Alabama and Arizona. Hoary Puccoon, Indian Puccoon, Indian-paint, American Anchusa or Alkanet.

c. **L. officinále** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Gromwell (Graymile‡), Lichwale, Lithywale, Littlewale, Pearl-plant, Stony-hard. *Seeds*, Fructus lithospermi, Sem. milii solis; Ger. Steinsamen, Meerlinsen, Perlhirse, Sonnenhirse, formerly reputed lithontriptic.

1215. LITTORÉLLA, Berg. (Littanella). **Plantaginaceae.** From Latin, a "littoral" plant. Insignificant grass-like herb. One species, Europe and N. America, south to Vermont; called Shoreweed or Shore-grass.

1216. LLOÝDIA, Salisb. - Lloydia. - **Liliaceae.** Small herbs. Two species, one of Himalayas, one in U. S.

1217. LOBÉLIA, L. - Lobelia. - **Lobeliaceae.** Named for Matthias de L'Obel, Flemish botanist, d. 1616. Herbs, occasionally shrubs, often acrid, generally with bright-colored flowers. About 225 species; 25 in U. S.

a. **L. cardinális** L. British America, south to Florida and Texas. Cardinal-flower, Red Lobelia, Red-Betty, Red Cardinal, Slinkweed, Hog-physic. *Herb* used by Indians as anthelmintic. Properties of (c).

b. **L. inflàta** L. British America, south to Georgia and Arkansas. Indian Tobacco, Lobelia, Bladder-pod, Lobelia, Wild Tobacco, Asthma-weed, Gag-root, Puke-weed, Vomitwort, Low Belia‡, Eyebright. *Leaves* and *tops*, Lobelia, U. S. P., Br., Herba lobeliæ, P. G., Ger. Lobelienkraut; Fr. Lobélie enflée (Codex). Emetic, nauseant, expectorant, anti-spasmodic. *Seeds* (Brown Lobelia) also sometimes used.

c. **L. syphilítica** L. Ontario to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Dakota. Great Lobelia, Blue Cardinal-flower, Blue Lobelia, High Belia‡. *Herb* diaphoretic, alterative, reputed antisyphilitic.

1218. LOEFLÍNGIA, L. Loeflingia. **Caryophyllaceae.** Named for Peter Loefling, Swedish botanist, d. 1756. Low herbs. About 5 species, both hemispheres; 3 in southwestern U. S.

1219. LOESÉLIA, L. Lœselia. **Polemoniaceae.** Named for John Lösel, Prussian botanist. Herbs or undershrubs with red or purple flowers. About 10 species, Mexico to New Granada; 1 in U. S.

1220. LÓLIUM, L. Rye-grass, Darnel. **Gramineae.** The Latin name of (a). Grasses with spiked inflorescence. About 6 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **L. temuléntum** L. (L. arvense Withering). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Darnel, Bearded Darnel, Bragge, Cheat, Dragge, Drake, Drank, Dravick, Drunk, Droke, Ivray (Eaver), Lover's-steps, Neele, Ray-grass (i. e. Rye-grass), Ray, Riely, Sturdy; Ger. Lolch, Taumelkorn, Fr. Ivraie. *Fruit* narcotic, intoxicant, reputed anodyne.

1221. LOMÁRIA, Willd. Lomaria. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "fringe", alluding to the sori. A large genus of ferns allied to Blechnum; 1 in U. S.

1222. LONÍCERA, L. Honeysuckle. **Caprifoliaceae.**
Named for Adam Lonitzer, German botanist, d. 1586. Syn. Caprifolium, Periclymenum, Mill. 1752. Erect or climbing shrubs, often with showy flowers. About 100 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.

a. **L. Caprifólium** L. (L. grata Ait., C. gratum Pursh, P. Italicum Mill., P. Americanum Mill., C. vulgare Mill.). Europe, cult, and nat. in U. S. Italian Honeysuckle, Perfoliate Honeysuckle. American or Fragrant Woodbine, Goat-leaf; Ger. Geisblatt; Fr. Chèvrefeuille (Codex).

b. **L. Periclýmenum** L. (P. vulgare Mill.). Europe. Woodbine (of Shakespere), Widbin (Scotland), Oodbine‖, Common Honeysuckle (of England), Twisted Eglantine (Milton), Milsilvestre, Serville, Suckling, Sycamine*.

c. **L. sempérvirens** L. Eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, Woodbine. Other indigenous species are (d) **L. ciliáta** Muhl., Canada and northeastern U. S., American Fly-honeysuckle Medaldy bush; (e) **L. dioíca** L. (L. glauca Hill (Kew), L. parviflora Lam.), Glaucous or Yellow Honeysuckle, Small or Northern Yellow Honeysuckle, Small Woodbine; (f) **L. fláva** Sims, (Southern) Yellow Honeysuckle; (g) **L. glaucéscens** Rydb. (L. Douglasii Hook.). Douglas' Honeysuckle; (h) **L. hirsúta** Eaton, Hairy Honeysuckle, Rough Woodbine.

1223. LOPHIÓLA, Ker. Lophiola. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "crested", of the perianth. Syn. Conostylis, in part. Perennial herb. One species, U. S., near Atlantic sea-board.

1224. LOPHÓPHORA, Coult. Mescale. **Cactaceae.**
From Greek, "crest bearing". Syn. Anhalonium, Mammillaria, Echinocactus, in part. One or two species, Mexico and southern U. S.

a. **L. Lewínii** (Henn.) Coult. (A Lewinii, Henn, M. Lewinii Auct., by some referred to (b) **L. Williámsii** Lem. Coult. (A. Williamsii Lem.), which is, however, probably distinct). Mexico. Source of Mescale buttons, which have remarkable narcotic and intoxicating properties.

1225. LOPHOTOCÁRPUS, T. Durand. Arrow-head. **Alismaceae.**
From Greek, "crested fruit". Syn. Lophiocarpus, Miq. not Turcz; Sagittaria, in part. Paludal or aquatic herbs. About 3 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1226. LORÁNTHUS, L. Mistletoe. **Loranthaceae.**
From Greek, "thong flower". Plants usually parasitic. About 330 species, warm regions except of N. America.

a. **L. Europaéus** Jacq. Eastern and southern Europe. Oak Mistletoe, Wood-of-the-holy-cross, Viscum quernum of old writers. Plant yields bird-lime. See Viscum.

1227. LÓTUS, L. 1753. Bird's-foot Trefoil, **Papilionaceae.** An ancient Greek plant name. Syn. Hosackia, Dougl. 1829. Herbs or shrubs. About 120 species; 60 in U. S.

a. **L. corniculátus** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Bird's-foot Trefoil, Ground Honeysuckle, Bloom-fell, Crow-toe (Milton), Crosstoes, Claver, Cat-in-clover, Bird's-eye, Butter-jags, Devil's-fingers, Eggs-and-bacon, Jack-jump-about, Lady's-fingers, Lady's-glove, Lady's-slipper*, Lady's-shoes-and-stockings, Sheep-foot. Valuable as a fodder plant.

1228. LUCÚMA, Mol. Marmalade tree. **Guttiferae.** From vernacular, Peru. Syn. Vitellaria, Gaertn.; Achras, Chrysophyllum, in part. Trees or shrubs with milky juice. About 50 species, tropical America and Australia. [The species excepting two are now referred by some botanists to Vitellaria.]

a. **L. mammósa** (L.) Juss. (A. mammosa L., V. mammosa (L.) Radlk.). West Indies. Marmalade tree, Marmalade Apple or Plum, Mammee, Mammee Sapota, in Jamaica called Bully tree (Bulletrie, Bolletrie). *Fruit*, vegetable egg, esculent.

b. **L. salicifólia** Kunth. Mexico. Zapote borracho, Zapote amarillo. *Fruit* soporific.

c. **L. glycyphloéa** Mart. & Eichl. (C. glycyphloeum Casaretti). Brazil. *Bark*, Monesia bark, Buranham or Guranham bark; Cort. monesiæ; Ger. Monesiarinde; astringent with some stimulant action. The aqueous extract, Extractum monesiæ, as well as the bark is called Monesia, leading to confusion.

1229. LUDWÍGIA, L. False Loosestrife. **Onagraceae.** Named for Prof. C. G. Ludwig of Leipsic, d. 1773. Herbs, mostly with inconspicuous flowers. About 25 species, warm and temperate regions; 14 in U. S.; (a) **L. alternifólia** L., eastern U. S., is called Seed-box, Rattle-box, Bowman's-root*. See Isnardia.

1230. LUDWIGIÁNTHA, Small. Ludwigiantha. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "Ludwigia-flowered". Syn. Ludwigia, in part. Fleshy aquatic herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

1231. LUÉTKEA, Bong. 1833. Luetkea. **Rosaceae.** Syn. Lutkea, Steud. 1841, Eriogynia, Hook. 1833; Spiræa (Kew), in part. Suffrutescent plants with palmately cleft leaves. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1232. LÚFFA, Tourn. 1791. Towel Gourd. **Cucurbitaceae.** From the Arabic name. Syn. **Turia,** Forsk. 1775, Poppya, Neck. 1790; Cucumis, Momordica, in part. Prostrate herbs. About 7 species, tropical Asia and Africa, one in America.

a. **L. Lúffa** (L.) Lyons (M. Luffa L., L. Aegyptiaca Mill. (Kew), Turia sativa Forsk., P. Fabiana C. Koch.). North Africa and tropical Asia. Towel Gourd, Dish-cloth Gourd, Washing Gourd, Strainer vine, Luffa (Loofa, Louff, Lief, Liff). The *fibrous network* of the fruit is the familiar vegetable sponge or gourd towel. Other species, as (b) **L. acutángula** (L.) Roxb. (C. acutangula L.), yield similar products.

c. **L. operculáta** (L.) Cogn. (M. operculata L., L. purgans Mart. (Kew), P. operculata Roem.). Tropical America. *Fruit* of this and some other species violently cathartic.

1233. LÚINA, Benth. Luina. **Compositae.**
Anagram of Inula, an allied genus. Perennial herb with small flower heads (yellow). One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1234. LUNÁRIA, L. Satin-pod, etc. **Cruciferae.**
From Latin, "moon wort". Herbs, the silicle with a membranous shining dissepiment. Two species, Europe and Asia.

a. **L. ánnua** L. (L. biennis Moench, L. inodora Lam.). Europe, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Honesty, Penny-flower, Satin-flower, Money plant, Balbonac, Gold-and-Silver plant, Lunary, Matrimony.

1235. LUPÍNUS, L. Lupine, Sun-dial. **Papilionaceae.**
Ancient Latin name of a Leguminous plant, from *lupus* a "wolf". Herbs or sub-shrubs, with digitate (rarely simple) leaves and racemes of showy flowers. About 125 species, temperate and warm regions; 99 in U. S. Many of the species are planted in gardens; some are useful fodder plants; some have pronounced poisonous properties. The names Sun-dial, Old-maid's-bonnets, Quaker's-bonnets and Wild Lupine or Lupin are almost indiscriminately applied to the various species.

1236. LÝCHNIS, L. Lychnis, Campion, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.**
From Greek word for "lamp", alluding to bright color of flowers. Syn. Agrostemma, Coronaria, in part. Herbs. About 35 species, north temperate and Arctic zones; 16 in U. S., including nat. species.

a. **L. álba** Mill. (L. vespertina Sibth.). Europe, nat. in U. S. White Campion, Evening-blooming Lychnis?, Bull-rattle, Cow-rattle, Snake-flower, Thunder-flower, White or Wild Cuckoo-flower, White Bachelor's-buttons, White-Robin, Ragged-Robin (a double variety).

b. **L. Chalcedónica** L. Japan, cult. in gardens. Scarlet Lychnis, Cross-of-Jerusalem, Jerusalem- or Knight-cross, Maltese- or Scarlet-cross, Fire-balls, None-such, Scarlet-lightning, Sweet-William*, Mock Sweet-William.

c. **L. Coronária** (L.) Desr. (A. Coronaria L., C. tomentosa A. Br.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Mullen (Mullein) Pink, Mullen Lychnis?, Dusty-miller, Gardener's-eye, Rose Campion.

d. **L. Flos-cúculi** L. (C. Flos-cuculi A. Br.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo Gilliflower or Lychnis, Crow-flower, Indian Pink, Marsh Gilliflower, Meadow Campion, Meadow Pink, Ragged-Jack, Ragged-Robin.

1237. LÝCIUM, L. Matrimony-vine, etc. **Solanaceae.** Named from Lycia in Asia Minor. Syn. Iochroma, in part. Shrubs or climbers. About 75 species, temperate and warm regions; 17 in U. S.

a. **L. Áfrum** L. Africa and western Asia. Kafir Thorn. Planted for hedges. *Leaves* discutient, alterative. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **L. umbrósum** Humb. & Bonp. [I. umbrosa Miers (Kew)], of South America.

c. **L. vulgáre** (Ait. f.) Dunal (L. Barbarum var. vulgare Ait. f.). Europe, nat. in U. S. Matrimony vine, Box Thorn, Bastard Jasmine, Jessamine*, Jackson vine‡, Duke of Argyll's Tea-tree. *Root* diuretic.

1238. LYCOPÉRDON, L. Puff ball, Bunt. **Gasteromycetes.** From Greek, "wolf flatus". Syn. Bovista, Pachyma, in part. Globular or ovoid fungi, the innumerable spores forming when ripe a dust-like powder.

a. **L. Bovísta** L. (L. giganteum Batsch., B. giganteum Nees, L. cælatum Fries). Giant Puff ball, Puff ball, Blind-buff, Blind-hairy, Blind-mans'-ball, Bullifer, Bullfeist, Devil's-snuff-box, Feist, Fizbo, Foist, Furze-ball, Fuss-ball, Fuzz-ball, Mollipuff, Paddock-cheese, Pluff, Puckfist, Smut-ball, Wolf's-fist; Ger. Bovist; Fr. Lycoperde des bouviers, Vesseloup. *The ripe fungus*; Fungus chirurgorum, Crepitus lupi, Bovista; formerly used as a styptic. *Unripe fungus* esculent. *Spores* of this and other species anesthetic.

b. **L. sólidum** Gronov. (P. Cocos Fries). Southern U. S., also in China, on roots of fir trees. Tuckahoe, (Tuckahoo), Tuckahoe Truffle, Indian Bread, Indian-head, Fuh-ling. *Fungus* contains much pectic acid; esculent, and used in jellies.

1239. LYCOPÉRSICON, Hill. Tomato. **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "wolf peach". Syn. Lycopersicum, Solanum, in part. Diffuse herbs. About 4 species, S. America.

a. **L. Lycopersicon** (L.) Karst. (L. esculentum Mill. (Kew), S. Lycopersicon L., L. Solanum-Lycopersicum Hill). South America, now everywhere cult. Tomato (from Spanish American, *Tamate*), Love Apple (a translation of the French Pomme d'amour, but the original Italian, Pomo dei Mori, meant Morocco Apple), Jew's-ear*, Paradise Apple. *Fruit* esculent, diuretic.

1240. LYCOPÓDIUM, L. Club-moss. **Lycopodiaceae.** Ancient Greek name, meaning "wolf's foot". [The aboriginal name in Oceanica means mouse-foot]. Perennial evergreen plants. About 100 species; 12 in U. S.

a. **L. clavátum** L. Europe, Asia, N. America, south to N. Carolina, Michigan and Washington. Ground or Running Pine, Club-moss, Clubfoot Moss, Running Moss, Snake Moss, Staghorn (Stag's-horn) Moss, Buck-grass, Buck's-horn, Coral Evergreen, Creeping-bur, Creeping-Jennie, Forks-and-knives, Foxtail, Lamb's-tails, Toad's-tail, Traveler's-joy*, Wolf's-claws; Ger. Schlangenmoos, Bärlappkraut, Sautanne. *Spores*, vegetable sulphur; **Lycopodium**, U. S. P., P. G., Sem. v. Pulvis lycopodii, Sulphur vegetabile; Ger. Bärlappsamen, Streupulver, Hexenmehl, Blitzpulver, Erdschwefel, Wurmmehl; Fr. Lycopode (Codex), Soufre végétal; Sp. Licopodia. Absorbent, lenitive, diuretic.

b. **L. complanátum** L. Europe, Asia, N. America, south to N. Carolina and Michigan. Trailing Christmas-green, Ground Cedar, Ground Pine, Ground-festoon, Crow-foot*, Hog-bed, Creeping-Jennie. *Spores* used as in (a).

c. **L. obscúrum** L. (L. dendroideum Michx.). Asia and N. America, south to N. Carolina and Indiana. Ground Pine, Tree-like Club-moss, Bunch Evergreen, Spiral Pine, Crow-foot*. *Plant* much used in Christmas decorations.

Other indigenous species are; (d) **L. Alpínum** L., Alpine Club-moss, Heath Cypress, Cypress Moss; (e) **L. lucídulum** Michx., Shining Club-moss, Moon-fruit Pine?, Trailing Evergreen; (f) **L. sabinaefólium** Willd., Cedar-like Club-moss, Ground Fir; (g) **L. Selágo** L., Fir Club-moss, Fir Moss, Tree Moss, Fox-feet. From an allied Brazilian species, (h) **L. saurúrus** (?), called Piligan, has been obtained a powerfully cathartic alkaloid, piliganine. Cathartic properties are attributed also to other species.

1241. LYCÓPSIS, L. Bugloss. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "wolf face". Syn. Buglossa. Bristly hispid herbs. About 6 species, Old World; 1 nat. in U. S., viz. (a) **L. arvénsis** L. (B. arvensis S. F.Gray). Small or Wild Bugloss.

1242. LÝCOPUS, L. Bugleweed, Gypsywort, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "wolf's foot". Stoloniferous herbs. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. **L. Americánus** Muhl. (L. sinuatus Ell. (Kew), E. Europæus var. sinuatus A. Gray). British America and U. S., throughout. Cut-leaved Water-hoarhound, Bitter Bugle, Paul's Betony, Gypsywort.

b. **L. Europaéus** L. (L. aquaticus Moench, L. riparius Salisb., L. vulgaris Pers.). Europe, adv. in U. S., Water Hoarhound, Marsh Hoarhound, Gipsywort?, Gipsy-herb, Green Archangel, Bitter Bugle, European Bugleweed; Ger. Wasserandorn; Fr. Lycope d' Europe. *Herb*, Herba marrubii aquatici, astringent, hemostatic, anti-periodic.

c. **L. Virgínicus** L. British America, south to Florida and Missouri. Bugleweed, Buglewort, Sweet Bugleweed, American Water-hoarhound, Carpenter's-herb, Green Archangel, Gypsie-

weed, Paul's Betony, Wood Betony, Wolf-foot; Ger. Virginisches Wolfsfuss; Fr. Lycope de Virginie. *Herb* sedative, hemostatic; antidote to snake bites.

1243. LYGODÉSMIA, D. Don. Lygodesmia. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "twig bundle". Syn. Prenanthes, in part. *Herbs* with linear leaves and pink or purple flowers. About 6 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

1244. LYGÓDIUM, Swz. Climbing Fern. **Schizaeaceae.** From Greek, "pliant". Syn. Gisopteris, in part. Twining or climbing ferns, 16 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **L. palmátum** (Bernh.) Swz. (G. palmata Bernh.). Massachusetts to Florida. Climbing Fern, Hartford Fern, Creeping or Windsor Fern.

1245. LYONOTHÁMNUS, Gray. Ironwood*. **Saxifragaceae.** Named for William S. Lyon, botanist of California. A tree or shrub. One species, islands off coast of California.

1246. LYROCÁRPA, Harv. Lyrocarpa. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "lyre fruit". Perennial herbs. Two species, Pacific border of U. S.

1247. LYSICHÍTON, Schott. 1857. (Lysichitum). **Araceae.** From Greek, "loose mantle". Syn. Arctiodracon, Gray 1858. Robust marsh herb. One species, northern Asia and N. America (U. S.).

1248. LYSILÓMA, Benth. Wild Tamarind, etc. **Mimosaceae.** From Greek, "loose border". Syn. Mimosa, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **latisiliqua** (L.) Benth. (M. latisiliqua L.), West Indies to Florida; Wild Tamarind.

b. **L. Sabicú** Benth. Cuba. Sabicu (Savacu, Savico). *Wood*, Sabicu-wood, Horseflesh Mahogany, very hard and durable.

1249. LYSIMÁCHIA, L. Loosestrife. **Primulaceae.** Ancient Greek name, meaning "loose strife". Syn. Viscum†, in part. Herbs with yellow flowers, axillary, racemose or paniculate. About 70 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 7 in U. S.; Ger. Weiderich; Fr. Lysimaque.

a. **L. Nummulária** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Moneywort, Creeping Loosestrife, Creeping-Jenny, Down-hill-of-life, Herb Twopence (Tuppence), Two-penny grass, Meadow-runagates, Strings-of-sovereigns, Wandering-Jenny, Wandering-sailor; Ger. Pfennigkraut; Fr. Monnayère. *Herb* astringent, vulnerary.

b. **L. quadrifólia** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Crosswort, Whorled Loosestrife, Five-sisters, Yellow Balm. *Herb* astringent, stomachic, expectorant.

c. **L. terréstris** (L.) B. S. P. (L. stricta Ait. (Kew), V. terrestre L.). Canada and eastern U. S. Bulb-bearing Loosestrife, Swamp-candles.

d. **L. vulgáris** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Common Loosestrife, Golden or Yellow Willow-herb, Yellow Rocket*. Properties of (b).

1250. LÝTHRUM, L. Loosestrife. **Lythraceae.** From Greek, "gore". Syn. Hyssopifolia, Opiz., Salicaria, Mill., in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 25 species, widely distributed; 12 in U. S.

a. **L. Salicária** L. (S. vulgaris Moench). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Loosestrife, Spiked or Purple Loosestrife, Spiked or Purple Willow-herb, Milk Willow-herb, Willow-weed, Willow-wort, Sage Willow, Purple-grass, Long-purples, Red-Sally, Rainbow-weed, Soldiers‡; Ger. Rother Weiderich; Fr. Salicaire. *Herb* astringent, demulcent, alterative. (b) **L. alátum** Pursh, Ontario and northeastern U. S., Wing-angled Loosestrife‡, is called also Milk Willow; (c) **L. Hyssopifólia** L. (H. parviflora Opiz.), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is Hyssop Loosestrife or Grass Poly.

1251. MACBRÍDEA, Ell. Macbridea. **Labiatae.** Named for Dr. James Macbride. Syn. Thymbra, Prasium, Melittis, in part. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. Two species, southeastern U. S.

1252. MACHAERANTHÉRA, Nees. Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, "sickle Aster". Syn. Aster (Kew), Dieteria, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. About 15 species, all of U. S. and Mexico.

1253. MACHAÉRIUM, Pers. Tiger-wood, etc. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "saber", alluding to the fruit. Trees, shrubs or tall climbers. About 60 species, S. America.

a. **M. férrtile** Griseb. Argentina. Tipa. *Wood* and *bark* astringent, used in tanning; (b) **M. Schombúrgkii** Benth. of British Guiana is called Itaka and Tiger-wood. Some species yield varieties of Rosewood.

1254. MACOUNÁSTRUM, Small. Macounastrum. **Polygonaceae.** Syn. Kœnigia, L. 1764, not Konig, Adans. 1763. Insignificant herbs. Two or three species, boreal or alpine; 1 in U. S.

1255. MACRANTHÉRA, Torr. Macranthera. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "long stamened". Syn. Conradia, Dasystoma, in part. Tall biennial with orange-colored flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1256. MACROCÁLYX, Trew. 1761. Nyctelea, etc. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "large calyx". Syn. Ellisia, L. 1763 (not L. 1759); Ipomœa†, Polemonium†, in part. Annual hairy herbs. About 3 species, N. America; 2 in U. S.

1257. MACRONÉMA, Gray. Macronema. **Compositae.** From Greek, "long thread". Syn. Aplopappus, in part. Perennial herbs; rays few (conspicuous) or wanting. About 6 species, western U. S.

1258. MACROSIPHÓNIA, Muell. **Apocynaceae.**
From Greek, "long tubed". Shrubs with showy flowers, white, yellow or red. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in southwestern U. S.

1259. MADÁRIA, DC. Mignonette-vine. **Compositae.**
Name Latin, "Madia-like". Syn. Anisocarpus, Madia, in part. Herbs with hirsute leaves. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S. (a) **M. élegans** (Don) DC. (Madia elegans D. Don). California. Mignonette-vine.

1260. MÁDIA, Mol. 1782. Tar-weed, etc. **Compositae.**
From vernacular *madi*, Chili. Herbs, commonly viscid and heavy-scented. About 12 species, New World; 9 in U. S.

a. **M. satíva** Mol. Chili, cult. in Europe, Africa and Asia. *Seeds* source of Madia oil.

1261. MAÉSA, Forsk. - Saoria. - **Myrsinaceae.**
Shrubs. About 40 species. warmer regions of Old World. (a) **M. lanceoláta** Forst. (M. picta Hochstetter). Abyssinia. Saoria. *Fruit* anthelmintic.

1262. MAGNÓLIA, L. Magnolia. **Magnoliaceae.**
Named for Prof. Pierre Magnol, French botanist, d. 1715. Trees or shrubs with large fragrant flowers. About 15 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 7 in U. S.

a. **M. acumináta** L. (M. Virginiana, var. acuminata L.). New York to Alabama, west to Arkansas. Cucumber tree, Mountain Magnolia, Black or Yellow Linn. *Bark* of this and other species, tonic, bitter, febrifuge.

b. **M. foétida** (L.) Sarg. (M. Virginiana var. fœtida L. Ed. 1., M. grandiflora L. Ed. 2 (Kew), the preferable name as Linné himself decided). Southeastern U. S. Southern Magnolia, Large-flowered Magnolia, Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree, Bull Bay.

c. **M. Fráseri** Walt. (M. auriculata Lam.). Virginia to Florida and Mississippi. Fraser's Magnolia, Long- or Ear-leaved Umbrella-tree, Fraser's Umbrella-tree, North Carolina Bay, Indian-physic*, Water-lily tree, Cucumber-tree.

d. **M. macrophýlla** Michx. Kentucky southward, west to Arkansas. Large-leaved Umbrella-tree or Cucumber-tree, Big-bloom, Elk-bark, Elk-wood, Silver-leaf, Silver-leaf Umbrella-tree.

e. **M. tripétala** L. (M. Umbrella Lam.). Pennsylvania to Alabama, west to Arkansas. Umbrella-tree, Cucumber-tree.

f. **M. Virginiána** L. 1753 (M. glauca L. 1762). Massachusetts, south to Florida and Texas, near Atlantic and Gulf sea-board. Laurel Magnolia, Small or Sweet Magnolia, Swamp Magnolia, Beaver tree, Elk-bark, Holly Bay, Sweet or White Bay, Red Bay†, Indian-bark, Small or White Laurel, Swamp Laurel, Swamp Sassafras.

1263. MAIRÁNIA, Neck. 1790. Alpine Bearberry. **Ericaceae.** Syn. Arctous, Niedenzu 1890; Arctostaphylos (Kew), Arbutus, in part. A low deciduous shrub. One species, north polar zone to U. S.

1264. MALÁCHRA, L. Wild Okra, etc. **Malvaceae.** Hairy herbs. About 20 species, warmer regions of Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

1265. MALACÓTHRIX, DC. Malacothrix. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "soft hair", alluding to the pappus. Syn. Leptoseris, in part. Herbs with yellow, rarely white, flowers. About 15 species, southwestern U. S.

1266. MALAPOÉNNA, Adans. 1763. Pond-spice, etc. **Lauraceae.** From vernacular, Malabar. Syn. Litsea (Kew), Lam. 1789, Sebifera, Lour. 1790, Tetranthera, Jacq. 1797; Laurus, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, warmer regions, especially of Old World; 1 in U. S.

a. **M. geniculáta** (Walt.) Coult. (Laurus geniculata Walt., Litsea geniculata Mez. (Kew), T. geniculata Nees.). Virginia to Florida. Pond-spice.

1267. MALLÓTUS, Lour. 1790. Kamila, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "woolly". Syn. Rottlera, Roxb. 1798; Echinus, Croton, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions of Old World.

a. **M. Philippinénsis** (Lam.) Muell. Arg. (C. Philippinense Lam., E. Philippinensis Baill., R. tinctoria Roxb.). Abyssinia to India and Australia. Kamila tree, Monkey-face tree, Spoonwood. *Glands and hairs* from the capsules, Kamila, Kamala (Kamela, Kameela, Kaimaile, Kanbil), Wurrus (Wurus, Waras); **Kamala,** U. S. P., Rottlera, U. S. P. 1870; Glandulæ rottleræ; tænicide, used also as an orange dye.

1268. MALPÍGHIA, L. Barbados Cherry, etc. **Malpighiaceae.** Named for Marcello Malpighi, Italian physiologist, d. 1694. Trees or shrubs, some with stinging hairs. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. Several species produce edible fruits, notably (a) **M. glábra** L., Surinam Cherry; (b) **M. punicifólia** L., Barbados Cherry; (c) **M. úrens** L., Cowhage Cherry.

1269. MALUS, Juss. Apple, Crab-tree. **Pomaceae.** The classical name. Syn. Pyrus, (Pirus) in part. Trees with showy white or pink blossoms. About 15 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. **M. Málus** (L.) Britton (P. Malus L., M. communis Poir., M. paradisaica Medic., M. domestica Baumg.). Western Asia, now widely cult. in numerous named varieties. Probably derived from several wild species. Apple tree. Seedling trees are known as Crab-stock, Scarb-tree, Wilding tree or Nurse-garden. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent. The cultivated Crab-apple is (b) **M. baccáta** (L.) Lyons (P. baccata L.) or some hybrid of this with (a).

Indigenous species are; (c) **M. angustifólia** (Ait.) Michx., southeastern U. S., Southern Crab-apple or Crab tree; (d) **M. coronária** (L.) Mill., Ontario and northeastern U. S., American or Garland Crab-apple, Fragrant Crab-apple, Sweet-scented Crab tree; (e) **M. rivuláris** (Doug.) Roem., the Oregon Crab-apple.

1270. MÁLVA, L. - Mallow. - **Malvaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Mucilaginous herbs, the shape of the fruit suggesting the popular name "Cheeses". About 30 species, Old World; 8 nat. in U. S.

a. **M. rotundifólia** L. Europe and western Asia, nat. in U. S. Low or Common Mallow (Maul, Maws), Mallows (Malice‡); Blue, Country, Dwarf or Running Mallow, Dutch-cheese, Doll-cheeses, Fairy-cheeses, Pellas; Ger. Käsekraut; Fr. Petite Mauve (Codex). *Flowers* and *leaves* mucilaginous, demulcent.

b. **M. sylvéstris** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. High Mallow, Common or Country Mallow, Cheese-flower, Cheese-cake plant, Chock-cheese, Pick-cheese, Pancake plant, Round Dock; Ger. Käsepappel, Waldmalve; Fr. Mauve (Codex), Mauve sauvage, Grande Mauve. *Flowers*, Flores Malvæ P. G., Flores malvæ vulgaris s. silvestris; Ger. Malvenblüthen; mucilaginous, demulcent.

c. **M. vulgáris** Fries (M. rotundifolia L.† (Kew), M. neglecta Wallr.). Europe. Common Mallow of Europe. *Leaves*, Folia Malvæ, P. G., Herba malvæ; Ger. Malvenblätter, Pappelkraut, Hasenpappelkraut; Fr. Feuilles de Mauve (Codex); mucilaginous, demulcent. (d) **M. Alcea** L. is European or Vervain Mallow; (e) **M. Moscháta** L., with faint odor of musk, is Musk Mallow or Musk plant.

1271. MALVÁSTRUM, A. Gray 1848. False Mallow. **Malvaceae.** Name altered from Malva. Syn. **Malveopsis,** Presl. 1847; Cristaria, Malva, Sida, in part. Herbs allied to Malva. About 75 species, America and S. Africa; 25 in U. S. (a) **M. coccíneum** (Pursh) A. Gray of western prairies is called Red False Mallow, also Moss Rose*.

1272. MALVAVÍSCUS, Adans. Malvaviscus. **Malvaceae.** Shrubs with crimson flowers. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.

1273. MAMMÉA, L. Mammee Apple. **Clusiaceae.** From vernacular, West Indies. Trees. About 5 species, tropical regions of Old and New World. (a) **M. Americána** L. West Indies, cult. in most tropical countries. Mammee Apple, Mamey tree, South American Apricot. *Fruit* esculent. *Seeds* anthelmintic.

1274. MANDRÁGORA, Juss. Mandrake. **Solanaceae.** From the ancient Greek name, whence also our word *Mandrake*. Syn. Atropa, in part. Herbs. About 4 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **M. officinárum** L. (M. officinalis Mill., M. vernalis Bertol., A. Mandragora L., Ed. 10). Mandrake (of Scripture), European Mandrake, Mandrake Apple, Mandragora, Devil's Apple; Ger. Alraunwurzel, Schlafapfel; Fr. Mandragora. *Root* narcotic.

1275. MANGÍFERA, L. Mango. **Anacardiaceae.** From Latin, "Mango bearing". Syn. Mangas, Adans., Manga, Noronha. Trees. About 30 species, tropical Asia. (a) **M. Indica** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries. Mango tree. *Bark* astringent. *Fruit* esculent.

1276. MÁNIHOT, Adans. Cassava, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.** Vernacular name, S. America. Syn. Jatropha L., Janipha, H. B. K., Mandioca, Link. Herbs or shrubs. About 80 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **M. Glazióvii** J. Muell. Ceara, Brazil. Source of Ceara rubber. See Hevea.

b. **M. Mánihot** (L.) Lyons (Jat. Manihot L., Jan. Manihot Kunth, M. utilissima Pohl). Brazil, now cult. in all tropical countries. Manioc (Mandioc, Maniocca), Cassava, Bitter Cassava, Tapioca plant. *Starch* obtained from the fleshy roots is Tapioca, Brazilian Arrowroot, Cassava meal, Amylum manihot; Ger. Cassavastärke, Tapiocca; Fr. Tapioka (Codex). Tapioca is obtained also from (c) **M. Carthaginénsis** J. Muell. (Jat. Janipha L.).

d. **M. palmáta** (Vell.) J. Muell. (Jat. palmata Vell., M. Aipi Pohl, Jat. dulcis Gmel.). Tropical S. America. Aipi, Sweet Cassava. *Root* farinaceous, comparatively free from poisonous properties.

1277. MARÁNTA, L. Arrowroot plant. **Marantaceae.** Named for B. Maranta, Venetian botanist, 16th century. Herbs from fleshy rhizomes. About 15 species, tropical America.

a. **M. arundinácea** L. Tropical America and West Indies. [The species probably includes (b) **M. Indica** Tussac., source of the Natal and East Indian arrowroot]. Arrowroot plant (properly aru-root, *aruaru* being a Brazilian word for flour). *Starch* from the rhizomes is Bermuda or True Arrowroot; Amylum marantæ; Ger. Pfeilwurzelmehl, Marantastärke; Fr. Arrowroot de la Jamaïque (Codex)). Arrowroot is also procured from some other species, as also from the allied Canna and Curcuma.

1278. MARÁSMIUS, Fries. Champignon. **Hymenomycetes.** From Greek, "withering". Syn. Agaricus, in part. Fungi with a tough leathery pileus, some edible. About 300 species.

a. **M. Oréades,** (Bolt.) Fries (A. Oreades Bolt.). Champignon, Fairy-ring Mushroom (Champignon is the French word for Mushroom). *Fungus* esculent.

1279. MARGARÁNTHUS, Schlecht. **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "pearl flower". Syn. Physalis, in part. Herbs resembling Physalis. About 3 species, Texas to Arizona.

1280. MARIÁNA, Hill 1762. Milk Thistle. **Compositae.** Syn Silybum, Adans. 1763; Carduus, in part. A coarse prickly herb. One species, Mediterranean region.

a. **M. Mariána** (L.) Hill (S. Marianum Gærtn. (Kew), C. Marianus L.). Mediterranean region, adv. in U. S. Milk Thistle, Virgin Mary's Thistle, Our Lady's Thistle, Lady's or Holy Thistle, Lady's-milk; Ger. Steckkörner, Frauendistel; Fr. Chardon Marie. *Fruit*, Fructus silybi, Sem. cardui mariæ; expectorant, tonic.

1281. MARRÚBIUM, L. Hoarhound. **Labiatae.** Name middle Latin, of uncertain origin. Perennial herbs. About 40 species, temperate regions of Old World.

a. **M. vulgáre** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Hoarhound, Horehound (Herehoune, Horhowne, Horone), Common Hoarhound, Houndbene, Marvel‡, Mawroll‡; Ger. Weisser Andorn, Andornkraut; Fr. Marrube blanc (Codex); Sp. Marrubia. *Leaves* and *tops*; **Marrubium,** U. S. P., Herba marrubii (albi); expectorant, laxative, deobstruent, carminative.

1282. MARSDÉNIA, R. Br. Condurango. **Asclepiadaceae.** Syn. Gonolobus, in part. Shrubs or shrubby climbers. About 60 species, tropical regions.

a. **M. Cundurángo** Nichols, not Reich. (G. Cundurango Triana). S. America. This species is cited by the German Pharmacopœia as the source of Condurango. That name, meaning Eaglevine, is applied in South America to at least ten different plants. Dr. Ruschenberger names the plant yielding the white Condurango of Peru, **Pseusmagennetus Equatoriensis,** locally known as Cundurango blanco or Mata perro (i. e. dog killer). *Bark*, Cortex Condurango, P. G., reputed alterative.

1283. MARSHÁLLIA, Schreb. Marshallia. **Compositae.** Named for Humphrey Marshall of Pennsylvania. Syn. Athanasia, in part. Perennial smooth herbs with discoid flowerheads. Four known species, central and southern U. S.

1284. MARTYNIA, L. **Martyniaceae (Pedaliaceae).** Named for Prof. John Martyn, English botanist, d. 1768. Coarse, viscid herbs, with beaked capsule. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **M. Louisiána** Mill. [M. proboscidea Glox. (Kew)]. Iowa and Illinois, southward, adv. in northern states. Elephant's-trunk, Unicorn-plant, Devil's-claw, Double-claw, Martinoe, Mouse-bur, Toe-nails. [In Mexico a name meaning "Devil's-claw" is given to the clinging hooked fruits of some species.]

1285. MATRICÁRIA, L. Camomile. **Compositae.** From Latin *matrix*, "womb", alluding to supposed medicinal properties. Syn. Chrysanthemum, Chamomilla, Pyrethrum, Santolina, in part. Herbs with dissected leaves; flower heads commonly with white rays. About 20 species, northern hemisphere and Africa; 3 native in U. S.

a. **M. Chamomílla** L. (Chrys. Chamomilla Bern., Cham. vulgaris S. F. Gray, Cham. officinalis Koch). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. German Camomile (Chamomile), Wild Camomile, Dog's Camovyne, Apple-riennie, Corn Feverfew, Horse-Gowan, Mayweed*; Ger. Feldkamille; Fr. Camomille commune ou d'Allemagne (Codex); Sp. Manzanilla comun. *Flowers* (flower-heads), German Chamomile; **Matricaria**, U. S. P., Flores Chamomillae P. G.; Ger. Kamillen, Gemeine Kamillen; bitter tonic, diaphoretic, etc. Source of oil of Camomile. In South Africa the flowers of (b) **M. glabráta** DC. are used as a substitute for German Camomile.

1286. MAÚCHIA, Kze. Bradburya. **Compositae.** Syn. Bradburya, Tor. & Gr., not Raf. A tall annual. One species, southern U. S.

1287. MAURÁNDIA, Ortega. Maurandia. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for Prof. Maurandy of Cartagena, Spain. Syn. Antirrhinum, in part. Herbaceous climbers, often ornamental. About 6 species, Mexico and Texas; 2 in U. S. The common Maurandia of gardens is (a) **M. antirrhiniflóra** (Poir.) Willd. (A. maurandioides Gray), native of Texas and Mexico.

1288. MAYÁCA, Aubl. - Mayaca. - **Mayacaceae.** The vernacular name, Guiana. Moss-like aquatic herbs with white flowers. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1289. MAYTENUS, Mol. Maytenus. **Celastraceae.** Evergreen shrubs or trees. About 50 species, New World, mostly of S. America; 1 in U. S.

1290. MEDÉOLA, L. Indian Cucumber. **Convallariaceae.** Named after the sorceress Medea. Syn. Gyromia, Nutt. Herb with two whorls of leaves from a fleshy rhizome. One species, viz. (a) **M. Virginiána** L. (G. Virginica Nutt., M. Virginica Auct. Nova Scotia to Florida. Indian Cucumber, Indian Cucumber-root, Medeola. *Rhizome* diuretic, hydragogue.

1291. MEDICÁGO, L. (Medica). Snail Clover, etc. **Papilionaceae.** Ancient Greek name of Lucerne, which was brought from "Media". Mostly herbs resembling Trifolium. About 50 species, Old World; 7 nat. in U. S. The species all furnish excellent pasturage, particularly the last.

a. **M. Arábica** All. [M. maculata Sibth. (Kew)]. Europe, adv. in U. S. Spotted Medic (Medick), Spotted Clover, Bur or Heart Clover, California Clover, Heart Trefoil, Heart-leaf, Purple-grass.

b. **M. arbórea** L. Europe. Tree-Medic (Medick), Yellow Lucerne, Moon Trefoil. *Plant* reputed galactagogue.

c. **M. lupulína** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Black Medic, Hop Medic, Black-grass, Black-seed, Hop Clover, Black Nonesuch, Nonesuch, Black or Melilot Trefoil, Hop Trefoil, Horned Clover, Natural-grass, Shamrock*.

d. **M. sativa** L. Central Asia, now widely naturalized. Lucerne, Alfalfa (applied particularly to the Peruvian variety), Brazilian or Burgundy Clover, Chilian or Spanish Clover, Dutch Clover, Snail Clover, Burgundy-hay, Great or Spanish Trefoil; Holy-hay, Lucifer‡, Purple Medic (England).

1292. MEEHÁNIA, Britton. Meehania. **Labiatae.** Named for Thomas Meehan, botanist, Philadelphia. Syn. Dracocephalum, Cedronella, in part. Herb with large blue flowers in secund spikes. One species, southeastern U. S.

1293. MEGAPTÉRIUM, Spach. Primrose*. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "large winged", alluding to the ovary. Syn. Oenothera, in part. Perennial herbs with large yellow flowers. Three known species, all of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1294. MEIBÓMIA, Adans. 1763. Tick-Trefoil. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Dr. Brandus Meibom, d. 1740. Syn. Desmodium, Desv. 1813; Hedysarum, in part. Herbs, some suffrutescent; fruit a loment, the segments of which adhere to clothing. About 160 species, America, Africa and Australia; 38 in U. S.

a. **M. Canadénsis** (L) Kze. (Hedysarum Canadense L., Desmodium Canadense DC.) Canada and eastern U. S., Canadian or Showy Tick-trefoil, Beggar's-lice, Beggar-ticks; these names applied to other species also. A few of the numerous species are useful fodder plants, popularly called Clover or Lucerne.

b. **M. gýrans** (L. f.) Lyons (D. gyrans DC., H. gyrans L. f.). India and cult. for curiosity. Telegraph plant, Semaphore plant, Moving plant. Remarkable for active spontaneous movements of the leaflets.

MELALEUCA, see **CAJUPUTI.**

1295. MELAMPÓDIUM, L. Melampodium. **Compositae.** The Greek name of Black Hellebore, "black foot", in no way applicable to these plants. Herbs, some shrubby. About 25 species, warmer regions of America; 4 in U. S.

1296. MELAMPÝRUM, L. Cow-Wheat. **Scrophulariaceae.** The Greek name, meaning "black wheat". Annual herbs. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.; Ger. Wachtelweizen; Fr. Mélampyre.

a. **M. arvénse** L. Europe. Cow-wheat, Horse-flower, Mother-of-wheat, Poverty-weed. *Seeds* reputed aphrodisiac. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **M. sylváticum** L. of Europe, Horse-flower. *Root* of the latter reputed diuretic.

1297. MELANTHÉRA, Rohr. (Melananthera). **Compositae.** From Greek, "black anthered". Suffrutescent herbs with discoid flower heads. About 9 species, warmer regions of America, some African; 3 in U. S.

1298. MELÁNTHIUM, L. Melanthium. **Melanthaceae.** From Greek, "black flower." Perennial herbs from thick rhizomes. Three known species, all in eastern U. S.

a. **M. Virgínicum** L. Rhode Island to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. Bunch-flower, Black-flower, Quafodil. *Root* used as a fly poison.

1299. MÉLIA, L. Pride of India, etc. **Meliaceae.**
From Greek name of Ash tree, which this somewhat resembles in foliage. Syn. Azedarach, Azadirachta. Trees with panicled white or lilac flowers; 12 species, India, Australia and Oceanica.

a. **M. Azadiráchta** L. (Azadirachta Indica Juss., Azedarach deleteria Medic.). East Indies. Nim tree, Neem tree, Margosa. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge.

b. **M. Azédarach** L. (Azedarach Commelini Medic., Azed. odoratum Noronha). China to India and widely cult. and nat. in tropical countries. Pride-of-India, Pride-of-China, Azedarach, African or Indian Lilac, Lilac tree, Bead-tree, False Sycamore, China tree, Holy tree, Hoop-tree (W. Indies), White Cedar (Australia). *Wood* is called Bastard Cedar. *Bark of root* narcotic, cathartic, anthelmintic.

1300. MELILÓTUS, Juss. (Mellilota). **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "honey Lotus". Syn. Trifolium†, in part. Annual or perennial herbs with racemed white or yellow flowers. About 20 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **M. álba** Desv. (M. vulgaris Willd.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. White Melilot, White Millet‡, White Sweet Clover, Honey Lotus, Cabul Clover, Tree or Bokhara Clover, Sweet Melilot, Sweet Lucerne. Properties of (b).

b. **M. officinális** (L.) Lam. (T. Melilotus officinalis L., M. arvensis Wallr., M. diffusa Koch). Europe and Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Yellow Melilot, Yellow Millet‡, Yellow Sweet Clover, Hart's Clover, King's Clover, Plaster Clover, Hart's Trefoil, Heartwort, King's-crown, Whuttle-grass, Wild Laburnum (England); Ger. Steinklee, Melilotenklee; Fr. Mélilot officinal (Codex); Sp. Meliloto, Trebol oloroso. *Flowering tops*, Herba Meliloti P. G., H. meliloti citrini, Balsam flowers, emollient, local anodyne; rich in coumarin. (c) **M. altíssimus** Thuill. of Europe resembles this species and is used in its place.

1301. MELÍNIA, Decne. Melinia. **Asclepiadaceae.**
Shrubby climbers. About 6 species, New World, 1 in Arizona.

1302. MELÍSSA, L. - Balm. - **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "bee". Mint-like herbs. About 8 species, Europe and Western Asia.

a. **M. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, widely cult., nat. in U. S. Balm (Barm, Bawme), Lemon Balm, Bee or Garden Balm, Blue or Sweet Balm, Balm Mint, Balm-leaf, Cure-all. Dropsy-plant, Goose-tongue, Honey-plant, Lemon Lobelia, Pimentary, Sweet-Mary; Ger. Citronenmelisse, Citronenkraut; Fr. Mélisse officinale, Citronelle (Codex), Celine, Herbe au citron; Sp. Toronjil. *Herb*, Folia Melissæ P. G., H. melissæ citratæ; in hot infusion, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

1303. MELÍTTIS, L. 1753. Bastard Balm. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "honey". Syn. Melissophyllon, Adans. 1763. Herb with showy flowers. One species, Europe. (a) **M. Melissophyllum** L. (M. melissæfolium Salisb.). Bastard Balm; formerly reputed diuretic and lithontriptic.

1304. MELÓCHIA, L. Melochia. **Sterculiaceae.** Tomentose herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S.

1305. MELÓTHRIA, L. Creeping Cucumber. **Cucurbitaceae.** Old Greek plant name. Vines with small monœcious flowers. About 65 species, chiefly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **M. péndula** L., of southeastern U. S. to Mexico, is called Creeping Cucumber.

1306. MENISPÉRMUM, L. Moonseed. **Menispermaceae.** From Greek, "moon seed", alluding to crescentic shape of seeds. Dicœcious vines. About 4 species, 3 of eastern Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **M. Canadénse** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas. Canada Moonseed, Yellow Parilla, Texas or Yellow Sarsaparilla, Vine Maple; Ger. Canadisches Mondkorn; Fr. Ménisperme du Canada. *Rhizome* and *roots*; **Menispermum**, U. S. P., bitter tonic, alterative, diuretic.

1307. MENODÓRA, Humb. & Bonp. Menodora. **Oleaceae.** From Greek, "gift of power". Syn. Bolivaria, in part. Sub-shrubs. About 15 species, mostly of Mexico and adjacent region; 6 in U. S.

1308. MÉNTHA, L. - Mint. - **Labiatae.** The Latin name of Mint. Syn. Pulegium, in part. Herbs with odorous foliage. About 30 species, north temperate zone; 12 in U. S.; Ger. Minze; Fr. Menthe.

a. **M. arvénsis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Corn Mint, Field Mint, Lamb's-tongue, Wild Pennyroyal, Water Calamint; Ger. Feldminze. Var. **piperáscens** Malinvaud is the source in part of Japanese oil of peppermint, and of menthol.

b. **M. Canadénsis** L. (M. borealis Michx.). British America, south to Virginia and N. Mexico. American Wild Mint. Var. **glabráta** Benth. is also a source of Japanese or Chinese oil of peppermint and of menthol.

c. **M. citráta** Erhr. [M. aquatica L. (Kew)]. Europe, adv. in U. S. Bergamot Mint, Bishop's-weed*, Fish Mint.

d. **M. crispa** L. (M. aquatica var. crispa Benth.). Europe; adv. in U. S. Crisped-leaved Mint, Curled or Cross Mint, Balm Mint; Ger. Krauseminze. *Leaves* of this and of (e) **M. crispáta** Schrad., perhaps a variety of (j), are the Folia menthæ crispæ of the P. G.

f. **M. longifólia** (L.) Huds. (M. sylvestris L. 1763 (Kew), M. spicata var. longifolia L. 1753). Europe, nat. in U. S. European Horsemint, Brook Mint, Fish Mint, Water Mint.

g. **M. piperíta** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Peppermint, Brandy Mint, Lamb Mint, Lammint; Ger. Pfefferminze; Fr. Menthe poivrée (Codex); Sp. Yerba beuna piperita. *Leaves* and *tops*, **Mentha Piperita**, U. S. P., Folia Menthae piperitae P. G., Herba menthæ; carminative, anodyne, stimulant. *Plant* yields oil of Peppermint, which consists partly of menthol.

h. **M. Pulégium** L. (P. vulgare Mill.). Europe. European Pennyroyal, Brotherwort, Churchwort, Flea Mint, Hillwort, Lillie-riall‡, Lurkey-dish, Organy, Origan, Pudding-grass, Puliall, Puliolroyal; Ger. Polei; Fr. Menthe pouliot, Pouliot commun (Codex), Tolilolo; Sp. Poleo. Properties of Hedeoma pulegeoides, q. v.

i. **M. rotundifólia** (L.) Huds. (M. spicata var. rotundifolia L.). Eastern U. S. to Mexico. Round-leaved Mint, Patagonia Mint, Apple Mint, Horsemint*, Wild Mint, Yerba buena piperita.

j. **M. spicáta** L. M. spicata var. viridis L. 1753, M. viridis L. 1763 (Kew), M. sylvestris var. glabra Koch). Europe, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Spearmint, Mint, Brown or Garden Mint, Lamb Mint, Lammint, Mackerel Mint, Our Lady's Mint, Sage-of-Bethlehem; Ger. Grüne Minze, Römische Minze; Fr. Menthe verte (Codex), Menthe romaine, Baume vert; Sp. Yerba buena. *Leaves* and *tops*; **Mentha Viridis**, U. S. P., Herba menthae acutæ v. romanæ; properties of (f).

1309. MENTZÉLIA, L. Prairie Lily. **Loasaceae.** Named for C. Mentzel, German botanist, d. 1701. Syn. Bartonia†, in part. Coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants with showy white or yellow flowers. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World; 27 in U. S.

a. **M. decapétala** (Pursh) Urb. & Gilg. (B. decapetala Pursh 1812, B. ornata Pursh 1814, M. ornata T. & Gr.). Dakota and Montana to Texas. Gunebo Lily, Prairie Lily.

1310. MENYÁNTHES, L. Buckbean. **Menyanthaceae.** Greek plant name. Marsh herb with trifoliate leaves. One species, northern hemisphere (U. S.)

a. **M. trifoliáta** L. Europe, Asia and north America south to Pennsylvania, Minnesota and California. Buckbean, Bogbean, Brook-bean, Bitter-worm, Bog Hop, Bog Myrtle, Bognut, Bean or Bitter Trefoil, Marsh or Water Trefoil, Marsh Clover, Moon-flower*, Water Shamrock; Ger. Dreiblatt, Fieberklee, Bitterklee, Bieberklee, Wasserklee; Fr. Ményanthe, Tréfle d'eau, (Codex); Sp. Trébal acuatico. *Leaves*, Folia Trifolii fibrini P. G., bitter tonic, alterative, antiscorbutic, emmenagogue.

1311. MENZIÉSIA, J. E. Smith. Menziesia. **Ericaceae.** Named for Dr. A. Menzies, naturalist of Vancouver's exploring expedition. Shrubs. About 7 species, N. America and Japan; 3 in U. S. (a) **M. pilósa** (Michx.) Pers. (M. globularis Salisb.) is called Minnie-bush.

1312. MERCURIÁLIS, L. Dog's Mercury, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Latin, "mercurial plant". Herbs. About 6 species, Mediterranean region and eastern Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.; Ger. Bingelkraut; Fr. Mercuriale.

a. **M. ánnua** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Mercury herb, French Mercury. *Leaves* cathartic, alterative.

b. **M. perénnis** L. Europe. Dog's Mercury, Kentish Balsam, Bazzard-flower, Bristol-weed, Cheadle, Sapwort. The male plant is called Baron's (i. e. barren) Mercury, also Girl's Mercury, Maiden Mercury, the female plant is Boy's Mercury. Properties of (a).

1313. MERÍOLIX, Raf. Primrose*. **Onagraceae.** Syn. Oenothera, in part. Suffrutescent herb with yellow flowers. One species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1314. MERTÉNSIA, Roth. Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.** Named for Prof. F. C. Mertens, German botanist. Syn. Pulmonaria, in part. Perennial herbs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 10 in U. S.

a. **M. Virgínica** (L.) DC. (M. pulmonarioides Roth. (Kew), P. Virginica L.). Ontario to S. Carolina, west to Kansas and Nebraska. Virginia or American Lungwort, Smooth or Tree Lungwort, Virginia Cowslip, American Cowslip*, Roanoke Bell, Blue-bells*. *Herb* lenitive, expectorant.

1315. MESADÉNIA, Raf. Indian Plantain. **Compositae.** From Greek, "central gland". Syn. Cacalia, Senecio, in part. Perennial herbs with small discoid flower-heads. About 12 species, N. America, 8 in U. S.

a. **M. atriplicifólia** (L.) Raf. (C. atroplicifolia L., S. atroplicifolius Hook.). Ontario to Florida, west to Kansas and Minnesota. Pale Indian Plantain, Wild Caraway. *Plant* emollient.

b. **M. reniformis** (Muhl.) Raf. (S. Muhlenbergii Sch. (Kew), C. reniformis Muhl.). New Jersey to Minnesota and southward. Great Indian Plantain, Wild Collard.

1316. MESEMBRYÁNTHEMUM, L. **Aizoidaceae.** From Greek, "midday flower". Syn. Mesembryum, Adans. Fleshy-leaved plants, some cactus-like. About 300 species, warmer regions mostly of Old World, especially Africa; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **M. crystállinum** L. South Africa, nat. in southern Europe and in California. Ice-plant, Diamond Fig, Diamond-plant; Ger. Eiskraut; Fr. Glaciale, Cristalline. *Plant* diuretic, emollient.

b. **M. édule** L. S. Africa. Hottentot's Fig. *Fruit* edible.

1317. MESOSPHAÉRUM, P. Br. 1756. Mesosphærum. **Labiatae.** Syn. Hyptis, Jacq. 1786. Herbs or shrubs. About 250 species, warmer regions of New World, especially in Brazil; 4 in U. S.

1318. MÉSPILUS, L. - Medlar. - **Pomaceae.** From ancient Greek name of (a). Syn. Pyrus, in part. Shrubs or small trees. One or two species, Europe and Asia.

a. **M. Germánica** L. [P. Germanica J. Hook. (Kew)]. Europe and western Asia. Medlar, English or Dutch Medlar, Medle tree, Hosedoup, Howdoup, Marle. *Fruit* edible.

1319. METASTÉLMA, R. Br. Metastelma. **Asclepiadaceae.** Shrubby climbers with small or minute white flowers. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

1320. METHÝSTICUM, Raf. 1738. Kavakava. **Piperaceae.** From Greek, "intoxicating". Syn. Macropiper, Miq. 1739; Piper (Kew), in part. Succulent shrubs with ample foliage. About 6 species, Polynesia.

a. **M. excélsum** (Forst.) Lyons (P. excelsum Forst., P. methysticum L., not Forst., Mac. excelsum Miq.). New Zealand to Australia. New Zealand Toothache-tree, Kawakawa tree. *Root* analgesic.

b. **M. methýsticum** (Forst.) Lyons (P. methysticum Forst., Mac. methysticum Miq., Mac. latifolium Miq. fide Hillebr., Meth. esculentum Raf.). Polynesian Islands. Kavakava, Awa, Ava, Kawa. *Root* intoxicant, analgesic, local anesthetic.

1321. METROSIDÉROS, Banks 1788. Lehua, etc. **Myrtaceae.** From Greek, "iron womb". Syn. **Nani,** Adans. 1763, Nania, Miq. 1855. Trees or shrubs, some climbers, with showy flowers. About 10 species, Oceanica to Australia.

a. **M. polymórpha** Gaud. (M. lutea Gray, M. spectabilis Gaertn., etc.). Polynesian Islands, Hawaü to Viti. The Lehua of Hawaiian song. The similar (b) **M. tomentósa** Cunn. of New Zealand is known as Fire-tree. Both are large trees with crimson (sometimes yellow) tassel-like flowers and very hard durable timber. (c) **M. véra** Lind. (Nania vera Miq.) is the Iron-tree of Java.

1322. METRÓXYLON, Rottb. 1783. Sago Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "womb wood", meaning probably pith wood. Syn. Sagus, Rumph. 1788. Large palms. About 8 species, Malay archepelago to Fiji islands.

a. **M. Rúmphii** (Willd.) Mart. (S. Rumphii Willd., S. genuina Blume). East Indies. Prickly Sago Palm. *Starch* from interior of trunk is **Sago,** U. S. P. 1870; Fr. Sagou (Codex); Sp. Sagú.

b. **M. Ságu** Rottb. (M. Sago Koen., M. Sagus Spreng., M. læve Mart., S. lævis Blume). East Indies. Spineless Sago Palm. Chief source of the sago of commerce. (Sago or sagu is the Papuan word for "bread").

1323. MÉUM, Adans. Spignel, etc. **Umbelliferae.** The ancient Greek name. Herbs. One, possibly 2 or 3, species, Mediterranean region.

a. **M. Athamánticum** Jacq. Europe. Spignel (Spicknel, Spikenel, Speknel, Spike-nail), Spignet, Baldmoney (Badmoney), Bawdmoney, Bearwort, Honka, Mew, Micken. *Root*, Radix mei (athamantici), Rad. anethi ursini; Ger. Bärwurzel, Herzwurzel, Mutterwurzel, Bärendillwurzel; carminative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

1324. MICHÉLIA, L. Champaca. **Magnoliaceae.** Named for Micheli, Florentine botanist early in 18th Century. Syn. Cha paca. Adans. Trees. About 15 species, tropical and mountainous Asia.

a. **M. Chámpaca** L. (C. Michelia Noronha, M. suaveolens Pers., M. Blumei Steud.). India. Chumpaka or Champak tree, sacred to Vishnu. *Root* bitter, tonic. *Flowers* exceedingly fragrant.

1325. MICRÁMPELIS, Raf. Wild Balsam-apple. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Greek, "small grapevine". Syn. Echinocystis, T. & Gr.; Megarrhiza, Momordica, Sicyos, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 25 species, New World; 9 in U. S.

a. **M. fabácea** (Naud.) Greene (Meg. Californica Tor.) and (b) **M. Márah** (Wats.) Greene (Meg. Marah Wats.), both of California, are called Big-root, Bitter-root, and Yerba marra. *Seeds* called chilli coyote.

c. **M. lobáta** (Michx.) Greene (S. lobata Michx., E. lobata Tor. & Gr., Mom. echinata Muhl., Mic. echinata Raf.). Ontario to Texas. Wild Balsam-apple, Mock Orange*, Creeper, Creeping-Jenny.

1326. MICRÁNTHEMUM, Michx. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "small flowered". Small glabrous annuals. About 16 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

1327. MICRÓCALA, Link. Microcala. **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, "little beauties". Slender herbs. Two species, one of Europe, one of N. and S. America (U. S.)

1328. MICROMÉRIA, Benth. 1829. Yerba Buena. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "small parts". Syn. **Piperella,** Presl. 1826. Low herbs, some shrubby. About 75 species, mostly of Old World, a few in America; 3 in U. S.

a. **M. Chamissónis** (Benth.) Greene (M. Douglassii Benth. (Kew), M. barbata, Fisch. & Meyer). Pacific Coast of U. S. Yerba buena (Spanish name for Mint). *Plant* diaphoretic, febrifuge. Similar properties are ascribed to (b) **M. obováta** Benth., West Indian Islands, called All-heal.

1329. MICRORHÁMNUS, Gray. Microrhamnus. **Rhamnaceae.** From Greek, "small Buckthorn". Shrub. One species, Texas to New Mexico.

1330. MICRÓSERIS, Don. Microseris. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "little Endive". Herbs with scape-like peduncles, flowers yellow. About 20 species, mostly of N. America; 15 in California.

a. **M. Fórsteri** J. Hook. Australia and New Zealand. Native Scorzonera. *Root* esculent.

1331. MÍLLA, Cav. (Millea). Milla. **Liliaceae.** Herbs with cylindrical hollow leaves. About 20 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1332. MIMÓSA, L. Mimosa, etc. **Mimosaceae.** From Greek, "mimic". Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 280 species, warmer parts of America, Africa and Asia; 16 in U. S.

a. **M. púdica** L. South America, now widely naturalized in subtropical countries. Sensitive-plant, Humble-plant, Touch-weed. The Wild Sensitive-plant of Texas is (b) **M. strigillósa** T. & Gr.

1333. MÍMULUS, L. Monkey-flower. . **Scrophulariaceae.** Latin, diminutive of *mimus*, an "actor". Herbs with pink, violet or yellow flowers, commonly showy. About 50 species, New World; 41 in U. S.

a. **M. moschátus** Dougl. Pacific coast of U. S. Musk-flower, Musk plant, Vegetable Musk. Plant has a musk-like odor.

1334. MÍMUSOPS, L. Balata, etc. **Sapotaceae.** From Greek, "ape's face". Syn. Achras, Sapota, in part. Trees or shrubs with milky juice. About 30 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.

a. **M. eláta** Allem. Para. Cow tree. *Milk sap* resembles cow's milk. (b) **M. Elengi** L. of India yields an edible *fruit* and a *bark* which is tonic and astringent. (c) **M. Siéberi** DC. (A. Zapotilla var. parviflora Nutt.), West Indies to Key West, is called Wild Dilly; *fruit* eaten by birds.

d. **M. globósa** Gaertn. (M. Balata Crueg., A. Balata Aublet, S. Muelleri Belkrode). Oronoco and Amazon valleys. Balata or Bully tree (Bulletrie, Bolletrie, Bullet tree). *Exudate* is Chicle, Balata or Tuno gum; Leche de popa, now largely used in the manufacture of chewing gum.

1335. MIRÁBILIS, L. (originally Admirabilis). **Nyctaginaceae.** Latin, "wonderful". Ornamental herbs, from fleshy tubers. About 15 species, warmer regions of America; 9 in U. S.; Ger. Wunderblume; Fr. Belle de nuit.

a. **M. Jalápa** L. (M. Jalappa Thunb.). S. America, commonly cult. in gardens. Marvel-of-Peru, Four-o'clock, World's-wonder, Afternoon-ladies, Beauty-of-the-night. *Roots*, known as Metalista root or False Jalap, reputed cathartic.

1336. MITCHÉLLA, L. Partridge-berry. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Dr. John Mitchell, botanist of Virginia, 18th Century. Creeping evergreen herbs with flowers in pairs. Two species, one of S. America, one in U. S.

a. **M. répens** L. Canada to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota, also in Japan. Partridge-berry, Squaw-vine, Twin-berry, Checker-berry, Chicken-berry, Cow-berry, Deer-berry, Box-

berry, Fox-berry, Hive-vine, Partridge-vine, Winter Clover, Wild Running Box, One-berry, Pigeon-berry, Snake-berry, Two-eyed berries, Squaw Plum. *Plant* tonic, astringent, parturifacient, etc.

1337. MITÉLLA, L. Mitrewort, Bishop's-cap. **Saxifragaceae.** Latin, dim. of *mitra*, "a cap". Perennial herbs, with slender racemes of small flowers. About 10 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 9 in U. S.

a. **M. diphýlla** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Missouri. Mitrewort, Common or Two-leaved Mitrewort, Bishop's-cap, Currant-leaf, False Sanicle, Fairy-cup, Fringe-cup. *Leaves* astringent, diuretic.

1338. MITRACÁRPUM, Zucc. (Mithracarpus). **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "turban fruit". Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of tropical America, a few African; 1 in U. S.

1339. MODÍOLA, Moench. Modiola. **Malvaceae.** From Latin *modiolus*, an ancient Roman measure. A small mallow-like herb. One variable species, warmer regions of America and S. Africa (U. S.)

1340. MOEHRÍNGIA, L. Sandwort. **Caryophyllaceae.** Named for P. H. G. Moehring, naturalist of Danzig. Syn. Arenaria (Kew), in part. Low herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.

1341. MOÉNCHIA, Ehrh. Pearlwort. **Caryophyllaceae.** Named for Prof. Konrad Moench of Marburg. Syn. Cerastium (Kew), in part. Low herbs. About 3 species, Mediterranean region; 1 adv. in U. S.

1342. MOGÍPHANES, Mart. Mogiphanes. **Amaranthaceae.** From Greek, "hard to see". Herbs. About 12 species, warmer regions New World; 2 in U. S.

1343. MOHÁVEA, Gray. Mohavea. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named from the river near which the plant was discovered. Viscid-pubescent herb. One species, Arizona to southern California.

1344. MOHRODÉNDRON, Brit. Snowdrop tree. **Styracaceae.** Named for Dr. Charles Mohr, botanist of Alabama. Syn. Halesia, in part. Shrubs or small trees with drooping bell-shaped flowers. About 4 species, southeastern U. S.

a. **M. Carolínum** (L.) Brit. (H. tetraptera L. 1762 (Kew), H. Carolina L. 1759). Virginia to Florida, west to Illinois. Silver-bell, Snowdrop tree, Bell tree, Wild Olive tree, Calico-wood, Shittim-wood, Tiss-wood. Some of these names apply also to (b) **M. dípterum** (Ell.) Brit. (H. dipterum Ell.).

1345. MOLLÚGO, L. Carpet-weed. **Aizoaceae.** Low herbs, usually with whorled leaves. About 12 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S.

a. **M. verticillàta** L. Eastern U. S. and widely distributed as a weed. Carpet-weed, Indian Chickweed, Devil's-grip.

1346. MOLUCCÉLLA, L. (Molucca). Shell-flower. **Labiatae.** Named (in error) from Molucca Islands, Herbs with large bell-shaped calyx. About 2 species, Mediterranean region. (a) **M. laévis** L., western Asia, often cult. in gardens, is called Shell-flower or Molucca Balm.

1347. MOMÓRDICA, L. Balsam Apple. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Latin, "chewed", alluding to appearance of the seeds. Climbing herbs. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old World; 2 adv. in U. S. (a) **M. Balsámina** L. (M. Charantia Desc.). Tropical countries generally. Balsam Apple, Balsam vine, Balsamina. *Root* and *fruit* cathartic, emetic. *Seeds* vulnerary. (b) **M. Charántia** L. (M. Balsamina Desc.) is the similar Balsam Pear; East Indies and widely cult.

1348. MONÁRDA, L. Horsemint, Wild Bergamot, etc. **Labiatae.** Named for N. Monardés, Spanish botanist, 16th Century. Aromatic herbs with rather large flowers in capitate clusters. About 12 species, N. America; 11 in U. S.

a. **M. dídyma** L. (M. coccinea Michx.). Canada to Georgia and Michigan. Oswego Tea, American Bee Balm, Rose Balm, Low Balm, Red or Scarlet Balm, Mountain Mint, Horsemint*, Indian's-plume; Sweet-Mary, Square-stalk.

b. **M. punctáta** L. New York to Florida, west to Texas and Wisconsin. Horsemint, American Origanum, Rignum‡, Monarda; Ger. Pferdeminze; Fr. Menthe de cheval. *Herb*, as in other species, diaphoretic, diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue. Source of oil of Monarda. (c) **M. citriodóra** Cerv. (M. aristata Nutt.), Nebraska to Texas and Arizona, is called Lemon Monarda or Prairie Bergamot; (d) **M. fistulósa** L. (M. mollis L.), Ontario and eastern U. S., is Wild Bergamot; called also Oswego Tea and Horsemint.

1349. MONÉSES, Salisb. One-flowered Pyrola. **Pyrolaceae.** From Greek, "single delight", alluding to the solitary flower. Syn. Pyrola, in part. Perennial evergreen herb. One species, (a) **M. uniflóra** (L.) Gray (M. grandiflora S. F. Gray (Kew), P. uniflora L.). Europe, Asia and N. America. One-flowered Wintergreen, One-flowered Pyrola.

1350. MONNIÉRA, P. Br. 1755. Hedge-Hyssop. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for Prof. L. Guillaume le Monnier, French botanist, d. 1799. Syn. Herpestis, Gaertn. 1805, also Limosella, Gratiola, Matourea, Obolaria, in part. Herbs. About 60 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 7 in U. S.

1351. MONNINA, R. & P. Monnina. **Polygalaceae.** Herbs or shrubs. About 50 species, South America. (a) **M. polystáchya** R. & P. Peru. South American Polygala. *Root bark* astringent and detergent, containing saponin.

1352. MONODÓRA, Dunal. Calabash Nutmeg. **Anonaceae.** From Greek, "single gift". Syn. Anona, in part. Trees with large woody fruit and aromatic seeds. About 6 species, natives of Africa.

a. **M. Myrística** (Gaertn.) Dunal (A. Myristica Gaertn.). Jamaica, probably introduced from Africa. Calabash Nutmeg; American, Mexican, Guinea or Jamaica Nutmeg. *Seeds* having flavor and use of Nutmegs.

1353. MONÓLEPIS, Schrad. Monolepis. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "one scale", alluding to the single scale-like sepal. Syn. Blitum, in part. Low herbs resembling Chenopodium. About 4 species, northern Asia and western N. America; 3 in U. S.

1354. MONOLÓPIA, DC. Monolopia. **Compositae.** From Greek, "single husk", alluding to uniserial involucre. White-woolly annuals with yellow flowers. Three species, Pacific border of U. S.

1355. MONÓPTILON, Tor. & Gr. Monoptilon. **Compositae.** From Greek, "single feather", alluding to pappus. A small desert annual. One species, California to Utah.

1356. MONÓTROPA, L. Indian-Pipe. **Monotropaceae.** From Greek, "singly nodding", descriptive of the flower. Syn. Monotropion. Low saprophytes, bearing a single nodding flower at the summit of a scaly scape. Two species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

a. **M. uniflóra** L. British America, U. S. throughout, Mexico, Japan and southeastern Asia. Indian-pipe, American Ice-plant, Corpse-plant, Ghost-flower, Pipe-plant, Dutchman's-pipe*, Fairy-smoke, Eye-bright*, Nest-root, Bird's-nest plant, Fit-root, Convulsion-root, Convulsion-weed, Ova-ova.

1357. MONOTRÓPSIS, Schwein. 1817. **Monotropaceae.** From Greek, "Monotropa-like". Syn. Schweinitzia, Nutt, 1818. Saprophytes. Two species, southeastern U. S. (a) **M. odoráta** Ell. (S. odorata DC. (Kew), S. Caroliniana Don.) of Maryland and N. Carolina is the rare Sweet Pine-sap, called also Carolina Beech-drops.

1358. MÓNTIA, L. Water Chickweed, etc. **Portulacaceae.** Named for G. Monti, Italian botanist, 18th Century. Low annual herbs. About 5 species, colder regions of both hemispheres; 2 in U. S. (Heller includes in this genus many species referred by others to Claytonia.)

a. **M. fontána** L. Northern U. S. and widely distributed. Water Chickweed, Blinking Chickweed, Blinks, Water-blinks.

1359. MORÍNDA, L. Indian Mulberry. **Rubiaceae.** From Latin, "Indian mulberry". Trees or shrubs, some climbers. About 40 species, warmer regions, particularly of Old World.

a. **M. tinctória** Roxb. (M. citrifolia Hunt., not L.). India to Australia. Indian Mulberry, Al tree. *Bark* and *roots* (Ach-root, Al-root) yield a red dye, as do those of (b) **M. Róyoc** L. (M. umbellata L. (Kew), M. Rojoc Lour.), West Indies and Florida, called Yaw-weed. (c) **M. citrifólia** L. is the Noni of the Polynesian Islands: *pulp of fruit* used as a hair-dressing.

1360. MORÍNGA, Juss. Ben nut. **Moringaceae.** From vernacular name, Malabar. Syn. Guilandina†, in part. Trees. Three known species, N. Africa, western Asia and East Indies.

a. **M. áptera** Gaertn. (M. Arabica Pers.). Arabia to Abyssinia. Behen. *Seeds* source of *true* oil of Ben.

b. **M. pterygospérma** Gaertn. (M. oleifera Lam., G. Moringa L.). Horseradish tree. *Root* has pungency of horseradish. *Seeds*, Ben nuts, Behen nuts, yield oil of Ben which is bitter, acrid and purgative. *Wood*, Lignum nephriticum, formerly used in kidney complaints.

1361. MORÓNGIA, Brit. 1894. Sensitive Brier. **Mimosaceae.** Named for the late Rev. Thomas Morong, American botanist. Syn. Schrankia, Willd., not Medic.; Leptoglottis, Mimosa, in part. Prickly herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of America, 1 in Africa; 6 in U. S.

a. **M. uncináta** (Willd.) Brit. (S. uncinata Willd., Mimosa Intsia Walt.) Virginia to Nebraska and southward. Sensitive Brier, Sensitive Rose, Shame-vine. (b) **M. angustáta** (T. & G.) Brit., southeastern U. S., Narrow-leaved Sensitive Brier, is also called Sensitive-plant*.

1362. MORONÓBEA, Aubl. Hog-gum tree. **Guttiferae.** From vernacular, Guiana. Trees. Two known species, S. America and the West Indies.

a. **M. coccínea** Aublet. Brazil and West Indian Islands. Hog-gum tree. *Resinous exudate*, Hog gum, Doctor gum, Mani, Onani; terebinthinate, vulnerary. See Cochlospermum and Rhus.

1363. MORTÓNIA, Gray. Mortonia. **Celastraceae.** Shrubs. About 5 species, Mexico and borders; 3 in U. S.

1364. MÓRUS, L. Mulberry. **Moraceae.** Ancient Latin name of Mulberry. Trees or shrubs with succulent aggregate fruits. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.

a. **M. álba** L. China, now widely cult. and nat. White Mulberry, Sycamine, Silkworm tree. *Leaves* the chief food of the silkworm.

b. **M. nígra** L. Southern Russia and Persia, widely cult. Black Mulberry; Ger. Maulbeerbaum; Fr. Mûrier; Sp. Moras. *Fruit* esculent: *juice*, Succus mororum, refrigerant. *Bark of root* tænicide.

c. **M. rúbra** L. Ontario to S. Dakota, south to Florida and Texas. Red Mulberry, American Mulberry. Properties of (b.)

1365. MUCÚNA, Adans. 1763. Cowhage. **Papilionaceae.** From vernacular, Brazil. Syn. Carpopagon, Dolichos, Stizolobium, P. Br. 1756, in part. Climbers with thick leathery pods. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old and New Worlds.

a. **M. prúriens** (L.) DC. (D. pruriens, L., S. pruriens Medic., C. pruriens Roxb., M. prurita Hook.). East and West Indies. *Seeds* are called Sea-beans, Asses'-eyes, Donkey's-eyes. *Hairs from the pods*, Cowhage (Cowage, Cowetch); Setae v. Lanugo siliquae hirsutae; Ger. Kratzbohnen, Kuhkrätze; Fr. Pois velus, Pois à gratter; Sp. Pica-pica; formerly reputed anthelmintic. (b) **M. úrens** Medic. (S. urens Pers.) of S. America has the same properties.

1366. MUÍLLA, S. Wats. Muilla. **Liliaceae.** Anagram of Allium. Syn. Allium†, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Allium but without the characteristic odor of that genus. Three species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1367. MÚSA, L. - Banana. - **Musaceae.** Syn. Ensete, in part. Gigantic herbs, the leafstalks forming a trunk often more than a foot in diameter. About 25 species, tropical regions.

a. **M. Chinénsis** Sweet (M. Cavendishii Lamb., M. regia Rumph., M. nana Lour.), Chinese Banana; (b) **M. paradisáica** L., Plantain, Adam's Apple; (c) **M. sapiéntum** L., Common Banana (many varieties), Adam's Fig, (d) **M. Simiárum** Rumph. (M. corniculata Lour., M. acuminata Coll.), Pisang. These closely related species yield valuable esculent fruits.

e. **M. textílis** Nee. Philippine Islands. Abaca, Abaka. *Fibre* from leaf stalks is Manila Hemp. (f) **M. Ensété** J. F. Gmel. (E. edule Bruce) of northeastern Africa, Bruce's Banana, is often planted for ornament in California and the southern States. *Fruit* in these species not edible.

1368. MUSCÁRI, Mill. Grape Hyacinth. **Liliaceae.** Late Latin, said to mean "musky". Syn. Hyacinthus†, in part. Bulbous scapose herbs. About 40 species, Old World; 2 adv. in U. S. (a) **M. botryoídes** (L.) Mill. (H. botryoides L.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., is the common Globe Hyacinth, Pearls-of-Spain, Blue-bell*. (b) **M. comósum** Mill. Europe. A cultivated variety is called Feather Hyacinth, Purple-tassels, Purse-tassels, Tuzzimuzzy.

1369. MUSENIÓPSIS, C. & R. Museniopsis. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "resembling Musenium". Herbs. One species in Texas.

1370. MUSÍNEON, Raf. 1820. Musineon. **Umbelliferae.** Greek name of "Fennel". Syn. Adorium Raf. 1825, Musenium, Nutt. 1840; Seseli, in part. Resiniferous perennials. Three species, northeastern U. S.

1371. MUTÍSIA, L. f. - Mutisia. - **Compositae.** Named for José Celestino Mutis, South American botanist, d. 1808. Erect or climbing shrubs, many highly ornamental. About 36 species, South America.

a. **M. viciaefólia** Cavan. Chili. *Flowers* anti-spasmodic, sedative, cardiac, tonic.

1372. MYGÍNDA, Jacq. 1760. Myginda. **Celastraceae.** Syn. Crossopetalum, P. Br. 1756, Rhacoma, L. 1759. Shrubs. About 8 species, warmer regions, New World; 4 in U. S.

1373. MYOSÓTIS, L. Forget-me-not, etc. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "mouse-ear". Low herbs with flowers in one-sided racemes. About 35 species; 4 in U. S. Syn. Scorpion-grass, Mouse-ear.

a. **M. palústris** (L.) Lam. (M. scorpioides, var. palustris L.). Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Forget-me-not, Mouse-ear, Scorpion-grass, Marsh Scorpion-grass, Snake-grass, Caterpillars, Love-me.

1374. MYOSÚRUS, L. Mouse-tail. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "Mouse-tail", alluding to form of receptacle. Low annual herbs. About 6 species, America and Australia; 5 in U. S. (a) **M. mínimus** L., Small Mouse-tail, is called also Blood-strange.

1375. MYRÍCA, L. Wax Myrtle, etc. **Myrtaceae.** Ancient Greek name of Tamarisk. Syn. Gale, Adans. Shrubs or small trees. About 35 species; 7 in U. S.

a. **M. Carolinénsis** Mill. Canada to Florida. Waxberry, Bayberry, with other synonyms of (b). *Fruit* abounds in wax, formerly used for candles, etc.

b. **M. cerífera** L. Maryland to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas. Wax Myrtle, Bayberry, Tallow Bayberry, Candleberry, Candle-berry Myrtle, Waxberry, Tallow shrub; Ger. Wachsmyrtel, Wachsbaum, Wachsgagel; Fr. Arbre à suif; Sp. Arbol del la cera. *Fruit* source of American vegetable wax or tallow (myrtle wax, bayberry tallow), which is said to have astringent and mildly narcotic properties.

c. **M. Gále** L. (G. Belgica Dum.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Virginia, Michigan and Washington. Sweet Gale, Burren Myrtle, Bog or Devonshire Myrtle, Dutch or Moor Myrtle, Bay-bush, Fern Gale†, Meadow Fern*, Gall-bush, Golden Osier, Golden Withy, Goule, Goyle, Meadow-burs, Moss Wythan, Sweet Willow, Wild Sumac†; Ger. Gagel, Brabanter Myrte; Fr. Piment royal, Galé odorant. *Leaves* and *buds* alterative, tonic, vulnerary.

1376. MYRIOPYLLUM, L. Water Milfoil. **Haloragidaceae.** From Greek, "myriad leaved". Aquatic herbs. About 20 species; 11 in U. S. (a) **M. spicátum** L. may serve as a type of the genus. Spiked Water-Milfoil, Meakin, Navelwort, Water Navelwort.

1377. MYRÍSTICA, L. 1742. Nutmeg. **Myristicaceae.** From Greek, "fit for anything". Syn. Palala, Rumph. 1741. Aromatic trees. About 90 species, tropical Asia and America.

a. **M. Bicuhyba** Schott. (M. officinalis Mart.). Brazil. *Seeds* source of Becuiba Tallow.

b. **M. frágrans** Houtt. (P. fragrans (Houtt.) O. Kze., M. moschata Thunb., M. aromatica Swz., M. officinalis L. fils.). Molucca Islands, now cult. in many tropical countries. Nutmeg tree. *Seeds*, Nutmegs; **Myristica**. U. S. P., Br. Semen myristicæ P. G., Nux moschata, Nuces nucistæ; Ger. Muskatnuss, Moschatenuss, Myristicasamen; Fr. Muscade (Codex), Noix muscade; Sp. Nuez mosedda. *Arilloid* of *fruit*, Mace; **Macis**, U. S. P.; Arillus myristicae, Flores macidis; Ger. Muskatblüthe, Muskatblumen; Fr. Macis (Codex), Fleur de Muscade; Sp. Macias. Aromatic, carminative, narcotic. From nutmegs is obtained the volatile oil of Nutmeg and the expressed oil, Nutmeg butter. Mace also yields volatile oil.

c. **M. fátua** Houtt. Molucca Islands. The *seeds* are the Long, Wild or Male Nutmegs of commerce.

d. **M. Otóba** Humb. & Bonp. Northwestern S. America. *Seeds* source of Otoba butter.

1378. MÝRRHIS, Scop. 1772. Sweet Chervil. **Umbelliferae.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Lindera, Adans. 1763. Aromatic herbs. Perhaps only one species. See Glycosma.

a. **M. odoráta** Scop. Europe and Asia Minor. Sweet Chervil, Sweet Angelica, Sweet Bracken, Sweet Cicely (of Europe), Sweet Cess or Cisley, Sweet Fern†, Sweet Humlock, Myrrh†, Spanish Chervil; Ger. Körbelkraut. *Root* aromatic, carminative; used also in salads, etc.

1379. MÝRSINE, L. - Myrsine. - **Myrsinaceae.** Ancient Greek name of Myrtle. Trees or shrubs. About 80 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

1380. MÝRTUS, L. - Myrtle. - **Myrtaceae.** The ancient Greek name of (a). Shrubs. About 100 species, mostly of S. America, some of Australia and Asia.

a. **M. communis** L. Western Asia, nat. in southern Europe. Myrtle, Common Myrtle (Mirtle, Mirtil), Bridal Myrtle, Dutch Myrtle, Jew's Myrtle; Ge.; Fr. Myrte. *Leaves* aromatic, astringent, antiseptic. (b) **M. Arragon** Kunth of Mexico is there used as a substitute for the European Myrtle. [Several species of Myrtus yield edible fruits, e. g. (c) **M. nummulária** Poiret of Chili and Falkland Islands, Cranberry Myrtle; (d) **M. tomentósa** Ait. of India and China, and (e) **M. Úgni** Mol., the Chilian Guava.]

1381. NÁBALUS, Cass. Rattlesnake-root, etc. **Cichoriaceae.** From vernacular Indian name. Syn. Prenanthes, Harpalyce, in part. Perennial herbs with heads consisting of a few ligulate flowers. About 20 species, America and Asia; 11 in U. S.

a. **N. álbus** (L.) Hook. (P. alba L. (Kew), H. album Don). Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. Rattlesnake-root, White Lettuce, Cancer-weed, White Canker-weed, Lion's-foot. *Root* bitter, tonic, reputed antidote to snake poison.

b. **N. altísimus** (L.) Hook. [P. altissima L. (Kew)]. Tall White Lettuce, Lion's-foot, Rattlesnake-root, Bird-bell. Properties of (a).

c. **N. serpentárius** (Pursh) Hook. (P. serpentaria Pursh (Kew), N. Fraseri DC.). Ontario to Florida. Gall-of-the-earth, Rattlesnake-root, Lion's-foot, Snake Gentian, White Lettuce, Canker-weed. Properties of (a).

1382. NÁIAS, L. Water-Nymph. **Naiadaceae.**
From Greek, "water-nymph". Submerged aquatic plants. About 10 species; 5 in U. S.

1383. NÁMA, L. 1753. Nama. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
From Greek, a "stream", alluding to the habitat. Syn. Hydrolea L. 1762. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with blue flowers. About 15 species, warmer regions, both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.

NANI, see **METROSIDEROS.**

1384. NAPAÉA, L. Glade Mallow. **Malvaceae.**
From Greek, a "wooded vale", alluding to the habitat. A perennial herb with small white dicecious flowers. One species, eastern U. S.

1385. NARCÍSSUS, L. Narcissus. **Amaryllidaceae.**
The ancient Greek name, "narcotic". Syn. Jonquilla, Scapose herbs from coated bulbs. About 20 species, mostly European.

a. **N. Pseudo-Narcíssus** L. (J. bicolor Raf.). Europe. Daffodil (Dilly, Daffodilly, Averil), Trumpet Daffodil, Bell-flower, Chalice-flower, Cowslip, Yellow Crowbells, Easter or Yellow Lily, Lide-Lily, Queen Anne's flower; Ger. Gelbe Narcisse, Affodil; Fr. Narcisse des prés, Porillon. *Bulb* and *flower* emetic, antispasmodic.

Common in cultivation are also (b) **N. Jonquílla** L., southern Europe, Jonquil, Yellow Jack; (c) **N. Bulbocódium** L., Mediterranean region, Hoop-petticoat Daffodil; (d) **N. incomparábilis** Mill. (N. aurantius Schult.), Europe, sometimes called in England Butter-and-eggs or Eggs-and-bacon; (e) **N. poéticus** L. (J. poetarum Haw.), Europe, Poet's Narcissus, Asphodel, White-dillies, Laus-tibi, Sweet-Nancy, White-Nancy; (f) **N. Tazétta** L. (N. polyanthos Loisel., J. Tazetta Raf.), Europe, Polyanthus Narcissus. Var. **orientális** (N. orientalis L.) is the Chinese Sacred Lily or New-year's Lily.

1386. NARDÓSTACHYS, DC. Spikenard. **Valerianaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Valeriana, in part. A fragrant herb. One species.

a. **N. Jatamánsi** (Roxb.) DC. (V. Jatamansi Roxb.; includes N. grandiflora DC.). Himalaya mountains. Spikenard (of the ancients), East Indian or True Spikenard, Nard, Jatamansi. *Root*, Nardus indica, Spica nardi; aromatic, bitter, antispasmodic.

1387. NAREGÁMIA, W. & Arn. Goanese Ipecac. **Meliaceae.** Shrub. One species; (a) **N. aláta** W. & A. (N. dentata Miq.). West Indies. Goanese Ipecacuanha. *Root* and *stalk* emetic, nauseant, expectorant.

1388. NAUMBÉRGIA, Moench. Tufted Loosestrife. **Primulaceae.** Syn. Lysimachia, in part. Marsh herb with yellow flowers in axillary spikes. One species, circumpolar; northern U. S.

1389. NAVARRÉTIA, R. & Pav. (Navarettia). **Polemoniaceae.** Named for Dr. Navarrete, Spanish physician. Syn. Gilia, in part. Annual herbs with small flowers in dense clusters. About 24 species, all of western U. S. (a) **N. squarrósa** (Esch.) Hook. & Arn., is called Skunk-weed in California.

1390. NECTÁNDRA, Roland. Bebeeru, etc. **Lauraceae.** From Greek, "nectar stamen". Syn. Ocotea, in part. Trees. About 70 species, warmer regions of New World.

a. **N. Puchury-májor** Nees (O. Puchury major Mart.) and (b) **N. Puchury-mínor** Nees (O. Puchury-minor Mart.). Brazil. Brazilian Sassafras. *Seeds* (Cotyledons), Pichury beans, Sassafras nuts, Brazilian beans, Pichurim, Puchurim; Semen v. Fabæ v. Cotylæ pichurim; Ger. Pichurimbohne, Sassafrasnüsse; Fr. Fève pichurim, Noix de sassafras; aromatic, stimulant. *Bark* aromatic, astringent, febrifuge.

c. **N. Rodioéi** Hook. (N. Rodiei Schomb.). British Guiana. Greenheart tree, Bebeeru tree. *Bark*, Bebeeru or Bibiru bark; Cortex nectandræ, Cort. beberu v. bibiru; Ger. Bibirurinde; Fr. Écorce de bébéeru; antiperiodic, tonic; source of alkaloid bebeerine. *Starchy seeds*, although bitter, used for food. *Timber* used in ship-building.

d. **N. Sp. indet.** Coto bark and Para-coto bark are derived from trees, natives of Bolivia, that have been referred doubtfully to this genus. Both are aromatic and astringent, used in bowel troubles. See Drymis.

1391. NELÚMBO, Adans. Lotus Lily, Water-bean. **Nymphaeaceae.** From vernacular, Ceylon. Syn. Nelumbium, Willd; Nymphæa, in part. Aquatic plants with large peltate leaves and showy fragrant flowers. Two species, one of Old World, the other American (U. S.).

a. **N. lútea** (Willd.) Pers. (Nelumbium luteum Willd.). New England to Michigan; south to Florida and Indian Territory. American Lotus Lily, Great Water-lily, Water Lotus, Great Yellow Lily, American Nelumbo, Water Chinkapin, Wankapin, Yoncopin. *Seeds*, Duck Acorn, Water-nut, Rattle-nut, esculent.

b. **N. Nelúmbo** (L.) Karst. (Nym. Nelumbo L., Nym. nucifera Gaertn., Nelumbium speciosum Willd.). Egypt to Japan, E. Indies and Australia, adv. in southern U. S. Sacred Lotus, Indian or Egyptian Lotus, Egyptian Bean, Sacred Bean, Pythagorean Bean, Jamaica Water-lily. *Rhizome* and *seeds* esculent, the former, source of Chinese arrowroot.

1392. NEMACAÚLIS, Nutt. Nemacaulis. **Polygonaceae.**
From Greek, "thread stem". Annual herb. One species, California.

1393. NEMÁCLADUS, Nutt. Nemacladus. **Lobeliaceae.**
From Greek, "thread branch". Annual herbs. Three known species, California to N. Mexico.

1394. NEMÁSTYLIS, Nutt. Nemastylis. **Iridaceae.**
From Greek, "thread style". Syn. Eustylis, Engelm. & Gr.; Ixia, in part. Bulbous herbs with nearly regular perianth. About 10 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

1395. NEMÓPHILA, Nutt. Nemophila. **Hydrophyllaceae.**
From Greek, "grove loving". Syn. Ellisia, in part. Fragile annuals. About 12 species, all of U. S., mostly in California. (a) **N. insígnis** Dougl. is called Baby-eyes; (b) **N. aurita** Lindl. is called Love-grove.

1396. NEMÓSERIS, Greene. Nemoseris. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "thread Endive". Syn. Rafinesquia, Nutt. Stout annuals with white flowers. Two known species, California to New Mexico.

1397. NEOWASHINGTÓNIA, Sudw. **Sabalaceae.**
From Greek, "new Washingtonia". Syn. Washingtonia, Wendl. 1879, not Raf. 1818, Pritchardia, Drude 1889. Large fan-palms. Two species, southern California and southward. (a) **N. filamentósa** (Wendl.) Sudw., Washington Palm, is our largest native Palm. *Seeds* used for food by aborigines.

1398. NEPÉNTHES, L. Pitcher-plant. **Nepenthaceae.**
Greek name of a narcotic drug, "sorrow removing". Syn. Phyllamphora, Lour. Climbers, the leaves having pitcher-like appendages. About 40 species, tropical regions of Old World.

1399. NÉPETA, L. - Catnep. - **Labiatae.**
The ancient Latin name of Catnep. Herbs. About 130 species, Europe and Asia; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **N. Catária** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Catnep (Catnip), Catmint, Catrup, Cat's-wort, Field Mint; Ger. Katzenminze, Katzenkraut; Fr. Cataire, Chataire, Herbe aux chats, Menthe des chats. *Herb* antispasmodic, carminative, emmenagogue.

1400. NEPHÉLIUM, L. 1767. Litchi, etc. **Sapindaceae.**
Ancient Latin plant name, from the Greek. Syn. **Dipherocarpus,** Llanos 1759, Litchi. Small trees producing edible fruits. About 20 species, southern Asia, East Indies and Fiji Islands.

a. **N. lappáceum** L. India. Rambutan (i. e. "hairy"), Rampostan. *Fruit* esculent, highly esteemed.

b. N. **Litchi** Cambess. (N. Lichi Steud., L. Chinensis Sonner.). South China, Cochin China and Philippine Islands. Litchi, Litschi, Leechee, Li'tchi, La'tji. A favorite fruit in China.

c. **N. Lóngan** Cambess. India to southern China. Longan. *Fruit*, called by the Chinese *lung-yen*, i. e. dragon's-eye, esculent.

1401. NEPHRÓLEPIS, Schott. **Polypodiaceae.**
From Greek, "kidney scale", from form of indusium. Stoloniferous ferns. About 12 species; 2 in southern U. S.

1402. NEPTÚNIA, Lour. Neptunia. **Mimosaceae.**
Named from the aquatic habitat of one species. Herbs or under shrubs. About 12 species, tropical regions; 4 in U. S.

1403. NÉRIUM, L. Oleander. **Apocynaceae.**
The ancient Greek name. Syn. Oleander. Shrubs. Two or three species, Asia.

a. **N. Oleánder** L. (O. vulgaris Medic.). Mediterranean region and cult. as an ornamental shrub in sub-tropical regions. Oleander, Rose Laurel, Rose Bay, South Sea Rose, probably the "Willow" of Scripture; Ger. Rosenlorbeer; Fr. Laurier rose, Laurose; Sp. Adelfo. Plant has poisonous properties. The Sweet Oleander of India is (b) **N. odórum** Ait. (N. odoratum Lam., O. Indica Medic.).

1404. NESAÉA, Comm. (Nessea.) Nesæa. **Lythraceae.**
From name of a sea nymph. Herbs or shrubs. About 25 species, mostly of Africa; 1 in U. S.

1405. NÉSLIA, Desv. Ball Mustard. **Cruciferae.**
Named for J. A. N. de Nesle, French botanist. Hispid herb with small globose silicles. One species, Europe and eastern Asia, adv. in U. S.

1406. NESODRÁBA, Greene. Nesodraba. **Cruciferae.**
From Greek, "island Draba". Syn. Draba, in part. Herbs. Three species in western U. S.

1407. NESTRÓNIA, Raf. 1836. Nestronia. **Santalaceae.**
From the Greek name of Daphne. Syn. Darbya, A. Gray 1846. Low dioecious shrub. One species, southeastern U. S.

1408. NEVIÚSIA, A. Gray (Neviusa). Neviusia. **Rosaceae.**
Shrub with large white flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1409. NICOLLÉTIA, A. Gray. (Nicollettia). **Compositae.**
Named for J. N. Nicollet, astronomer and explorer. Perennial herbs with large heads of purple or flesh-colored flowers. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1410. NICOTIÁNA, L. Tobacco. **Solanaceae.**
Named for Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal about 1560. Narcotic herbs, some shrubby, one a tree. About 50 species, mostly American; 11 in U. S.

a. N. **rústica** L. Canada and eastern U. S., cult. in Turkey, India and elsewhere. Wild Tobacco, Indian Tobacco, Real Tobacco, Syrian Tobacco, Wit. Furnishes most of the tobacco of Turkey, the Philippine Islands and India. Properties of (b).

b. **N. Tabácum** L. Tropical America, now widely cultivated. Tobacco, Virginia Tobacco, Drunkwort. The dried leaves, Leaf Tobacco; **Tabacum**. U. S. P., Tabaci folia Br., Folia Nicotianæ P. G.; Ger. Tabak; Fr. Nicotiane, Tabac (Codex), sedative, nauseant, sternutatory. The Shiraz tobacco of Persia is derived from (c) **N. Pérsica** Lind. Some of the Havana tobacco is obtained from (d) **N. repánda** Willd. In the northwest (e) **N. multiválvis** Lind. is used, in Missouri (f) **N. quadriválvis** Pursh.

1411. NIGÉLLA, L. Fennel-flower. **Ranunculaceae.** Annuals with dissected leaves. About 25 species, Mediterranean region and western Asia.

a. **N. Damascéna** L. Levant to southern Europe. Fennel-flower, Bishop's-wort, Devil-in-a-bush, Love-in-a-mist, Love-in-a-puzzle, Ragged-lady. *Seeds* used like those of (b).

b. **N. satíva** L. Mediterranean region. Black Cumin, Black Caraway, Fitch (of Scripture), Roman Coriander, Nutmeg-flower, Fennel-flower, Gith, Git; Ger. Schwartzkümmel; Fr. Quatre épices. *Seeds*, semen nigelli v. melanthii v. cumini nigri, pungent, aromatic, carminative, used like Caraway seed.

1412. NISSÓLIA, Jacq. Nissolia. **Papilionaceae.** Trees or shrubby climbers. About 8 species; warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1413. NITRÓPHILA, Wats. Nitrophila. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "alkali loving". Low, somewhat succulent, herb. One species, western U. S.

1414. NOLÍNA, Michx. Nolina. **Liliaceae.** Herbs with small flowers in terminal panicles. About 15 species, Mexico and adjacent region; 9 in U. S.

1415. NOPÁLEA, Salm-Dyck. Nopalea. **Cactaceae.** Syn. Cactus, Opuntia, in part. Succulent thorny plants. About 3 species, tropical America.

a. **N. cochenillifer** (L.) Lyons (C. cochenillifer L., O. coccinellifera Mill., N. coccinellifera (Mill.) Salm-Dyck.). Mexico and West Indies. Cochineal Cactus. See Opuntia.

1416. NOTHOCÁLAIS, Greene. False Calais. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "spurious Calais". Syn. Troximon, in part. Scapose herbs with solitary large flower heads (yellow). Three known species, central and western U. S. Called also False Dandelion.

1417. NOTHOLAÉNA, R. Br. Notholaena. **Polypodiaceae.** (Written also Nothochlaena). Small rock-ferns. About 40 species; 14 in U. S.

1418. NOTHOSCÓRDUM, Kunth. Nothoscordum. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "false garlic". Scapose herbs resembling Allium, but without the odor. About 10 species, mostly of tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1419. NYCTAGÍNEA, Choisy. Nyctaginea. **Nyctaginaceae.** Named from resemblance to Nyctago of Jussieu, now called Mirabilis. Prostrate hairy annual with rose-colored flowers. One species, Texas.

1420. NYMPHAÉA, L.1753. Yellow Pond Lily. **Nymphaeaceae.** From Greek, "nymph" plant. Syn. Nuphar (Kew), Sibth. & Sm. 1806, Nyphar, Nymphozanthus. Aquatic plants with cordate floating leaves and yellow flowers. About 8 species, north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. **N. ádvena** Soland. (Nuphar advena R. Br. (Kew), Nuphar lutea Walt., not. L.). Canada to Florida, west to Rocky Mountains. Yellow Pond Lily, Common or Large Yellow Pond Lily, Spatter-dock, Beaver Lily, Beaver-root, Cow Lily, Dog Lily, Frog Lily, Horse Lily, Bull-head Lily, Bonnets, Kelp*. *Rhizome* astringent, emollient; abounds in starch.

b. **N. lútea** L. (Nuphar luteum Sibth. & Sm. (Kew), Nymphozanthus vulgaris Rich.). Europe. European Yellow Pond Lily, Cambric-leaf, Can Dock, Clote-leaf, Flatter Dock, Water-blob, Water-can, Water Coltsfoot, Nenuphar, Brandy-bottles (the fruit), also most of the synonyms of (a); Fr. Nénuphar jaune (Codex). *Rhizome* astringent, demulcent.

c. **N. polysépala** (Engelm.) Greene [Nuphar polysepalum Engelm. (Kew)]. Northwestern U. S. Western Yellow Pond Lily, Giant or Larger Yellow Pond Lily, Wankapin*. *Seeds* esculent. (d) **N. rubrodísca** (Morong) Greene of northeastern U. S., Red-disked Pond Lily is called Can Dock; (e) **N. sagittæfólia** Walt., southeastern U. S., Arrow-leaved Pond-lily, is called also Alligator-bonnets.

1421. NÝSSA, L. Tupelo, Ogeechee Lime, etc. **Cornaceae.** The name of a water nymph, nurse of Bacchus. Trees or shrubs. About 7 species, eastern N. America and eastern and central Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **N. aquática** L. [N. uniflora Wang. (Kew)]. Virginia to Florida, west to Missouri. Large Tupelo, Swamp Tupelo, Cotton Gum-tree, Tupelo, Black or Sour Gum.

b. **N. Ogéche** Marsh. (N. capitata Walt., N. Oye-chee Steud.). Gulf states. Ogeechee Lime, Gopher Plum.

c. **N. sylvática** Marsh. [N. multiflora Wang. (Kew)]. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Michigan. Pepperidge, Sour Gum, Tupelo, Swamp Hornbeam, Black Gum, Yellow Gum, Beetle-bung, Hornbine, Hornpine, Hornpipe. *Fruit* acid.

1422. OBOLÁRIA, L. Pennywort. **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, *obolus*, a coin, the leaves being round. A perennial herb with scanty foliage. One species, southern U. S.

1423. ÓCIMUM, L. (Ocymum). Basil. **Labiatae.** The classical name. Herbs. About 35 species, warmer regions especially in Africa and Brazil; 1 in U. S.

a. **O. Basílicum** L. (including O. majus Hort. ,O. medium Mill. and O. minimum L.). Asia and Africa, cult. in gardens. Sweet Basil [Basil, from the Greek, means royal], Basil, Common Basil; Ger. Basilienkraut; Fr. Basilic (Codex); Sp. Albahaca. *Herb* has ordinary properties of mints; used as a pot herb, for seasoning, etc. Several other species have similar properties, e. g.: (b) **O. sánctum** L., southern Asia and Australia, (c) **O. víride** Willd. of tropical Africa, perhaps a variety of the following, in Sierra Leone called Fever-plant, and (d) **O. gratíssimum** L., Southern Asia.

1424. OCÓTEA, Aublet. - Ocotea. - **Lauraceae.** From vernacular, Guiana. Syn. Oreodaphne, Nees; Laurus, Nectandra, Persea, in part. Aromatic trees or shrubs. About 200 species, mostly of tropical America, some African; 1 in Florida. See Nectandra.

a. **O. Guianénsis,** Aublet. (O. opifera Mart., Oreodaphne opifera Nees). Brazil. Canella de cheiro. *Bark* employed in treating abscesses. *Fruit* yields a fragrant volatile oil.

1425. ODONTÍTES, Gmel. Red Bartsia, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "toothache" remedy. Syn. Euphrasia; Bartsia, in part. Annual herbs. About 20 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **O. Odontítes** (L.) Wettst. (E. Odontites L., B. Odontites Huds.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Red Bartsia, Red Eye-bright.

1426. ODONTÓSTOMUM, Tor. Odontostomum. **Haemodoraceae.** From Greek, "tooth mouth". Bulbous herb with white flowers in panicled racemes. One species, Pacific coast (U. S.).

1427. OENÁNTHE, L. Water Hemlock, etc. **Umbelliferae.** Ancient Greek plant name, "wine flower". Syn. Phellandrium, in part. Herbs, mostly of marshes. About 40 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

a. **Oe. crocáta** L. Europe. Hemlock Water-dropwort, Belderroot, Bendock, Biller, Dead-tongue, Five-fingered root, Meadow Saffron*, Hemlock Dropwort, Hemlock Water-drop, Water Hemlock, Water Lovage. *Plant* an active poison. The European (b) **Oe. fistulósa** L., Common Water Hemlock; Ger. Rebendoldenkraut, is less poisonous.

c. **Oe. Phellándrium** Lam. (P. aquaticum (L.). Europe and northern Asia. Fine-leaved Water Hemlock, Death-in, Edgeweed, Horsebane, Phellandrium, Water Dropwort, Water Fennel; Ger. Wasserfenchel, Rossfenchel, Pferdfenchel: Fr. Phellandrie aquatique (Codex), Fenouil d'eau. *Fruit,* Fructus Phellandrii, P. G., Sem. fœniculi aquatici; diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant.

1428. OENOTHÉRA, L. Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "wine scent" (?), the root said to have a vinous odor. Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 20 species, New World; 5 in U. S. See Anogra, Galpinsia, Gaurella, Hartmannia, Kneiffia, Lavauxia, Megapterum, Meriolix, Onagra, Pachylophus, all formerly referred to this genus.

1429. OLDENLÁNDIA, L. Bluets. **Rubiaceae.** Named for H. B. Oldenland, Danish botanist. Syn. Hedyotes, in part. Small herbs. About 175 species, warmer regions, especially of Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **O. umbelláta** L. (H. umbellata Lam.). India. Shaya, Chaya, Indian Madder plant. *Leaves* expectorant. *Root*, Shaya root, Chay or Choy root, Indian Madder; yields a valuable red dye.

1430. ÓLEA, L. - - Olive. - **Oleaceae.** The classical name, whence our word "oil". Trees or shrubs. About 36 species, Old World and Oceanica.

a. **O. Europaéa** L. (O. Oleaster Hoffm., O. communis Steud., O. officinarum Cranz., O. lancifolia Moench) Southwestern Asia, now widely cultivated in sub-tropical countries. Olive. The wild tree is called Oleaster; numerous varieties are distinguished, the names being Spanish, Italian or French. *Leaves* and *bark* febrifuge. *Fruit* esculent, source of Olive oil (sweet oil); Oleum Olivae, U. S. P.

1431. OLEÁRIA, Moench 1802. Daisy tree, etc. **Compositae.** Syn. Eurybia, Cass. 1820. Shrubs, some trees or herbs. About 85 species, Australia and New Zealand.

a. **O. argophýlla** F. Muell. (E. argophylla Cass.). Tasmania. Silver-leaved Musk tree. *Foliage* has a musky odor. (b.) **O. stelluláta** DC. (E. lirata DC.), Tasmania, is called Daisy tree.

1432. OLIGÓMERIS, Cambess. Oligomeris. **Resedaceae.** From Greek, "few parts". Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of S. Africa; 1 in U. S.

1433. ÓLNEYA, Gray. Tesota, etc. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Stephen T. Olney, botanist of Rhode Island. A small tree, one species, **O. Tesota** Gray, southwestern U. S., called Ironwood (Arbol de hierro) and Tesota.

1434. OMPHÁLEA, L. Ouabe, etc. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "navel" plant, alluding to form of anthers. Climbing shrubs or small trees. About 12 species, tropical America, one in Madagascar.

a. **O. diándra** L. West Indies. Ouabe, West Indian Cob-nut; Fr. Noisettier. *Seeds* edible, source of Ouabe oil.

b. **O. oleífera** Hemsley. Central America. *Seeds* source of Tambor oil which is purgative like Castor oil.

1435. OMPHALÓDES, Moench. Venus' Navelwort. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "navel like", alluding to shape of seeds. Syn. Omphalium. Herbs. About 20 species, northern hemisphere; 2 in U. S.

1436. ÓNAGRA, Adans. Evening Primrose. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "wild ass". Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in part. Herbs with yellow nocturnal flowers. About 12 species, chiefly North America; 8 in U. S.

a. **O. biénnis** (L.) Scop. (Oe. biennis L.). Labrador to Florida, west to Rocky Mountains. Common Evening Primrose, Wild or Field Evening Primrose, Night Willow-herb, Fever-plant, Four-o'clock*, King's Cure-all, Tree Primrose, Large Rampion, Scabish*, Scurvish; Ger. Nachtkerze; Fr. Onagre. *Plant* mucilaginous, alterative. Var. **grandiflóra** Lindl. is the Common Evening Primrose of gardens.

1437. ONÓBRYCHIS, Gaertn. Sanfoin. **Papilionaceae.** Herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, Europe and southern Asia.

a. **O. viciæfólia** Scop. (O. sativa Lam.). Europe to Central Asia. Sanfoin, Cinquefoil, Cockscomb*, Cock's-head plant, Everlasting-grass, Hen's-bill, Lucerne*, Medick Fitch; Fr. Esparcette. A valuable fodder plant.

1438. ONOCLÉA, L. Sensitive Fern, etc. **Polypodiaceae.** Ancient Greek plant-name, "close vessel". Syn. Struthiopteris, in part. Ferns with segments of the fertile fronds enclosing the sori. Three species, 2 in U. S. (a) **O. sensíbilis** L. is called Sensitive Fern; (b) **O. Struthiópteris** (L.) Swz. (Osmunda Struthropteris L., S. Germanica Willd.) is called Ostrich Fern.

1439. ONÓNIS, L. (Anonis). Rest-harrow. **Papilionaceae.** Ancient Greek plant-name, "ass" weed. Herbs. About 60 species, Europe and Mediterranean region.

a. **O. arvénsis** L. Europe. Rest-harrow, Bomariskie, Cammock Whin, Cat Whin, Lady Whin (Scotland), Land Whin, Ground Furze, Hen Gorse, Horse's-breath, Lewte, Wild Licorice*, Sit-fast, Steadfast, Rashburn, Ramsey, Rassels, Stainch.

b. **O. spinósa** L. Europe. Rest-harrow, Stay-plow, Cammock*, Petty Whin; Ger. Hauhechel, Ochsenbrechkraut; Fr. Bugrane, Bougrane. *Root,* Radix Ononidis, P. G., Rad. restis bovis; diuretic, lithontriptic, alterative.

1440. ONOPÓRDON, L. Cotton Thistle. **Compositae.** The ancient Greek name, "asses' flatus". Thistle-like plants with decurrent leaves. About 12 species, Old World.

a. **O. acánthium** L. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. Cotton Thistle, Argentine Thistle; Crab-, Down-, Musk-, Oat- or Queen Mary's Thistle, known in England as Scotch Thistle, see **381** (b); Ger. Eseldistel, Krebsdistel.

1441. ONÓSMA, L. Onosma. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "ass smell". Syn. Maharanga DC. Bristly or hoary herbs. Adout 70 species. Mediterranean region to India. The roots of (a) **O. echioides** L., Europe (Ger. Lotwurz) and of (b) **O. Emodi** Wall (M. Emodi DC.), India, yield a red dye.

1442. ONOSMÓDIUM, Michx. False Gromwell. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "resembling Onosma". Syn. Lithospermum, in part. Hispid or hirsute herbs. About 6 species, N. America; 5 in U. S.

a. **O. Virginiánum** (L.) DC. (L. Virginianum L.) Eastern U. S. False Gromwell, Virginia False Gromwell, Wild Job's-tears, Necklace-weed, Pearl-plant, Gravel-weed. *Root* and *seeds* reputed diuretic, lithontriptic.

1443. OONÓPSIS, Greene. Oonopsis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "egg like", alluding to the involucre. Syn. Aplopappus, Bigelovia, in part. Perennial herbs with small flower heads. Four known species, central U. S.

1444. OPERCULÍNA, S. Manso. Turpeth root. **Convolvulaceae.** Syn. Convolvulus, Ipomœa, in part. Herbaceous vines. About 10 species, tropical Asia and East Indies.

a. **O. Túrpethum** (L.) Peter (I. Turpethum R. Br. (Kew), C. Turpethum, L.). India and East Indian islands. *Root*, Turpeth-root, Vegetable Turpeth (Turbith), Indian Jalap; Fr. Turbith végétal (Codex); purgative.

1445. OPHIOGLÓSSUM, L. Adder's-tongue. **Ophioglossaceae.** From Greek, "serpent's tongue", alluding to the fructification. Somewhat fleshy plants with a single sterile frond, the sporangia in a spike. About 12 species; 8 in U. S. (Other names are Adder's-spear, Adder's Fern, Adder's-grass, Edder's-tongue, Serpent's-tongue, Snake's-tongue.)

1446. OPHIORHÍZA, L. (Ophiorrhiza). **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "snake-root". Syn. Mungos, Adans. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 50 species, tropical Asia, Australia and Fiji Islands. (a) **O. múngos** L. East Indies. Mungo, Indian Snakeroot, Earth-gall. *Root* bitter, reputed antidote to snake-poison.

1447. OPÓPANAX, Koch. Opopanax. **Umbelliferae.** Greek name of the exudate, "all-healing juice". Syn. Ferula, Pastinaca, in part. Perennial herbs. About three species, Europe and Asia.

a. **O. Opópanax** (L.) Lyons (P. Opopanax L., O. Chironium Koch, not Guss., F. Opopanax L., not Spreng.). Southern Europe. *Gum-resinous exudate*, Opopanax, Hercules' All-heal; Fr. Opopanax (Codex); Sp. Opoponaso; resembles Ammoniac. See Dorema.

1448. OPULÁSTER, Medic. 1799. Nine-bark, etc. **Rosaceae.** From Greek, "star Opulus", the fruit being star-shaped. Syn. Physocarpa, Raf. 1836, also Spiræa and Neillia, in part. Shrubs with palmately lobed leaves and white flowers in corymbs. About 5 species, 1 of Mantchuria; 4 in U. S.

1449. OPÚNTIA, Mill. Opuntia, Prickly Pear, etc, **Cactaceae.** Ancient Greek name, from that of a town. Syn. Cactus, in part. Succulent thorny plants with jointed branching stems. About 150 species, New World; 52 in U. S.

a. **O. Opúntia** (L.) Coult. (C. Opuntia L., O. vulgaris Mill.). Massachusetts to Florida and Mexico. Eastern Prickly Pear, Prickly-pear Cactus, Indian Fig*, Barbary Fig, Devil's-tongue, Hedgehog Thistle. *Fleshy stems* discutient. *Fruit* edible.

b. **O. Túna** (L.) Mill. (C. Tuna L.). West Indies and tropical America. Prickly Pear. (It is the fruit of this species more particularly that is known as Prickly Pear or Indian Fig; Ger. Indische Feige, Spanierfeige; Fr. Figue de Barbarie). *Fruit* esculent, yields a red dye. This species is more particularly the food plant of the cochineal insect, which also thrives, however, on Nopalea cochenillifer (q. v.) as also on (c) **O. Ficus-Indica** Mill. of Central America; (d) **O. Hernandézii** DC. of Mexico and less commonly on (a).

1450. ÓRCHIS, L. - Orchis. - **Orchidaceae.** Ancient Greek name. Terrestrial orchids, some highly ornamental. About 80 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **O. latifólia** L. Europe. Marsh Orchis. The *branching tubers* of this species, of (b) **O. maculáta** L. and of (c) **N. sambucína** L., constitute the variety of salep formerly known as Radix palmae-Christi. See Habenaria and Conopsea.

d. **O. máscula** L. Europe. Male Orchis, Adam-and-Eve, Bloody-butcher, Dead-men's-fingers (Shakespere), Crake-feet, Cuckoo Orchis, Drake's-feet, Gandergoose, Gethsemane, Red-granfer-gregors, Gramfer-greygles, Greycles, Kettle-case, Man-Orchis, Long-purples, Red-butcher, Skeatlegs, Soldier's-jacket, Spree-spinkle, Standerwort. *Tubers* constitute the official Salep, Tubera Salep P. G., Radix salep; Fr. Salep (Codex); demulcent, nutrient. Salep (simple tubers) is obtained also from (e) **O. Mório** L., and (f) **O. ustuláta** L. See also Anacamptis, Eulophia and Platanthera.

g. **O. spectábilis** L. Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska. Showy Orchis; Gay, Purple or Spring Orchis, Preacher-in-the-pulpit.

1451. OREÁSTRUM, Greene. Mountain Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, "Mountain Aster". Syn. Aster, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. Three species in U. S.

1452. OREOBRÓMA, Howell. Oreobroma. **Portulacaceae.** From Greek, "mountain food". Syn. Calandrina, Lewisia, Talinum, in part. Herbs. Ten species in western U. S.

1453. OREOCÁRYA, Greene. White Forget-me-not. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "mountain nut". Syn. Eritrichium, Krynitzkia, in part. Hairy herbs. About 16 species, all of U. S., mostly southern, extending into Mexico

1454. ORÉODAX, Willd. (Oreodoxa) Royal Palm, etc. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "mountain glory", Syn. Areca, Oenocarpus, in part. Tall palms with smooth trunk. About 6 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.

a. **O. olerácea** (Jacq.) Mart. (A. oleracea Jacq.). West Indies. Cabbage Palm. *Bud* (cabbage) esculent. Pithy wood yields Sago.

b. **O. régia** H. B. K. (Oe. regius Spreng.). Tropical America to Florida. Royal Palm. The foregoing are among the most stately and ornamental of all palms.

1455. OREÓXIS, Raf. Oreoxis. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Cymopterus, in part. Herb. A single species, western U. S.

1456. ORÍGANUM, L. Marjoram, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "mountain joy". Syn. Majorana, in part; Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 30 species, Old World. 1 adv. in U. S.

a. **O. Créticum** Sieber (?). Southern Europe. Spanish Hop: Ger. Spanischer Hopfen, Kretischer Dosten, Kandischer Mairan. *Herb* of this and some allied species yields Cretan oil of Origanum or Spanish Hop oil, used to relieve tooth-ache.

b. **O. Dictámnus** L. Levant. Dittany of Crete; Ger. Kretischer Diptam, Diptamdosten; Fr. Dictame de Crète (Codex).

c. **O. Majorána** L. (M. hortensis Moench). Southern Europe and western Asia, widely cult. Sweet Marjoram, Knotted Marjoram; Ger. Meiran, Mayran, Majoran, Wurstkraut; Fr. Marjolaine (Codex); Sp. Almoraduz, Mejorana. *Herb*, Herba majoranæ, H. amaraci, H. sampsuchi; stomachic, carminative, used as a condiment.

d. **O. vulgáre** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Common or Wild Marjoram (Marjerim, Margerome, Majoran; from ancient Greek name), Pot Marjoram, Winter Marjoram, Mountain Mint, Origanum (Argans, Organ, Organy, Orgament), Winter-sweet; Ger. Dosten, Brauner Dosten, Wilder Majoran, Gemeiner Wohlgemuth; Fr. Origan vulgaire (Codex). *Herb* source of oil of Origanum; carminative, anodyne, emmenagogue.

1457. ORMÓSIA, Jacks. Bread-tree. **Papilionaceae.** Trees. About 20 species, tropical regions, Old and New World. (a) **O. dasycárpa** Jacks. West Indies. Jamaica Bread-tree, Necklace-tree, Large Coral-bean (Jamaica).

1458. ORNITHÓGALUM, L. Star-of-Bethlehem. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "bird milk". Scapose herbs from coated bulbs. About 75 species, Old World; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **O. umbellátum** L. Mediterranean region, nat. in eastern U. S. Star-of-Bethlehem, Star-flower, Summer-snowflake, Eleven-o'-clock-lady, Ten-o'clock, Sleepy-Dick, Nap-at-noon, John-go-to-bed-at-noon. *Bulbs* of this and allied species, esculent, probably the "dove's dung" of Scripture.

1459. OROBÁNCHE, L. Broom-rape. **Orobanchaceae.** From Greek, "choke vetch". Syn. Aphyllon, in part. Parasitic, nearly leafless plants. About 90 species. Old World and western America; 8 in U. S. See Conopholis and Leptamnium.

a. **O. mínor** Sutt. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S., parasitic on roots of clover. Lesser Broom-rape, Clover Broom-rape, Devil's-root, Hell-root, Herb-bane, Shepherd's-pouch*, Strangle-tare.

1460. OROCHAENÁCTIS, Coville. Orochaenactis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "mountain Chaenactis". Syn. Chaenactis, in part. Viscid low annual. One species, California.

1461. OROGENÍA, Wats. Orogenia. **Umbelliferae.**
From Greek, "mountain born". Herbs, related to Erigenia. Two or three species, western U. S.

1462. ORÓNIA, Greene. Oso-berry. **Drupaceae.**
Syn. Nuttallia, Tor. & Gr. Small tree, foliage yielding much hydrocyanic acid. One species, California.

1463. ORÓNTIUM, L. Golden-club. **Araceae.**
Greek name of a water plant from the river "Orontes". Aquatic herb. A single species, eastern U. S.

a. **O. aquáticum** L. Massachusetts to Louisiana, mostly near the coast. Golden-club, Tawkin, Water Dock, Tuckahoe. *Seeds* and *rhizomes* formerly eaten by aborigines.

1464. ORÓPHACA, Britton. Milk Vetch. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "mountain Vetch". Syn. Phaca, Astragalus, in part. Canescent or villous herbs. Three known species, northwestern U. S.

1465. ORTHOCÁRPUS, Nutt. Orthocarpus. **Scrophulariaceae.**
From Greek, "erect fruited". Herbs. About 30 species, New World; 27 in U. S.

1466. ORTHOSÍPHON, Benth. Java Tea. **Labiatae.**
From Greek, "straight tube". Herbs or undershrubs. About 30 species, India and tropical America. (a) **O. stamíneus** Benth. East Indies. Java Tea. *Leaves* diuretic, demulcent.

1467. ORÝCTES, Wats. Oryctes. **Solanaceae.**
From Greek, "plowshare" or "furrow". Low annual. One species, Nevada.

1468. ORÝZA, L. - - Rice. - - **Gramineae.**
The Greek name of (a). Coarse grasses. About 10 species, southern Asia.

a. **O. satíva** L. (O. officinalis Wall., O. communissima Lour., O. paulstris Salisb.). Southern Asia, widely cult. in sub-tropical regions. Rice; Ger. Reis; Fr. Riz (Codex); Sp. Aroz. The unhusked rice is called *paddy*. One of the most important of all food plants; source of rice starch.

1469. OSBÉRTIA, Greene. Osbertia. **Compositae.**
Herb. One species, western U. S.

1470. OSMÁNTHUS, Lour. Fragrant Olive, etc. **Oleaceae.**
From Greek, "fragrant flower". Syn. Olea, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 10 species, N. America, western Asia and Polynesia; 1 in U. S.

a. **O. frágrans** (Thunb.) Lour. (Olea fragrans Thunb.). China. Fragrant Olive. *Flowers* used to perfume tea. The American Olive of southeastern U. S., (b) **O. Americánus** (L.) B. & H. (Olea Americana L.), is called also Devil-wood, the wood hard to split.

1471. OSMÚNDA, L. Flowering Fern. **Osmundaceae.** Dedicated to Osmunder, a Scandinavian deity. Marsh ferns, fertile fronds or portions of frond greatly modified, justifying the popular name. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **O. cinnamómea** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Cinnamon Fern, Swamp Brake, Fiddle-heads, Bread-root.

b. **O. regális** L. Europe, Asia, Canada, U. S. east of Rocky Mountains, Mexico. Royal Fern, Buckhorn Brake, Royal Brake, Royal Osmund, Regal Fern, King Fern, Flowering Fern, Royal Flowering Fern, Snake or Ditch Fern, Tree Fern*, Buckhorn Male-fern, Hartshorn bush, Lady Brake, Flowering Brake, Herb Christopher*, St. Christopher's herb, Bog Onion*, Osmund-the-waterman; Ger. Königsfarrn, Traubenfarrn. *Rhizome* tonic, astringent, demulcent.

1472. ÓSTRYA, Scop. Hop-Hornbeam. **Betulaceae.** The classical name. Syn. Carpinus, in part. Trees with heavy hard wood. Four known species, N. temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **O. Virginíana** (Mill.) Willd. (C. Virginiana Mill., O. Virginica Willd.). Canada and eastern U. S. Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood, Deer-wood, Lever-wood, Hardhack*, Black Hazel, Indian Cedar. *Bark* bitter tonic.

1473. OUROUPÁRIA, Aubl. 1775. Gambir. **Rubiaceae.** Syn. Uncaria, Schreb. 1789, Uncinaria, Reichb. 1841; Nauclea, in part. Shrubby climbers with hooked spines. About 35 species mostly of India, one of S. America.

a. **O. Gambier** (Roxb.) Baill. (U. Gambier Roxb., N. Gambier Hunter). East Indies. An extract of the leaves and young shoots constitutes the tanning material *gambir* (gambier), called also terra japonica and pale catechu, Catechu pallidum, Catechu, Br. and P. G.; Ger. Gambir Catechu, Gutta Gambir; Fr. Gambir cubique; astringent. See Acacia Catechu. Gambir is prepared also from (b) **O. ácida** (Roxb.) Lyons (U. acida Roxb.) of Pulo Penang and neighboring islands.

1474. OWÉNIA, F. Muell. Plum*, Wild Apple. **Meliaceae.** Named for Richard Owen, naturalist. Trees. About 6 species, Australia. (a) **O. cerasífera** F. Muell. is called Sweet Plum, Rancooran; (b) **O. venósa** F. Muell. is called Sour Plum, Pyddharr, Tulip-wood.

1475. OXÁLIS, L. Wood Sorrel. **Oxalidaceae.** From Greek, "sour". Syn. Oxys, Adans. Herbs, often bulbous, with digitate (commonly trifoliate) leaves. About 250 species, chiefly of warmer regions; 20 in U. S., including some naturalized.

a. **O. Acetosélla** L. (Oxys Acetosella Scop.). Europe, Asia, northern Africa, N. America, south to N. Carolina and Michigan. Wood Sorrel, White or True Wood-sorrel, Wood-sour, Wood-sower‡, Alleluia (Allolida, Lujula), Cuckoo-bread, Cuckoo-flower, Cuckoo's-meat, Cuckoo-sour, Cuckoo's or Gowk's Clover, Hearts, Ladies' Clover, Laverocks, Sour or Sleeping Clover, Sleeping-beauty, Sheep Sorrel, Sour Trefoil or Trifoly, Shamrock, Stubwort, Green-sauce; Ger. Sauerklee, Hasenklee; Fr. Alléluia, Surelle, Pain de coucou; Sp. Acederilla, Socoyol. [Many of above synonyms apply equally to other species]. *Plant*, as in other species, acidulous, diuretic, antiscorbutic; contains oxalic acid, and so may be poisonous.

b. **O. stricta** L. (O. corniculata var. stricta Sav., Oxys stricta All.). Canada and Eastern U. S., nat. in Europe. Ladies' Sorrel, Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel, Sheep Sorrel, Sheep-poison. (c) **O. corniculáta** L., Procumbent Yellow Wood-sorrel, is not distinguished popularly from this species. The Index Kewensis includes both under the latter name.

1476. OXYCÓCCUS, Hill. 1756. Cranberry. **Vacciniaceae.** From Greek, "sour berry". Syn. Schollera, Roth. not Schreb.; Vaccinium, in part. Trailing or erect shrubs. Four species, northern hemisphere; 3 in U. S.

a. **O. macrocárpus** (Ait.) Pers. V. macrocarpon Ait., but Index Kew. makes this a synonym of (b), as also O. macrocarpus Turcz.). British America south to N. Carolina, Michigan and Minnesota. American Cranberry, Large Cranberry, Bearberry, with other synonyms of (b).

b. **O. Oxycóccus** (L.) MacM. (V. Oxycoccus L., O. palustris Pers. (Kew), S. Oxycoccus Roth.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey and Michigan. European or Small Cranberry, Cranberry, Cramberry, Crane's-berry, Marsh Cranberry, Crowberry, Marshberry, Moss-berry, Moor-berry, Bog-berry, Fen-berry, Sourberry, Sow-berry†, Swamp Redberry, Bogwort, Marshwort, Moonog, Moss-milion (i. e. Moss-melon); Ger. Moosbeere, Kesselbeere, Sauerbeere, Kranichbeere. *Fruit*, Fructus oxycoccos, Baccæ oxycocci, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.

1477. OXYDÉNDRUM, DC. Sour-wood. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "sour tree". Syn. Andromeda, in part. A tree with deciduous sour leaves. One species, eastern U. S.

a. **O. arbóreum** (L.) DC. (A. arborea L.). Pennsylvania to Florida. Sourwood, Sorrel-tree, Elk-tree. *Leaves* refrigerant, diuretic.

1478. OXÝGRAPHIS, Bunge. Crowfoot*. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "sharp style". Syn. Cyrtorhyncha, Ranunculus, in part. Perennial herbs resembling Ranunculus. About 10 species, mostly Asiatic; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **O. Cymbalária** (Pursh) Prantl. (R. Cymbalaria Pursh.).

1479. OXÝPOLIS, Raf. 1825. Pig Potato, etc. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Tiedemannia, DC. 1829, Archemora, DC. 1829; Oenanthe, Peucedanum, Sium, in part. Perennial marsh herbs from tuberous roots. Four species, all of U. S.

a. **O. filifórmis** (Walt.) Brit. (Oe. filiformis Walt., Ox. tereti-folia Raf.). Southeastern U. S. False Dropwort, Oxypolis?.

b. **O. rígida** (L.) Raf. (S. rigidum L., A. rigida DC., P. ternatum Nutt. (Kew), A. ternata Nutt.). Eastern U. S. Cowbane, Hemlock Dropwort, Water Dropwort, Pig Potato.

1480. OXÝRIA, Hill. Mountain Sorrel. **Polygonaceae.** From Greek, "sour". Syn. Acetosa, Rumex, in part. Fleshy herbs with acid foliage. Two known species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **O. dígyna** (L.) Hill (R. digynus L., A. digyna Mill., O. reniformis Hook.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Hampshire and Colorado. Mountain Sorrel, Round-leaved Sorrel, Sour Dock, Boreal Sour Dock.

1481. OXÝSTYLIS, Tor. & Frem. Oxystylis. **Capparidaceae.** From Greek, "sharp style". Herb with small yellow flowers. A single species, California.

1482. OXYTÉNIA, Nutt. Oxytenia. **Compositae.** From Greek, "pointed", alluding to the leaves. Shrubby plant resembling Artemisia. One species, California to Colorado.

1483. OXYTHÉCA, Nutt. Oxytheca. **Polygonaceae.** From Greek, "pointed case". Annuals resembling Eriogonum. About 10 species, N. America; 8 in western U. S.

1484. OXÝTRIA, Raf. 1836. Oxytria. **Liliaceae.** Syn. Schœnolirion, Tor. 1855. Scapose herbs. About 3 species, southwestern U. S.

1485. PACHÝLOPHUS, Spach. Scapose Primrose. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "thick crest". Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in part. Scapose herb with white or pink flowers. One species, central U. S.

1486. PACHYSÁNDRA, Michx. Pachysandra. **Buxaceae.** From Greek, "thick stamen". Monœcious perennial herbs. Two species, one of Japan, one of southeastern U. S.; (a) **P. procúmbens** Michx. Alleghany Mountain Spurge.

1487. PACHÝSTIMA, Raf. (Pachystima). **Celastraceae.** Syn. Oreophila, Nutt. Evergreen shrubs. Two species, both of U. S.

1488. PAEÓNIA, L. - Peony. - **Ranunculaceae.** The ancient Greek name, from Pæon, the physician of the gods. Herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. Moútan** Simson. Japan and China. Tree Pæony, Botan (Japan), Moutan (China-meu-tang, King of flowers),

b. **P. officinális** L. Southern Europe, cult. in gardens. Peony (Piany, Pianet, Piney), Chesses†, Naupie, Sheep-shearing Rose; Ger. Gichtrose, Pfingstrose; Fr. Pivoine officinale (Codex); Sp. Peonia. *Root* antispasmodic. The Chinese Peony of gardens (White or Fragrant Peony) is (c) **P. albiflóra** Pall.

1489. PALAFÓXIA, Lag. Palafoxia. **Compositae.** Named for Jose Palafox, noted Spanish general. Herbs, some shrubby, with purple or white flowers. About 4 species, N. America; 2 in southwestern U. S.

1490. PALÁQUIUM, Blanco 1837. Gutta-percha tree. **Sapotaceae.** Syn. Dichopsis, Thw. 1864; Isonandra, in part. Trees with milky sap. About 30 species, East Indies.

a. **P. Gútta** (Hook f.) Burck. (I. Gutta Hook. f., D. Gutta B. & H.). East Indies. Taban or Gutta-taban tree. *Concrete exudate*, Gutta percha, Gummi plasticum, Gummi gettania; Ger. Fr. Gutta-percha (Codex); used for splints, etc.

1491. PALIÚRUS, Juss. Christ's Thorn. **Rhamnaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Zizyphus, in part. Thorny shrubs. Two species, Mediterranean region and Asia.

a. **P. aculeátus** Lamb. (P. Spina-Christi Mill., P. vulgaris Steud., Z. Spina-Christi Georgi, Z. Paliurus Willd.). Southern Europe to India. Christ's Thorn, Christ-thorn; Fr. Porte-chapeau. *Seeds* yield a dye. Perhaps the plant from which the "crown of thorns" was plaited.

1492. PALMERÉLLA, Gray. Palmerella. **Lobeliaceae.** Named for the discoverer, Dr. Edward Palmer. Herbs. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1493. PÁNAX, L. (Panacea). Ginseng. **Araliaceae.** Ancient Greek plant-name, "all healing". Syn. Aralia, Ginseng, in part. Perennial herbs from thickened roots. About 10 species, North America and Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. Gínseng** Nees. [A. Ginseng Dec. & Planch. (Kew).] China, Chinese or Genuine Ginseng (Jin-tian or Jin-Shen), Asiatic Ginseng, Schinseng; Ger. Chinesische Kraftwurzel. *Root* aromatic, esteemed by the Chinese almost a panacea, especially as an aphrodisiac.

b. **P. quinquefólius** L. (G. quinquefolium Wood, A. quinquefolia Dec. & Planch. (Kew), P. Ginseng C. A. Meyer, not Nees., P. Ninsi Thunb. not L.). Quebec to Alabama, west to Nebraska. Ginseng, American Ginseng, Jinshang (U. S.), Ninsin*, Sang, Red-berry, Five-fingers, Garentoquen (Iroquois), Grantogen; Ger. Amerikanische Kraftwurzel, Schinseng, Fr. Ginseng. *Root* aromatic, stimulant.

c. **P. trifólius** L. (A. trifolia Dec. & Planch. (Kew), G. trifolium Wood.). Canada and eastern U. S. Dwarf Ginseng, Dwarf Ground-nut.

1494. PANCRÁTIUM, L. Sea Daffodil, etc. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, all powerful". Bulbous herbs. About 12 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **P. marítimum** L. Europe. Pancratic Squill, Sea Daffodil. *Bulb* diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

1495. PÁNDANUS, Rumph. 1781. Screw Pine. **Pandanaceae.** Syn. **Keura,** Forsk. 1775, Athrodactylis, Forst. 1776. Shrubby or arboreous plants. About 50 species, tropical regions of eastern hemisphere and Oceanica.

a. **P. odorífera** (Forsk.) Lyons (K. odorifera, Forsk. 1775, K. odora Thunb. P. odoratissima L. f., 1781 (Kew), P. verus Rumph., P. fascicularis Lam., A. spinosa Forst.). India, Australia and Oceanica. Fragrant-flowered Screw-pine or Pandanus, Screw Pine, Umbrella-tree*, Hala (Pacific islands). *Flowers* yield Keora or Ketgee oil. *Fruit*, called breadfruit*, edible, the chief food of natives of some of the Micronesian islands. *Leaves* (Lauhala) used for plaiting mats, fans, sugar-sacks, etc., as are those of (b) **P. útilis** Bory. in the Mauritius Islands.

1496. PÁNICUM, L. Panic-grass, etc. **Gramineae.** Ancient Latin name of a grass, probably Sorghum. Annual or perennial grasses. About 300 species; about 100 in U. S.

a. **P. miláceum** L. (P. Miliare Lam.). Asia, now widely cult. Millet, Broom-corn Millet, Hirse, Warree (Hindustan). (b) **P. frumentáceum** Roxb., the Shamalo or Shamoola of India, also yields a kind of millet.

1497. PAPÁVER, L. - Poppy. - **Papaveraceae.** The classical name. Herbs with milky sap; flowers showy. About 25 species, mostly of Old World; 10 indigenous and nat. in U. S.

a. **P. Argemóne** L. (P. clavigerum Lam.). Europe, adv. in U. S. Pale Rough-fruited Poppy, Long Rough-fruited Poppy, Wind Rose, Headache.

b. **P. dúbium** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Long Smooth-fruited Poppy, Blaver, Headache.

c. **P. Rhoéas** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Corn Poppy (Puppy, Popple, Pope), Field or Red Poppy, Corn Rose, Copper Rose (Cuprose), Cockeno, Canker, Canker Rose, African Rose, Blind-eyes, Cheesebowl, Chasbow‡, Headache, Headwark‡, Thunder-flower; Ger. Klatschrose, Klapperrose, Feldrose: Fr. Coquelicot (Codex), Pavot rouge; Sp. Ampola. *Petals*, Red-poppy petals, Rhoeados Petala, Br., Flores rhœados, Fl. papaveris erratici; anodyne.

d. **P. somníferum** L. (P. officinale C. C. Gmel., P. album Mill.). Mediterranean region, cult. in India and commonly in gardens. Opium Poppy, Cheesebowl (Chasbow), Pushpole, Joan Silverpin, Marble-flower, Ger. Mohn; Fr. Pavot blanc, Pavot officinal (Codex). *Capsules* of the white variety, B. somniferum var. album DC., P. officinale Gmel.); Papaveris Capsulae, Br., Fructus Papaveris immaturi P. G., **Papaver.** U. S. P., 1870,

Codia; mildly narcotic. *Seeds*, Maw-seed, yield Poppy oil. *Concrete exudation* from unripe capsules, **Opium**. U. S. P., Meconium, Succus thebaicus; narcotic, anodyne, soporific. Source of Morphine, Codeine and other alkaloids.

1498. PARAMÉRIA, Benth. Parameria. **Apocynaceae.** Shrubby climbers. About 5 species, East Indies. (a) **P. vulnerária** Radlk., Philippine Islands, is the source of Cebu balsam.

1499. PARIETÁRIA, L. Pellitory. **Urticaceae.** The ancient Latin name, whence the English word Pellitory. Herbs. About 7 species; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. officinális** L. Europe. Wall Pellitory, Wall Paritory‡, Pellitory-of-the-wall, Wallwort, Lichwort; Ger. Glaskraut; Fr. Pariétaire (Codex). Perce-muraille; Sp. Parietaria. *Herb* astringent, diuretic, lithontriptic. (b) **P. Pennsylvánica** Muhl., American Pellitory, is called also Hammerwort and Helxine.

1500. PARINÁRIUM, Aubl. Gingerbread-tree. **Rosaceae.** Syn. Parinari, Nonda. Trees, some having edible fruits. About 40 species, tropical regions. (a.) **P. macrophyllum** Sabine. West Africa. Gingerbread Plum. (b.) **P. Nónda** F. Muell. Australia. Nonda tree. *Fruit* edible. Gingerbread-tree.

1501. PÁRIS, L. Herb Paris. **Convallariaceae.** From Latin *par* "equal", all parts of the plant being in fours. Herbs with the leaves in a single whorl. About 6 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **P. quadrifólia** L. Europe. Herb-Paris, Herb of Paris, Herb-truelove, Devil-in-a-bush, Fox-grape*, Leopard's-bane*, Four-leaved-grass, One-berry; Ger. Einbeere; Fr. Parisette. *Plant* reputed narcotic.

1502. PARISHÉLLA, Gray. Parishella. **Lobeliaceae.** Herb. One species in California.

1503. PÁRKIA, R. Br. African Locust. **Mimosaceae.** Trees. About 25 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.

a. **P. biglandulósa** W. & A. Africa, originally from India. African Locust, Nitta or Nutta tree, Doura (of Soudan), Soudan Coffee. *Seeds* and *saccharine pulp* surrounding them, esculent; a substitute for coffee.

1504. PARKINSÓNIA, L. Horse-Bean, etc. **Caesalpinaceae.** Named for John Parkinson, herbalist to James I. Trees. About 7 species, tropical America, 1 of Africa; 1 in U. S. (a) **P. aculeáta** L. West Indies, Mexico and southern U. S. Retama, Horse-bean, Jerusalem Thorn (Jamaica). *Bark* febrifuge.

1505. PARNÁSSIA, L. Grass of Parnassus. **Saxifragaceae.** The ancient Greek name, plant of "Parnassus". Scapose herbs with white or yellowish flowers. About 12 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 8 in U. S. Synonyms are White Buttercup, White Liverwort.

1506. PARONÝCHIA, Adans. Whitlowwort. **Caryophyllaceae.** Greek plant name, "whitlow plant". Syn. Anychia, in part. Tufted perennials. About 40 species; 15 in U. S. Synonyms are Nailwort and Knot-grass*.

a. **P. argyrócoma** (Michx.) Nutt. (A. argyrocoma Michx.). Maine to Georgia. Silver Whitlowwort, Silver Chickweed, Silver-head.

1507. PAROSÉLA, Cav. 1802. Parosela. **Papilionaceae.** Anagram of Psoralea. Syn. Dalea, Willd. 1803, not P. Br., 1756. Herbs or shrubs with small purple, white or yellow flowers in spikes. About 110 species, New World; 46 in U. S.

1508. PARRÁSIA, Greene. Parrasia. **Cruciferae.** Syn. Greggia, Gray 1852, not Engelm. 1848. Sub-shrubs. Two species, southwestern U. S.

1509. PÁRRYA, R. Br. Parrya. **Cruciferae.** Low alpine herbs from thick perennial rootstocks. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.

1510. PARRYÉLLA, Tor. & Gr. Parryella. **Papilionaceae.** One species in U. S.

1511. PARSÓNSIA, P. Br. 1756, (not of R. Br. 1809). **Lythraceae.** Named for Dr. James Parsons, Scotch botanist. Syn., Cuphea, P. Br. 1756, also Lythrum, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 180 species, New World; 5 in U. S.

a. **P. petioláta** (L.) Rusby (L. petiolatum L., C. viscosissima Jacq.). Rhode Island to Georgia, west to Kansas. Blue Wax-weed, Clammy Cuphea, Tar-weed, Wax-bush, Wax-weed.

1512. PARTHÉNICE, Gray. Parthenice. **Compositae.** Cinereous annual. One species, Colorado and Arizona.

1513. PARTHÉNIUM, L. Feverfew, etc. **Compositae.** Greek plant name, "maidenly" or "pure". Syn. Hysterophorus, Adans. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, New World.

a. **P. Hysteróphorus** L. (P. pinnatifidum Stokes). West Indies to southeastern U. S. Bastard Feverfew, Indian Mugwort, Wild Wormwood, White-head (W. Indies), Brown-bush. *Plant* tonic, febrifuge, emmenagogue.

b. **P. integrifólium** L. (P. amplectens Raf.). Maryland to Georgia, west to Texas and Minnesota. American Feverfew, Prairie Dock*, Cutting Almond, Nephritic plant, Wild Quinine. *Plant* bitter, diuretic, febrifuge.

1514. PARTHENOCÍSSUS, Planch. 1887. **Vitaceae.** From Greek, "virgin's Cissus". Syn. Quinaria, Raf. 1830, not Lour. 1790; Ampelopsis, Cissus, Hedera†, Vitis (Kew), in part. Climbing or trailing woody vines. About 10 species, Asia; one in N. America.

a. **P. quinquefólia** (L.) Planch, (H. quinquefolia L., V. hederacea Willd. (Kew), A. quinquefolia Michx., C. quinquefolia Pers.). Canada, eastern U. S. and Mexico, also in Cuba. Virginia Creeper, American Ivy, American-joy, False Grape, Five-finger, Five-leaved Ivy, Five-fingered Ivy, American Woodbine, Woodbine*, Wild Woodbine, Wild Wood-vine, Woody Climber; Ger. Wilder Wein, Amerikanischer Epheu; Fr. Vigne vierge. *Bark* and *twigs* alterative, tonic, expectorant, diuretic.

b. **P. tricuspidáta** (Sieb. & Zucc.) Planch. (A. tricuspidata S. & Z., V. inconstans Miq. (Kew), A. Veitchii of gardeners). Japan, widely cult. as an ornamental vine, Japanese Ivy.

1515. PASSIFLÓRA, L. Passion-flower. **Passifloraceae.** Latin, "flower" of our Savior's "passion". Herbaceous or woody climbers. About 250 species, tropical regions mostly of the New World; 9 in U. S.

a. P. **foétida** L. Southeastern U. S., West Indies, etc. West Indian Love-in-a-mist, Wild Water-lemon. *Plant* expectorant, antispasmodic.

b. **P. híspida** DC. (P. Marigouja Per.). Jamaica. Bull-hoof, Dutchman's-laudanum. *Flowers* narcotic.

c. **P. incarnáta** L. Southeastern U. S. Wild Passion-flower or Passion-vine. *Plant* antispasmodic. Extract of *root* used in treatment of ulcers, hemorrhoids, etc. *Fruit* edible, called May-pops. Similar medicinal properties belong to the Yellow Passion-flower, (d) **P. lútea** L., of southeastern U. S.

e. **P. laurifólia** L. (P. tinifolia Juss.). West Indies to Brazil. Water Lemon, Jamaica Honeysuckle, Bay-leaved Passion-flower. *Fruit* edible. *Leaves* astringent, anthelmintic.

f. **P. quadranguláris** L. Brazil, cult. in all tropical countries. Granadilla (Diminutive of Granada, Spanish name of Pomegranate), Grenadilla. *Fruit* (i. e. pulp surrounding the seeds) esculent. *Root* narcotic. Many other species yield similar edible fruits, commonly known as granadilla, or in some cases, as water-lemon. The most notable are (g) **P. édulis** Sims, Brazil; (h) **P. liguláris** Juss., Mexico to Bolivia, of delicious flavor; (i) **P. macrocárpa** Masters, Brazil to Peru; fruit reaching eight pounds in weight; (j) **P. malifórmis** L., West Indies to Brazil, Sweet Calabash, Sweet Water-lemon, Culupa, Curuba‡.

1516. PASTINÁCA, L. Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.** Latin name of Parsnip or Carrot, from *pastus*, "food". Syn. Peucedanum, in part. Herbs with fleshy roots and yellow flowers. About 7 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **P. satíva** L. (Peucedanum sativum S. Benth.). Europe and Asia, everywhere cult., nat. in U. S. Parsnep (Parsnip, Parsenep, Pastnip, Pasnet); The wild plant is known as Mad-nep, Mypes, Tank, Hart's-eye, Queen-weed. *Root* esculent. *Seeds* diuretic.

1517. PATRÍNIA, Juss. Patrinia. **Valerianaceae.** Named for M. Patrini, French botanist. Herbs with corymbed yellow flowers. About 8 species, Asia. (a) **P. scabiosaefólia** Link. Japan. Kesso. *Root* antispasmodic.

1518. PAULLÍNIA, L. Guarana, etc. **Sapindaceae.** Named for C. F. Paullini, German botanist, d. 1712. Shrubby twining plants. About 125 species, mostly of tropical America, one African.

a. **P. Cupána** Kunth (P. sorbilis Mart.). Brazil. *Crushed seeds* moulded into cylindrical masses and dried constitute **Guarana**, U. S. P., Brazilian Cocoa; Pasta guarana, Pasta seminum paullinіæ; very rich in caffeine, used as a beverage and as a nerve stimulant.

1519. PAULÓWNIA, Sieb. & Zucc. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Czar, Paul I. Syn. Bignonia†, in part. A large tree resembling Catalpa. One species, Japan, nat. in southeastern U. S. Paulownia.

1520. PAVÓNIA, Cav. Pavonia. **Malvaceae.** Named for Don Josef Pavon, botanical traveler in Peru. Herbs or small shrubs. About 70 species, warmer regions of America, a few in Asia; 4 in U. S.

1521. PÉCTIS, L. Pectis. **Compositae.** From Latin *pecten*, "comb", alluding to the pappus. Strong-scented herbs with small flower heads (yellow). About 50 species, warmer regions of New World, 12 in U. S.

1522. PECTOCÁRYA, DC. 1840. Pectocarya. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "comb nut". Syn. Ktenospermum, Lehm. 1837. Low annuals with minute white flowers. About 6 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

1523. PEDICULÁRIS, L. Lousewort. **Scrophulariaceae.** Latin, "lousewort", the plants formerly believed to breed lice in sheep. Herbs. About 125 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 33 in U. S.; Ger. Läusekraut; Fr. Pediculaire.

a. **P. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Florida, west to Colorado and south into Mexico. Wood Betony, Lousewort, High Heal-all, Beefsteak plant, Head Betony, Snaffles, Lousewort Foxglove

b. **P. palústris** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Red-rattle, Cow's-wort, Marsh Lousewort. Similar to this species, but with smaller flowers, is (c) **P. parviflóra** J. E. Smith of Oregon and British America.

1524. PEDILÁNTHUS, Neck. Slipper Plant. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "sandal flower". Shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

a. **P. tithymaloídes** Poit. West Indies and S. America. Jew-bush, Slipper-plant, Slipper Spurge. *Plant* emetic, antisyphilitic.

1525. PÉGANUM, L. Peganum. **Zygophyllaceae.** The Greek name of Rue, "solid", alluding to the fleshy leaves. Odorous herbs. About 5 species, warmer regions of New and Old World; 1 in U. S.

1526. PELARGÓNIUM, L'Her. Geranium. **Geraniaceae.** From Greek, "stork plant", the beaked capsules resembling a stork's bill. Herbs or shrubs with umbellate flowers. About 400 species, Old World, mostly African.

a. **P. odoratíssimum** Ait. South Africa. Nutmeg-scented Pelargonium or Geranium. *Leaves* yield a fragrant volatile oil often substituted for oil of rose. From (b) **P. rádula** (Cav.) Ait., Rough Rose Geranium, and (c) **P. capitátum** (L.) Ait., Rose-scented Pelargonium or Geranium, similar oils are obtained, known as oil of Rose Geranium or oil of Pelargonium. See Andropogon.

d. **P. tríste** Ait. S. Africa. Night-scented Pelargonium. *Tubers* edible. Among the numerous cultivated Pelargoniums may be especially noted (e) **P. grandiflórum** Willd., the large-flowered Lady Washington Geranium, (f) **P. peltátum** Ait., Ivy-leaved Geranium and (g) **P. zonále** L'Her., the Common Horse-shoe Geranium.

1527. PELLAÉA, Link. Cliff-Brake. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "dark", alluding to the stipes. Syn. Pteris, in part. Rock-loving ferns. About 55 species; 15 in U. S. (a) **P. atropurpúrea** (L.) Link. (Pter. atropurpurea L.). British America, south to Georgia and Arizona. Purple-stemmed Cliff-brake, Clayton's Cliff-brake, Indian's-dream.

1528. PELTÁNDRA, Raf. Arrow-Arum. **Araceae.** From Greek, "shield stamen". Syn. Calla, Arum, Xanthosoma, in part. Bog herbs with arrow-shaped leaves. Two species, both of eastern U. S.

a. **P. sagittaefólia** (Michx.) Morong (C. sagittaefolia Michx., P. alba Raf., X. sagittaefolia Chapm., not Schott.). Virginia to Florida. White Arrow-arum, Arrow-leaved Spoon-flower.

b. **P. Virgínica** (L.) Kunth (A. Virginicum L.). Arrow Arum, Green Arrow-arum, Virginia Wake-robin, Tuckahoe*. *Rhizomes* acrid, abounding in starch, formerly used as food by the Indians.

1529. PELTIPHÝLLUM, Engelm. **Saxifragaceae.** From Greek, "shield leaf". One species in U. S.

1530. PENAÉA, L. Penæa. **Penaeaceae.** Named for Pierre Pena, French botanist, 16th Century. Undershrubs. About 20 species, Africa.

a. **P. fucáta** L. (P. furcata Mur., P. fuscata Auct., not Poir., P. Sarcocalla L.) and (b) **P. mucronáta** L. of central and southern Africa, are the reputed although improbable source of the *exudate*, Sarcocolla, Sarcocol, Anzeroot (Arabia), Gujara (Hindustan); Ger. Fleischleimgummi, Fischleimgummi; Fr. Sarcocolle; reputed detergent, discutient, depilatory.

1531. PENNISÉTUM, Pers. Egyptian Millet. **Gramineae.** From Latin, "feather bristle". Syn. Panicum, Penicillaria, in part. About 40 species, warmer regions.

a. **P. thyphoídeum** Rich. (Pan. cœruleum Mill., Penic. spicata Willd.). Egypt to India, cult. in southern U. S. Egyptian or East Indian Millet, Cat-tail or Pearl Millet, Bajree (India), Egyptian Wheat. One of the principal cereals of India. In China (b) **P. cereále** Trin. is cultivated likewise.

1532. PENTACAÉNA, Bartling. Pentacæna. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "Five thorns". Tufted perennials with pungent subulate leaves. About 4 species, New World; 1 in southwestern U. S.

1533. PENTACHAÉTA, Nutt. Pentachaeta. **Compositae.** From Greek, "Five awned". Low vernal annuals. About 6 species, southwestern U. S.

1534. PÉNTHORUM, L. Ditch Stonecrop. **Crassulaceae.** From Greek, "five" and "rule", the parts of the flower being all in fives. Perennial herbs with flowers in secund cymes. Three known species, Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. sedoídes** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Virginia Stonecrop, Ditch Stonecrop. *Herb* astringent.

1535. PÉNTODON, Hochst. Pentodon. **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "five toothed". Syn. Oldenlandia, in part. Tender annuals. Two species, one in Africa, one in southeastern U. S. to Cuba.

1536. PENTSTÉMON, Soland. Beard-tongue. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "five stamens", the flowers having a fifth rudimentary stamen. Syn. Penstemon, Pentastemon. Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 110 species, North America; 107 in U. S., mostly southwestern.

1537. PEPERÓMIA, Ruiz. & Pav. Peperomia. **Piperaceae.** From Greek, "pepper like". Fleshy herbs, some shrubby. About 400 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 2 in U. S.

1538. PERÁMIUM, Salisb. 1812. Goodyera. **Orchidaceae.** Syn. Goodyera (Kew), R. Br. 1813, also Satyrium and Neottia, in part. Herbs with tufted basal leaves, the inconspicuous flowers in bracted spikes. About 25 species; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. pubéscens** (Willd.) MacM. (N. pubescens Willd., G. pubescens R. Br.). Canada and eastern U. S. Downy Rattlesnake Plantain, Net-leaf Plantain, Spotted Plantain, Rattlesnake-weed, Networt, Adder's Violet*, Ratsbane, Scrofula-weed.

Plant reputed alterative. The smaller (b) **P. répens** (L.) Salisb. (S. repens L., G. repens R. Br.), Creeping or Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain, is called also White Plantain, Smaller Net-leaf Plantain and Squirrel-ear.

1539. PERAPHYLLUM, Nutt. Peraphyllum. **Pomaceae.** Shrubs, allied to Amelanchier. One species, central U. S.

1540. PERÉSKIA, L., not Vell. 1825. Bleo, etc. **Cactaceae.** Syn. Pereseia, Peireskia. Leafy as well as thorny shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America.

a. **P. aculeáta** Mill. West Indies. Barbados or West Indian Gooseberry, Gooseberry shrub. *Fruit* edible. In New Granada the *leaves* of the Bleo, (b) **P. Bléo** DC., are used for salad.

1541. PERÉZIA, Lag. Perezia. **Compositae.** Syn. Dumerelia, Less., not Lag.; Trixis, in part. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions of America; 5 in U. S.

a. **P. adnáta** Gray (T. Pipitzahoac Schaffner., D. Alamani DC.). Central Mexico. *Rhizome* laxative. From this and other species is obtained pipitzahoic acid, called *vegetable gold*, which has purgative properties.

1542. PERICÓME, Gray Pericome. **Compositae.** From Greek, "hair all around", referring to the akenes. A strong-scented herb with yellow flowers. Arizona to New Mexico. A second species is found in Mexico.

1543. PERÍLLA, L. Perilla. **Labiatae.** From vernacular, Hindustan. Syn. Ocimum, in part. Annual herbs with colored leaves. Two species, natives of Asia.

a. **P. frutéscens** (L.) Brit. (O. frutescens L. 1753, P. ocimoides L. 1764). India, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Perilla. A variety with crisped leaves, P. frutescens Nankinensis (Lour.) Brit., is called Beefsteak plant.

1544. PERÍPLOCA, L. Climbing Dogsbane. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "twining". Twining vines. About 12 species, warmer regions of Old World. (a) **P. Graéca** L. Southern Europe. Milk-vine, Silk-vine, Climbing Dog's-bane. *Plant* used as a wolf poison.

1545. PERÍTYLE, Benth. Perityle. **Compositae.** From Greek, "callous all around", of the akenes. Herbs with rather small flower-heads, white or yellow. About 12 species, Mexican border of U. S.

1546. PÉRSEA, Gaertn. Avocado, etc. **Lauraceae.** Greek name of some fruit-bearing tree. Syn. Laurus, Notaphœbe, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 50 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. Borbónia** (L.) Spreng. (D. Borbonia L., P. Carolinensis Nees (Kew), L. Carolinensis Michx., L. Caroliniana Poir., N. Borbonia Pax.). Southeastern U. S. Red Bay, White Bay, Isabella-wood, False Mahogany, Tiss-wood. (b) **P. pubéscens** (Pursh) Sarg. of southeastern U. S. is called Swamp Bay.

c. **P. Pérsea** (L.) Cockerell (L. Persea L., P. gratissima Gaertn., L. Indica Sieb., not L.). Mexico to Brazil and Peru, cult. in all tropical countries. Avocado Pear, Avocado (Avicato, Avigato, Avocat, corrupted from Ahuaca or Aquacata, vernacular names), Alligator‡ Pear, Holy-ghost Pear; Fr. Avocatier. *Fruit* Vegetable butter, Midshipman's butter, Vegetable marrow*; esculent. *Seeds* anthelmintic, anodyne.

1547. PETALÓNYX, Gray. Petalonyx. **Loasaceae.** Herbs. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

1548. PETASÍTES, Gaertn. Sweet Coltsfoot, etc. **Compositae.** Ancient Greek plant name, meaning a "hat", from resemblance of the leaves. Syn. Tussilago, Nardosmia, in part. Scapose herbs from thick rootstocks. About 12 species, north temperate zone and northward; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. Petasítes** (L.) Karst. (T. Petasites L., P. officinalis Moench, P. vulgaris Desf.). Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Butter-bur, Butterfly Dock, Butter Dock, Kettle Dock, Batter Dock, Flea Dock, Bog Rhubarb, Poison Rhubarb, Pestilence-weed, Pestilencewort, Umbrella-leaf, Cleat, Eldin, Gallon, Ox-wort. *Root* anthelmintic. *Flowers* diaphoretic.

1549. PETÉRIA, Gray. Peteria. **Papilionaceae.** Shrubs with pinnate leaves. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

1550. PETIVÉRIA, L. Guinea-hen weed. **Phytolaccaceae.** Named for J. Petiver F. R. S., London apothecary, d. 1718. Undershrubs having a garlic-like odor. About 5 species, warmer regions of America; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. alliácea** L. Southeastern U. S., West Indies to Brazil. Guinea-hen weed (Jamaica), Strong-man's weed. *Plant* acrid, used as a counter-irritant for relief of toothache, etc.

1551. PETRADÓRIA, Greene. Petradoria. **Compositae.** Syn. Solidago, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1552. PETROSELÍNUM, Hoffm. Parsley. **Umbelliferae.** Ancient Greek plant name, "rock parsley", whence the English word parsley. Syn. Carum, Apium, in part. Herbs. About 3 species, Mediterranean region.

a. **P. Petroselínum** (L.) Lyons (A. Petroselinum L., C. Petroselinum Benth. (Kew), P. sativum Hoffm.). Southern Europe to Asia Minor, and widely cult. Parsley (Perceley, Persel, Parsil, Parcel), Apyum, March, Garden or Common Parsley, Rock Parsley; Ger. Petersilie, Petersilge; Fr. Persil; Sp. Perejil. *Fruit*, Fructus petroselini, Fruct. (Semen) apii hortensis; source of apiol, an efficient emmenagogue. *Root* diuretic.

1553. PETÚNIA, Juss. Petunia. **Solanaceae.** From *petun*, a Brazilian name of "tobacco". Viscid pubescent herbs. About 12 species, South America. Two species are commonly cult. in gardens, (a) **P. axillàris** (Lam.) B. S. P. [P. nyctaginiflora Juss. (Kew)], White Petunia, and (b) **P. violácea** Lindl., Purple (or often Variegated) Petunia.

1554. PEUCÉDANUM, L. Hog-Fennel, etc. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name of an Umbelliferous plant. Syn. Athamanta, Ferula, Oreoselinum, Selinum, Smyrnium, Thysselinum, in part. Perennial herbs, nearly acaulescent, from tuberous roots. About 125 species; 55 in U. S. See Anethum, Imperatoria and Selinum.

a. **P. ambíguum** Nutt. Montana to Washington. Cowish. *Tubers* used for food by Indians.

b. **P. officinále** L. Europe. Hog-fennel, Sow-fennel, Brimstonewort, Sulphurwort, Sulphur-root, Sulphur-weed, Horestrang, Horestrong, Hairstrong, Spreusidany‡; Ger. Haarstrangkraut, Schwefelwurz. *Root* and *juice* diuretic, antispasmodic, expectorant.

c. **P. Oreoselínum** (L.) Moench (A. Oreoselinum L., O. legitimum Bieb., O. nigrum Delarb.). Europe. Mountain Parsley, Speedwell, Fluellin; Ger. Bergpetersilie. *Seed* and *root* aromatic, aperient, deobstruent.

d. **P. palústre** (L.) Michx. (Sel. palustre L., T. palustre Hoffm.). Europe. Marsh Parsley, Marsh Smallage, Swamp Sow-fennel or Hog-fennel, Swamp Hairstrong; Ger. Sumpfsilge, Elsenich; Fr. Sélin des marais, Persil des marais. *Root*, Rad. olsnitii, pungent, acrid, formerly used in epilepsy.

1555. PEUCEPHÝLLUM, Gray. Peucephyllum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "Five-leaved". Syn. Psathyrotes, in part. Balsamic shrub. One species, Arizona to California.

PEUMUS, see **BOLDU.**

1556. PHÁCA, L. ¦Milk Vetch*. **Papilionaceae.** Ancient Greek name of Lentil. Syn. Astragalus (Kew), in part. Perennial herbs with inflated pods. About 250 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S. (Heller). (a) **P. longifólia** (Pursh) Nutt. (A. pictus var. bilifolius A. Gray) is called Bird-egg Pea.

1557. PHACÉLIA, Juss. Phacelia. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "fascicle", descriptive of inflorescence in some species. Syn. Eutoca, in part. Mostly annual herbs. About 100 species, New World; 90 in U. S.

1558. PHALACRÓSERIS, Gray. Phalacroseris. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "bald-headed Endive". Acaulescent perennial. One species, California.

1559. PHÁLARIS, L. Canary grass, etc. **Gramineae.** Greek name of a kind of grass, "shining". Robust grasses. About 10 species; 5 in U. S.

a. **P. arundinácea** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Reed Canary-grass, Daggers. Variety **pieta,** with variegated leaves, is called Ribbon-grass, Painted-grass, Ladies'-laces, Bride's-laces, London-lace.

b. **P. Canariénsis** L. Europe and Canary Islands, where it is called Alpist, Canary-grass. *Seeds*, Bird-seed, much used as food for cage birds.

1560. PHASÉOLUS, L. (Phasellus). Bean. **Papilionaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a kind of Bean. Annual or perennial herbs, generally twining. About 70 species, warm and temperate climates; 10 in U. S.

The following are important food plants. (a) **P. derásus** Schranck, Brazil, Brazilian Bean; (b) **P. lunátus** L., Tropical America, now widely cult., Lima Bean, Carolina Bean, Sugar Bean, Butter Bean; (c) **P. Máx** L. (P. Mungo L. (Kew), P. radicatus L.), South Asia and tropical Australia; Green Gram (highly esteemed in India); (d) **P.nánus** L. [P. vulgaris L. var. (Kew)], Dwarf Field-bean; varieties are Dwarf Bush, Pea, Navy and Six-weeks Bean; (e) **P. vulgáris** L., India, early imported into Europe and now widely cult., Kidney-bean, Haricot, French String or Pole Bean; Ger. Gartenbohne; Fr. Haricot; Sp. Frigol.

1561. PHEGÓPTERIS, Fée. Beech Fern. **Polypodiaceae.** The Greek name, signifying "Beech fern". Syn. Polypodium, in part. Small or medium sized ferns. About 100 species; 6 in U. S. The Common Beech Fern is (a) **P. Phegópteris** (L.) Underw. (P. polypodioides Fée). (b) **P. Dryópteris** (L.) Fée (Polypodium Dryopteris L.) is called Oak Fern or Pale Mountain Polypody.

1562. PHELLÓPTERUS, Benth. 1867. Phellopterus. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "cork wing". Syn. Glehnia, F. Schmidt, 1867. Littoral herb. One species, Corea to Pacific coast U. S.

1563. PHERÓTRICHIS, Decne. Pherotrichis. **Asclepiadaceae.** One species, Mexico extending to U. S.

1564. PHILADÉLPHUS, L. Syringa, Mock Orange. **Saxifragaceae** Greek name of a sweet-flowering shrub, in honor of Ptolemy "Philadelphus". Shrubs with white fragrant flowers. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 6 in U. S. (Ger. Pfeifenstrauch; Fr. Séringat).

a. **P. coronárius** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Garden Syringa, Mock Orange, Orange-flower tree. Not more ornamental than our indigenous species.

1565. PHILIBERTÉLLA, Vail. Philibertella. **Asclepiadaceae.** Diminutive from Philibertia. Syn. Philibertia, in part. Shrubby climbers. Six species in U. S.

1566. PHILÓTRIA, Raf. 1818. Water-weed. **Vallisneriaceae.** From Greek, "three loving", the leaves being often in whorls of three. Syn. Elodea, Michx. 1803, not Elodes, Adans. 1763, Udora, Nutt. 1818; Anacharis, in part. Water weeds. About 8 species; 1 (or more) in U. S.

a. **P. Canadénsis** (Michx.) Brit. (E. Canadensis Michx. A. Canadensis Planch.). N. America, except extreme north, nat. in Europe. Water-weed, American Water-weed (England), Ditch-moss, Water Thyme, Thyme-weed, Cat's-tails, Raave, Babington's-curse (so called in England, because introduced by a botanist of that name.)

1567. PHILÓXERUS, R. Br. Philoxerus. **Amaranthaceae.** From Greek, "drought loving". Herbs. About 6 species, mostly South American; 1 in U. S.

1568. PHLÓMIS, L. Jerusalem Sage, etc. **Labiatae.** The Greek name of "Mullen", from resemblance of foliage. Herbs or shrubs, often with rugose puckered leaves. About 50 species, Old World. (a) **P. fruticósa** L., southern Europe, is called Jerusalem Sage or Sage-leaf Mullen; (b) **P. Herba-vénti** L., Mediterranean region, is Wind-herb; (c) **P. Lychnítes** L., Europe, is Lampwick or Jupiter's-distaff.

1569. PHLÓX, L. Phlox, Wild Sweet-William. **Polemoniaceae.** The Greek name of a plant with "flame" colored flowers. Ornamental herbs, with blue, purple, red or white flowers in terminal cymes. About 40 species, N. America and Russian Asia; 34 in U. S. (a) **P. bryoídes** Nutt., Nebraska to Wyoming, is called Moss Phlox; (b) **P. maculáta** L., New Jersey to Minnesota and southward, is Wild Sweet-William, a name, however, applied to other species; (c) **P. paniculáta** L., is the common perennial Phlox of gardens; (d) **P. speciósa** Pursh, is the Pride-of-Columbia; (e) **P. subuláta** L., New York to Michigan and southward, is Ground or Moss Pink, Wild Pink, Flowering Moss. The annual Phlox of gardens is derived from (f) **P. Drummóndii** Hook. of Texas.

1570. PHOÉNIX, L. Date Palm. **Sabalaceae.** The Greek name of (a). Palms with trunks covered with persistent leaf-bases. About 12 species, tropical Asia and Africa.

a. **P. dactylífera** L. (P. excelsior Cav.). North Africa to Persia and widely cult. Date Palm. *Unripe fruit* astringent. *Ripe fruit* esculent. (b) **P. farinífera** Roxb. of Singapore yields sago. (c) **P. sylvéstris** Roxb. is the Wild Date of India, which yields date sugar (jaggery) and palm wine (toddy).

1571. PHOLÍSMA, Nutt. Pholisma. **Lennoaceae.** A leafless, succulent parasitic herb. One species, California.

1572. PHORADÉNDRON, Nutt. Mistletoe. **Loranthaceae.** From Greek, "thief tree". Syn. Viscum, in part. Leafy parasitic shrubs. About 80 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. flavéscens** (Pursh) Nutt. (V. flavescens Pursh.). New Jersey to Missouri and southward. American Mistletoe, Golden-bough. *Plant* ecbolic, antispasmodic, cardiac tonic. See Viscum.

1573. PHÓRMIUM, Forst. Flax Lily. **Liliaceae.** Greek word for a "little basket". A shrubby plant. One or more species, New Zealand and Norfolk Islands.

a. **P. ténax** Forst. New Zealand and neighboring islands. Flax Lily, New Zealand Flax, New Zealand Hemp; Ger. Flachslilie; Fr. Lin (Chanvre) de la Nouvelle Zélande. *Leaves* yield a very strong fibre. *Root* and leaf-bases vulnerary.

1574. PHRÝMA, L. Lopseed. **Phrymaceae.** An erect perennial shrub. One species, Canada and eastern U. S.

1575. PHYLLÁNTHUS, L. Phyllanthus. **Euphorbiaceae.** From Greek, "leaf flower". Syn. Cicca, Emblica, in part. Herbs, shrubs or trees. About 450 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. dístichus** (L.) J. Muell. (C. disticha L.). India. Tahiti Gooseberry, Star Gooseberry. *Fruit* esculent. *Leaves* diaphoretic. *Root* violently emetic.

b. **P. Émblica** L. (E. officinalis Gaertn., C. Emblica Kurz). India. *Unripe fruit,* Emblic Myrobalans, White Galls; Myrobalani emblicæ; Ger. Graue Myrobalanen; astringent. See Terminalia.

c. **P. Niuri** L. and (d) **P. Urinária** L., of India, are efficient diuretics.

1576. PHYLLÓDOCE, Salisb. Mountain Heath. **Ericaceae.** The name of a sea nymph. Syn. Andromeda, Menziesia, Bryanthus (Kew), in part. Low shrubs. Three species, arctic and alpine regions of northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

1577. PHYLLOSPÁDIX, Hook. Phyllospadix. **Naidaceae.** Water weeds. Two species, Pacific coast, U. S.

1578. PHÝSALIS, L. Ground Cherry. **Solanaceae.** Ancient Greek name of (a), "bladdery". Syn. Alkekengi, Tourn. Herbs with fruit enclosed in inflated calyx. About 50 species, mostly American; 34 in U. S.

a. **P. Alkekéngi** L. (A. officinarum Moench). Mediterranean region eastward to Japan. Strawberry Tomato, Winter Cherry, Alkekengi, Bladder-herb. *Fruit,* Fructus v. Baccæ alkekengi, Baccæ halicacabi; Ger. Judenkirschen, Blasenkirschen, Schlutten; Fr. Alkékenge coqueret (Codex); diuretic, refrigerant.

b. **P. Peruviána** L. (A. pubescens Moench). South America, cult. in all sub-tropical countries. Cape Gooseberry, Peruvian Ground Cherry, Peruvian Strawberry Tomato, Husk Tomato, Poha or Paina of Hawaiian Islands. *Fruit* esculent, as also in (c) **P. ixocárpa** Brot. (P. aequata Jacq.) of Mexico, Tomatillo, Mexican Ground Cherry or Strawberry Tomato; (d) **P. Philadélphica** Lam., eastern U. S., Philadelphia Ground Cherry; (e) **P. pubéscens** L., not Dunal, southern U. S. to California and S. America (also in India), Dwarf Cape Gooseberry, Low Hairy Ground Cherry?, Dwarf Strawberry Tomato; (f) **P. viscósa** L. 1753, not Pursh (P. Pennsylvanica L. 1763, not A. Gray), southeastern U. S. to S. America, Stellate Ground Cherry?, Yellow Henbane.

1579. PHYSALÓDES, Boehm. Apple of Peru. **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "resembling Physalis". Syn. Nicandra, Adans. 1763; Atropa, in part. Robust herb with nodding blue flowers. One species, (a) **P. physalódes** (L.) Brit. (A. physalodes L., N. physaloides Gaert., P. Peruvianum Kze.). Peru, cult. and adv. in U. S. Apple of Peru, Peruvian Bluebell.

1580. PHYSÁRIA, A. Gray. Bladder-pod. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "bladdery", alluding to the inflated fruit. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. About 4 species, all of western U. S.

1581. PHYSOSTÉGIA, Benth. Lion's-heart, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "bladder covering", alluding to inflated fruiting calyx. Syn. Dracocephalum, Prasium, in part. Perennial herbs with racemes of showy flowers. About 5 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. Virginiána** (L.) Benth. (D. Virginianum L., D. speciosum Sweet). Canada and Eastern U. S. False Dragon-head, Obedient-plant, Lion's-heart.

1582. PHYSOSTÍGMA, Balfour. Calabar Bean. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "bladder stigma". Woody climbers. Two species, tropical Africa.

a. **P. venenósum** Balf. Western Africa. Calabar Bean, Ordeal Bean, Chop-nut; Ger. Calabarbohne, Ordealbohne; Fr. Fève de Calabar. *Seed.* **Physostigma** U. S. P., Physostigmatis Semen Br., Faba calabarica, a powerful poison, antagonizing atropine, anti-spasmodic, sedative.

1583. PHYSÚRUS, Rich. Physurus. **Orchidaceae.** Terrestrial Orchids. About 40 species, warmer regions especially of New World; 1 in U. S.

1584. PHYTÉLEPHAS, Ruiz. & Pav. Ivory Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "ivory plant". Low palms with ample pinnate leaves. About 5 species, S. America.

a. **P. macrocárpa** R. & P. Eastern slope of Andes. Ivory Palm. *Seeds* of this and of some other species constitute *vegetable ivory*, from which buttons, etc. are made. The *fruit* is called Negro-head, the *seeds*, Ivory-nuts, Corozo- or Taqua-nuts.

1585. PHYTOLÁCCA, L. Poke-berry. **Phytolaccaceae.** From Greek and French, "Lacca plant", alluding to the crimson juice of the fruit. Perennial herbs or shrubs. About 10 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. dioíca** L. Southern Europe to India. (A shade tree). Tree Poke, Bellasombra tree, Umbra tree.

b. **P. decándra** L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Minnesota. Poke, Pocan, Scoke, Coakum, Garget, Pigeon-berry, Poke-weed, Virginian Poke, American Nightshade, Red-ink plant, Redweed, Cancer Jalap, Foxglove*; Ger. Kermesbeere, Scharlachbeere, Fr. Agouman, Morelle à grappes; Sp. Mazorquilla,

Namoll, Jabonera. *Root*, **Phytolaccae Radix**, U. S. P., Poke root. *Fruit*; **Phytolaccae Fructus**, U. S. P., Baccae solani racemosi; Fr. Raisin d' Amerique; alterative, emetic, discutient. *Young shoots* used like asparagus.

c. **P. octándra** L. (?) Mexico and West Indies. West Indian Foxglove, Calulu. *Fruit* in Mexico a substitute for soap.

1586. PIÁROPUS, Raf. 1836. Water Hyacinth. **Pontederiaceae.** From Greek, "fat foot". Syn. Eichhornia (Kew), Kunth. 1843, Eichornia A. Rich.; Pontederia, in part. Aquatic herbs. One or two species; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. crássipes** (Mart.) Raf. (Pont. crassipes Mart., E. speciosa Kunth (Kew), E. crassipes Solms., Pont. azurea Hook.). Tropical America, nat. in Florida, where it impedes navigation of rivers. Water Hyacinth, Pitcher-plant*.

1587. PÍCEA, Link. - Spruce. - **Pinaceae.** Latin name of a conifer. Syn. Pinus, Abies, in part. Evergreen conical trees with pendulous cones. About 15 species, north temperate zone and northward; 8 in U. S.

a. **P. Canadénsis** (Mill.) B. S. P. (A. Canadensis Mill., Pinus alba Ait., A. alba Michx., not Mill., Picea alba Link). British America, south to New York, Michigan and Montana. White Spruce, Cat Pine, Cat Spruce, Pine Spruce, Sirgle or Skunk Spruce, Black Spruce*.

b. **P. Mariána** (Mill.) B. S. P. (A. Mariana Mill., Pinus nigra Ait., A. nigra Desf., Picea nigra Link). Black Spruce, Spruce Pine, Blue or Double Spruce, White Spruce*, Spruce-gum tree, He-Balsam*, Juniper*. *Resinous exudate*, Spruce gum, masticatory.

Other indigenous species are (c) **P. Breweriána** S. Wats., the highly ornamental Weeping Spruce of Oregon; (d) **P. púngens** Engelm. (P. Parryana Sarg.), Blue or Colorado Spruce; (e) **P. rúbra** (Lamb.) Link (P. rubens Sarg.), Red Spruce of Canada and northeastern U. S. and (f) **P. Sitchénsis** (Bong.) T. & M., Sitka or Tideland Spruce, the largest of the Spruces.

1588. PICKERÍNGIA, Nutt. Pickeringia. **Papilionaceae.** Spiny shrub. One species, California.

1589. PICRADÉNIA, Hook. 1833. Picradenia. **Compositae.** From Greek, "bitter gland". Syn. Actinella (Kew), Nutt. 1818, not Pers. 1807; Hymenoxys, Cephalophora, in part. Bitter aromatic herbs with yellow flowers. About 20 species, N. America; 16 in U. S., mostly in southwest.

a. **P. odoráta** (DC.) Brit. (H. odorata DC., A. odorata A. Gray.). Kansas to southern California and Mexico. Limonilla, Fragrant Picradenia.

1590. PICRÁSMA, Blume 1815. Quassia. **Simarubaceae.** Syn. Aeschrion, Vell. 1827, Picræna, Lindl. 1838; Quassia, Simaruba, in part. Trees. About 8 species, warmer regions, Old and New World. See Quassia and Simaruba.

a. **P. excélsa** (Swz.) Planch. (Q. excelsa Swz., Q. polygama Linds., Picræna excelsa Lindl. (Kew), S. excelsa DC.). West Indies. Quassia, Bitter Ash, Bitterwood tree, Lofty Quassia‡. *Wood*, Quassia wood, Jamaica Bitterwood; **Quassia**, U. S. P., Quassiæ lignum, Br., Lignum muscarum v. muscicidum; Ger. Jamaika-Quassia; Jamaikanische Quassienholz, Fliegenholz; Fr. Quassie de la Jamaïque; Bitter tonic, insecticide. (b) **P. quassioídes** (Ham.) Benn. of northern India has the same properties.

PICRAMNIA, see **TARIRI.**

1591. PÍCRIS, L. Picris, Oxtongue. **Compositae.** From Greek, "bitter". Syn. Helmintha, in part. Herbs with rather large heads of yellow flowers. About 35 species, Old World; 4 nat. in U. S. (a) **P. echioídes** L., Europe, adv. in U. S., is called Bristly Oxtongue, Bugloss*, Bugloss Picris; (b) **P. hieracioídes** L., Europe, nat. in U. S., is Hawkweed Picris, Langdebeef‡; Ger. Bitterkraut; Fr. Picride, Langue de boeuf. *Plant* very bitter.

1592. PÍERIS, D. Don. Fetter-bush, etc. **Ericaceae.** Dedicated to the Muse, Pieris. Syn. Andromeda, Portuna, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 12 species, northern hemisphere; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. Mariána** (L.) Benth. & Hook. (A. Mariana L.). Rhode Island to Florida. Stagger-bush, Wicke, Sorrel tree*. *Plant* poisonous to animals. (b) **P. nítida** (Bartr.) B. & H. (A. nitida Bartr.) of southeastern U. S. and Cuba is called Fetter-bush and Pipe-stem.

1593. PILOCÁRPUS, Vahl. Jaborandi. **Rutaceae.** From Greek, "cap fruit". Shrubs with pellucid-dotted leaves. About 12 species, warmer regions of New World.

a. **P. Jaborándi** Holmes. Brazil. Jaborandi, Pernambuco Jaborandi. *Leaflets*; **Pilocarpus,** U. S. P., Jaborandi Folia, Br., Folia Jaborandi P. G., Jaborandi (Codex). [U. S. P. recognises also (b), Codex, (b) "and allied species"]. Sialagogue, mydriatic; more rich than the other species in pilocarpine. Other species also gathered as jaborandi are (b) **P. pennatifólius** Lam., (P. Selloanus Eng.), Rio Janeiro Jaborandi; (c) **P. microphyllus** Stapf.; (d) **P. spicátus** St. Hil.; (e) **P. trachylophus** Holmes, commercial jaborandi being a mixture of two or more of these. Leaves of the worthless **Swártzia decípiens** Holmes are said to be now often substituted for (c).

1594. PIMÉNTA, Lindl. Allspice, Bay tree, etc. **Myrtaceae.** From the Spanish name. Syn. Pimentus; Amomis, Eugenia, Myrcia, Myrtus, in part. Aromatic trees. About 5 species, tropical America.

a. **P. ácris** (Swz.) Wight (Myrtus acris Swz., Myrcia acris, DC., E. acris W. & Arn., P. citrifolia Kostel., A. acris, Berg.). West Indies and Venezuela. Wild Clove, Bayberry, Jamaica Bayberry, Black or Wild Cinnamon. *Leaves*, source of oil of

Bay, **Oleum Myrciae**, U. S. P., Oil of Myrcia; Ger. Myrcienöl Bayöl; Fr. Essence de Myrcie Genuine *Bay rum* is distilled from the leaves.

b. **P. Piménta** (L.) Lyons (Myrtus Pimenta L., P. Pimento Griseb., P. officinalis Lindl. (Kew), E. Pimenta DC., P. vulgaris W. & A.). West Indies and tropical America, cult. elsewhere in tropical countries. Allspice tree, Jamaica Pepper. The nearly ripe *fruit* Allspice, Pimento; **Pimenta**, U. S. P., Br., Semen v. Fructus amomi, Piper jamaicense; Ger. Nelkenpfeffer, Englisches Gewürz, Neugewürz; Fr. Piment de la Jamaïque, Toute-épice; Sp. Pimienta gorda, Malaguecta; aromatic, stimulant, condiment; source of oil of Pimenta.

1595. PIMPINÉLLA, L. Pimpernel, etc. **Umbelliferae.** The Latin name of (b). Syn. Anisum, Sium, in part. Perennial herbs. About 75 species, northern hemisphere and S. Africa; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. Ánisum** L. (A. vulgare Moench). Southern Europe to the Levant, also cult. Anise plant, Common Anise (Aneys, Anny, Aunyle), Sweet Cumin. *Fruit*, Anise, Aniseed; **Anisum** U.S.P. Anisi Fructus, Br., Fructus v. Semen anisi vulgaris; Ger. Anis, Anissamen; Fr. Anis, Anis vert (Codex); carminative, stomachic; source of oil of Anise.

b. **P. Saxífraga** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Pimpernel (Pimpinel), Bennet, Burnet Saxifrage, Small Burnet Saxifrage, Small Saxifrage, Small Pimpernel, Break-stone, Old-man's-plaything; Ger. Pimpernell, Bibernell; Fr. Grand Bocage. *Root*, Radix Pimpinellæ, P. G., aromatic, pungent, nauseant.

c. **P. Sisárum** (L.) Benth. (S. Sisarum L., perhaps also S. Ninsi L.). Corea. Skirret, Self-heal*, Ninsin. *Root* a culinary vegetable (celery-like), also a substitute for ginseng.

1596. PINAROPÁPPUS, Less. Pinaropappus. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek, "dirty pappus". Syn. Troximon†, in part. Perennial herb. One species, Texas to Mexico.

1597. PINCKNÉYA, Richard. Fever-tree. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Gen. C. C. Pinckney, S. Carolina statesman. Syn. Cinchona, in part. Tree. One species, U. S.

a. **P. púbens** Michx. (P. pubescens Lam., C. Caroliniana Poir.). S. Carolina to Florida. Fever-tree. *Bark*, Georgia bark, Carolina bark, Florida bark, Pinckney bark, Bitter bark; tonic, febrifuge.

1598. PINÉLLIA, Tenore. Pinellia. **Araceae.** Herbs. About 4 species, western Asia. (a) **P. tuberífera** Ten. Japan. Han-ge. *Herb* has properties of colchicum.

1599. PINGUÍCULA, L, Butterwort. **Lentibulaceae.** Latin dim. from *pinguis* "fat", the leaves unctious to the touch. Scapose herbs. About 30 species, cooler regions of both hemispheres; 6 in U. S.

a. **P. vulgáris** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New York and Minnesota. Butterwort, Bog Violet, Marsh Violet, Earning-grass (i. e. Curdling-grass), Bean-weed, Rotgrass, Sheep-rot, Sheep-weed, Sheep-root, Steep-grass, Yorkshire Sanicle.

1600. PINÍTES, Goep. Pinites. **Pinaceae.**
A genus of extinct plants known only by their fossil remains. (a) P. **succínifer** Goeppert (Pitoxylum succiniferum Kraus). The principal source of the Baltic Amber, a fossil resin; Succinum, Ambra flava; Ger. Bernstein, Agstein; Fr. Succin, Ambre jaune.

1601. PÍNUS, L. - - Pine. - - **Pinaceae.**
The Latin name, of Celtic origin. Evergreen trees with needle-like leaves. About 70 species, northern hemisphere; 39 in U. S.

a. **P. Cémbra** L. European Alps and northern Asia. Siberian Stone-pine, Swiss Stone-pine, Siberian Cedar. *Seeds*, Cembra nuts, Pine nuts, Zibel nuts; edible and rich in oil. *Exudate* is Riga balsam or Carpathian balsam. The Stone Pine of southern Europe, (b) **P. Pínea** L., yields also edible nuts, Pine nuts; Fr. Pignons, Ital. Pinocchi.

American species yielding edible seeds are (c) **P. édulis** Engelm., Texas to Arizona, New Mexico Pinyon (Sp. piñon); (d) **P. cembroídes** Zucc., Arizona to Mexico, Stone-seed Pinyon; (e) **P. monophylla** Torr. & Frem., Nevada Nut-pine, Soft-shelled Pinyon; (f) **P. Parryána** Engelm., southern and lower California, and (g) **P. Sabiniána** Dougl., Grayleaf Pine, Digger Pine, Nut Pine, the last formerly supplying the chief food of some of the aborigines.

h. **P. Lambertiána** Dougl. Mountains of California and northward. Great Sugar-pine, Sugar Pine, Giant Pine, Shake Pine. The king of Pines, only surpassed in size by the giant Sequoia. Tree yields a saccharine exudate.

i. **P. palústris** Mill. (P. australis Michx.). Virginia to Florida and Texas. Long-leaved Pine, Georgia Pine, Southern or Swamp Pine, Broom Pine, Fat Pine, Florida or Virginia Pine, Georgia or Texas Yellow Pine, Southern or Yellow Pitch-pine, Southern Hard Pine, Long-straw Pine, Turpentine Pine, Yellow Pine, White-rosin tree. *Resinous exudate* is White Turpentine, Turpentine gum or American Thus, from which is obtained oil of turpentine and resin (Resina, U. S. P., Rosin, Colophony). Timber hard, compact and durable.

j. **P. Pináster** Solander (P. maritima Poir.). Southern Europe. Cluster Pine, Pinaster. Source of most of the French turpentine. The crude product, Bordeaux turpentine, is known in commerce as *gallipot*. From (k) **P. Halepénsis** Mill. (P. maritima Lamb.), the Aleppo Pine, is obtained in Provence the Aleppo turpentine. From the resinous (l) **P. Larício** Poir. of southern Europe, the Corsican Pine, is obtained the Austrian turpentine. From (m) **P. Pumílio** Haenke of central Europe is obtained Hungarian turpentine, Balsamum hungaricum, also a volatile oil called Oleum templinum; Ger. Krummholzöl, Latschenöl.

n. **P. ponderósa** Dougl. British Columbia and Montana, south to Texas and Mexico. Western Yellow Pine, Western Pitch Pine, Bull Pine, Gambier Parry's Pine, Long-leaved Pine (of the West), Red Pine (western), Trucker Pine. *Timber* light, strong and very durable.

o. **P. resinósa** Ait. Canada and northeastern U. S. Canadian Pine, Red Pine (eastern), Norway Pine*.

p. **P. rígida** Mill. Canada to Georgia and Kentucky. Pitch Pine, Torch Pine, Sap Pine, Candlewood or Lightwood Pine, Hard or Yellow Pine, Black Norway Pine. Largely used for manufacture of tar.

q. **P. Stróbus** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Iowa. White Pine, American White Pine, American Deal Pine, Soft Deal Pine, Northern Pine, Spruce Pine, Weymouth Pine. *Timber* light, strong, easily worked and durable.

r. **P. sylvéstris** L. Europe and northern Asia. Scotch Pine, Red Pine (European), Baltic or Norway Pine, Riga Pine, Scotch Fir, Foehre, Vippe, European or Red Deal. An important timber tree. *Resinous exudate*, Common Turpentine (of Europe), in England known as Common Frankincense; source of the Russian and German oil of turpentine. *Leaves* yield oil of Pinus Sylvestris, of agreeable fragrance.

s. **P. Taéda** L. Delaware to Florida, west to Texas and Arkansas. Loblolly Pine, Old-field Pine, Frankincense Pine, called also Longshucks and Bastard, Foxtail, Indian, Longstraw, Prairie, Rosemary, Sap, Slash, Swamp, Torch and Virginia Pine. Largely used for manufacture of tar. *Resinous exudate* American Thus.

t. **P. Teocótl** Ch. & Schlecht. Mexico. Ocote Pine, Torch Pine; Source of Mexican Turpentine, Brea turpentine.

1602. PÍPER, L. - - Pepper. - - **Piperaceae.** The Latin name. Syn. Artanthe, Ottonia, Serronia, Steffensia. Mostly shrubby climbers, a few trees or tall herbs. About 650 species, tropical regions. See Chavica, Cubeba and Methysticum.

a. **P. angustifólium** R. & P. (A. elongata Miq., P. elongatum Vahl., Stef. elongata Kunth.). Mexico to Brazil and Peru. Matico. *Leaves*, **Matico**. U. S. P., Maticae folia; Ger. Maticoblätter; Fr. Matico (Codex); Sp. Yerba (Palo) de soldado; astringent, terebinthinate, stimulant.

b. **P. Carpúnya** R. & Pav. Chili and Peru. *Leaves* aromatic, stomachic. (c) **P. Jaborándi** Vell. (Ser. Jaborandi Guill., O. Jaborandi Kunth). Brazil. Jaborandi (See Pilocarpus), according to Peckolt the *true* Jaborandi of Brazil, Yaguarundi (Paraguay). *Root* pungent, sialagogue. The following species are also known locally in Brazil as Jaborandi; (d) **P. reticulátum** L.; (e). **P. unguiculátum** R. & P. (P. nodosum Link.) and probably (f) **P. citrifólium** Lam.

g. **P. nígrum** L. India, cult. in many tropical countries. Black Pepper plant. *Unripe fruit*, Black Pepper, Common Pepper; **Piper**, U. S. P., Piper Nigrum, Br.; Ger. Schwarzer Pfeffer; Fr. Poivre noir (Codex); Sp. Pimienta negra. White Pepper, Piper album, is the fruit deprived of epicarp and sarcocarp. Antiperiodic, counter-irritant, chiefly used as a stomachic stimulant and condiment; source of piperine.

h. **P. Novae-Hollándae** Miq. Australia. Australian Pepper. *Fruit* a powerful stimulant of the mucous membrane.

i. **P. peltátum** L. and (j) **P. umbellátum** L. Tropical America. Both plants called Caapeba and Periparabo, in the West Indies Lizard's-tail and Ass'-foot. *Rhizomes* diuretic. *Leaves* discutient.

1603. PIRIQUÉTA, Aubl. Piriqueta. **Turneraceae.** Syn. Turnera, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 20 species, mostly of S. America, a few in Africa; 1 in U. S.

1604. PISÓNIA, L. Cock-spur, etc. **Nyctaginaceae.** Named for Dr. William Piso, traveler in Brazil, 17th Century. Trees or shrubs with corky wood. About 60 species, mainly of tropical America and Pacific Islands; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. aculeáta** L. Tropical America to southern Florida. Cock-spur, Fingrigo, used for hedges.

b. **P. obtusáta** Jacq. Tropical America to southern Florida. Beef-wood, Corkwood*, Loblolly tree.

1605. PISTÁCIA, L. Pistachio, Turpentine tree. **Anacardiaceae.** From the ancient Greek name. Trees. About 8 species, north temperate zone.

a. **P. Lentíscus** L. Mediterranean basin. Mastic tree, Balsam tree, Lentisk, Lentiscus. *Resinous exudate*, Mastic (Mastich), Scio Mastic; **Mastiche**, U. S. P., Br., Mastix, Resina mastiche; Ger. Mastix; Fr. Mastic; masticatory (hence the name), used for map-varnish, etc. The Algerine or Barbary Mastic is derived from (b) **P. Atlántica** Desf., Bombay Mastic from (c) **P. mútica** F. & M. (P. Cabulica Stokes) and (d) **P. Khínjuk** Stocks, northeastern India to Persia and Egypt.

e. **P. Terebínthus** L. (P. terebinthina St. Lag.). Mediterranean basin and eastward. Turpentine tree. *Resinous exudate*, Chian Turpentine, Cyprian or Scio Turpentine, Alk, Alk gum, Terebinthina chia v. cypria. Has been recommended in cancer.

f. **P. véra** L. (P. terebinthus Mill., not L.). Southern Europe to Persia. Pistachio-nut tree. *Seeds*, Pistachio-nut, Bladder-nut; Ger. Pimpernüsse, Pistacien; esculent.

1606. PÍSTIA, L. - Water-Lettuce. - **Araceae.** From Greek, liquid, alluding to habitat. A floating water plant. One species, widely distributed in tropical regions (U. S.). (a) **P. stratiótes** L. (with numerous synonyms), West Indian Water-lettuce, Tropical Duckmeat or Duckweed.

1607. PÍSUM, L. - Pea. - **Papilionaceae.** The classical name. Herbs climbing by tendrils. Two species, natives of Asia.

a. **P. satívum** L. Mediterranean region, now universally cult. Garden Pea, Common Pea, Field Pea. Varieties are Sugar Pea, String Pea, etc. *Seeds* esculent.

1608. PITHECOLÓBIUM, Mart. 1837. **Mimosaceae.** From Greek, "ape's ear", from fancied resemblance of pods. Syn, **Zygia,** P. Br. 1756; Inga, Mimosa, in part. Trees with white flowers in globose heads. More than 100 species, tropical America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

a **P. dúlce** Benth. Mexico, nat. in India, etc. Guamuchil, Manila Tamarind (India). *Seeds* surrounded by an edible sweet pulp.

b. **P. Saman** Benth. Brazil and Venezuela. Samang (Saman, Zamang), Genisaro, Rain tree. *Saccharine pods* fed to stock. (c) **P. brevifólium** Benth., Texas to Mexico, is called Huajillo; (d) **P. flexicaúle** Coult., Texas to California and Mexico, is called locally Ebony; (e) **P. Unguis-cáti** (L.) Benth. (M. Unguis-cati L., M. rosea Vahl.), Cat's-claw.

1609. PLAGIOBÓTHRYS, Fisch. & Mey. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "oblique pit". Syn. Eritrichium, Echidiocarya, Myosotis, in part. Annual herbs. About 15 species, western N. America; 13 in U. S.

1610. PLÁNERA, J. F. Gmel. Planer tree. **Ulmaceae.** Named for Prof. J. J. Planer of Erfurt, d. 1789. An Elm-like tree. One species, southeastern U. S. Syn. Water Elm.

1611. PLANTÁGO, L. Plantain. **Plantaginaceae.** The Latin name. Herbs, mostly acaulescent, a few shrubby. Over 200 species; 20 in U. S.

a. **P. Corónopus,** Lam. Europe. Hartshorn Plantain, Buck's-horn Plantain, Buck Plantain, Herb Ivy, Star-of-the-earth.

b. **P. lanceoláta** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Rib-grass, Ripple-grass, Ribwort, English Plantain, Snake Plantain, Black-jacks, Chimney-sweep, Clock, Cocks, Dog's-rib, Headsman, Hen-plant, Jack-straws, Kemp, Kemp-seed, Leechwort, Long Plantain, Ram's-tongue, Rat-tail, Way-bread, Windles; Ger. Spitzer Wegerich o. Wegetritt, Fr. Plantain [Codex, the name including also (c) and (d)]; Sp. Lauten. *Herb,* Herba plantaginis, haemóstatic, vulnerary. *Seeds* mucilaginous.

c. **P. májor** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. where it is said to have been known to the Indians as "White-man's-foot". Common Plantain, Plantain, Bird-seed Plantain, Round-leaved or Greater Plantain, Broad-leaf, Door-yard Plantain, Hen-plant, Healing-blade, Kemp*, Lamb's-foot, Way-bread; Ger. Grosser Wegerich, Sauohr. Properties and uses of (b).

d. **P. média** L. Europe, adv. in U. S., Hoary Plantain, Lamb's-tongue, Lamb's-lettuce, Fire-leaves, Fire-weed (England), Healing-herb, etc.; Ger. Mittler Wegerich. Properties and uses of (b).

e. **P. ováta** Forsk. (P. decumbens Forsk.). Northern Africa. The **P. Ispaghúla** Roxb. cult. in India, is believed to be a variety of this species. *Seeds* (of the variety), Spogel-seed, Ispaghul, Aspaghul seed; mucilaginous, demulcent.

f. **P. Psíllium** L. Mediterranean basin. Fleawort, Flea-seed or Branching Plantain. *Seeds*, Flea-seed; Ger. Flohsamen; Fr. Graines de puces; mucilaginous, demulcent.

1612. PLÁTANUS, L. Plane-tree. **Platanaceae.** Latin from the ancient Greek name. Large trees with palmately lobed leaves and exfoliating bark. About 7 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. occidentális** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. The largest tree of eastern America. Buttonwood tree, Button-ball, Sycamore*, False Sycamore, American Plane-tree, Water Beech†. The Californian Plane-tree is (b) **P. racemósa** Nutt. The Plane-tree of Europe and Asia is (c) P. **orientális** L., called also Chinar Tree.

1613. PLATYSPÉRMUM, Hook. (not Hoffm.) **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "flat seed". Low annual herb. One species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1614. PLATYSTÉMON, Benth. 1834. Cream-cups. **Papaveraceae.** From Greek, "flat stamen". Syn. Boothia, Dougl. 1834. Annual herb. One species, California.

1615. PLECTRÍTES, DC. Plectrites. **Valerianaceae.** Syn. Valerianella, in part. Herbs. About 8 species, western U. S.

1616. PLÉEA, Michx. - Pleea. - **Liliaceae.** Herb. A single species, southern U. S.

1617. PLEURICÓSPORA, Gray. **Monotropaceae.** A small scaly herb. One species, California.

1618. PLEUROGÝNIA, Eschol. (Pleurogyne.) **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, "rib stigma". Syn. Swertia, in part. Annuals with rather large blue flowers. About 7 species, higher north latitudes, 2 in U. S.

1619. PLÚCHEA, Cass. Marsh Fleabane. **Compositae.** Named for the Abbé N. A. Pluche of Paris, 18th Century. Syn. Baccharis, Erigeron, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with small flower-heads. About 30 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.

a. **P. camphoráta** (L.) DC. (E. camphoratum L.). Atlantic and Gulf coast of U. S., also in West Indies. Spicy Fleabane, Salt-marsh Fleabane, Plowman's-wort, Camphor plant. (b) **P. odoráta** Cass., West Indies, is called Riverside Tobacco.

1620. PLUMBÁGO, L. Leadwort. **Plumbaginaceae.** Perennial herbs or shrubby climbers. About 15 species, northern hemisphere, 1 in U. S.

a. **P. Europaéa** L. Europe. Common Leadwort, Toothwort, Dentellaria; Ger. Bleiwurz. *Juice* epispastic, emetic. (b) **P. rósea** L., India, and (c) **P. scándens** L., San Domingo, called Herbe au diable, have the same properties.

1621. PLUMÉRIA, L. (Plumieria, Plumiera). **Apocynaceae.** Named for M. Plumier, French traveler and botanist. d. 1706. Ornamental shrubs, about 45 species, tropical America.

a. **P. rúbra** L. Tropical America. Jasmine tree, Red Jasmine, Frangipane, Frangipanni, Nosegay-tree, Red Nosegay-tree, Snake-wood*. (b) **P. acutifólia** Poir is called in India Pagoda tree, in Burmah Kambodja; (c) **P. álba** L. in West Indies is called Pagoda-tree, White Nosegay-tree.

1622. PLÚMMERA, Gray. Plummera. **Compositae.** Named for its discoverer Miss Plummer (Mrs. J. G. Lemmon). Strong-scented robust herb with yellow flowers. One species, Arizona.

1623. PNEUMÁRIA, Hill. Sea Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.** From Greek, "lungwort". Syn. Mertensia (Kew), Pulmonaria, Steenhammera, in part. A fleshy perennial herb, one species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

a. **P. marítima** (L.) Hill. Pulm. maritima L., M. maritima S. F. Gray (Kew), S. maritima Reichb.). Coasts of Europe, Asia and N. America. Sea Lungwort, Sea Bugloss, Oysterplant*.

1624. PODÍSTERA, Wats. Podistera. **Umbelliferae.** Herb. One species, Nevada.

1625. PODOPHÝLLUM, L. Mandrake, etc. **Berberidaceae.** From Greek, "foot leaf". Herbs from perennial rootstocks. About 4 species, N. America and Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **P. peltátum** L. Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Minnesota. May Apple, Wild Mandrake, American Mandrake, Mandrake, Wild Lemon, Ground Lemon, Hog Apple, Devil's Apple, Indian Apple, Raccoon-berry, Duck's-foot, Umbrella-plant, Vegetable Calomel. *Rhizome*, Mandrake-root; **Podophyllum**, U. S. P., Podophylli Rhizoma Br.; Ger. Fussblattwurzel; Fr. Rhizome de podophyllum (Codex); cathartic, laxative, cholagogue. Active constituent, podophyllotoxin. *Fruit* edible. (b) **P. Emodi** Wallish of southern Asia has similar properties.

1626. PODOSTÉMMA, Greene. Podostemma. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "foot garland". Syn. Asclepias, in part. Herbs. Five species in U. S.

1627. PODOSTÉMON, Michx. River-weed. **Podostemaceae.** From Greek, "foot stamen", the ovary being borne on a slender stalk. Aquatic or paludal plants. About 20 species, one in eastern U. S., viz. (a) **P. Ceratophyllum** Michx., River-weed,-Thread-foot.

1628. PODOSTÍGMA, Ell. 1817. Podostigma. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "stalked stigma". Syn. Stylandra, Nutt. 1818. Perennial herb. One species, southeastern U. S.

1629. POGÓGYNE, Benth. Pogogyne. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "beard pistil". Aromatic low annuals. Five species, all of California.

1630. POGÓNIA, Juss. Snake-mouth, etc. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "bearded". Syn. Arethusa, in part. Terrestrial orchids. About 30 species; 5 in U. S.

a. **P. ophioglossoídes** (L.) Ker. Eastern U. S. to Canada. Rose Pogonia, Adder's Pogonia, Snake-mouth, Adder's-mouth Pogonia or Orchis. (b) **P. trianthóphora** (Sw.) B. S.P. (P. pendula Lindl.). Eastern U. S. Nodding Pogonia, Three-birds. c. **P. verticilláta** (Willd.) Nutt. Eastern U. S. and Ontario. Whorled Pogonia, Whorled Snake-mouth.

1631. POGOSTÉMON, Desf. Patchouli, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "bearded stamen". Herbs, some shrubby. About 35 species, East Indies to Japan.

a. **P. Heyneánus** Benth. (P. Patchouly Pelletier, P. suavis Tenore). East Indies. Patchouli plant. Patchouli Balm. Volatile oil distilled from the plant is Patchouli (Patchouly) or Putcha-pat, much used in perfumery,

1632. POINCIÁNA, L. (Poincea, Neck.). **Caesalpinaceae.** Highly ornamental trees. About 6 species, tropical regions, (a) **P. régia** Boj. Madagascar, planted for ornament in all tropical countries. Royal Poinciana.

1633. POLANÍSIA, Raf. Clammy-weed. **Capparidaceae.** From Greek, "very unequal", referring to the stamens. Syn. Cleome, Jacksonia, in part. Strongly scented herbs. About 15 species, temperate and tropical regions; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. gravéolens** Raf. (C. graveolens Raf. (Kew.), not L., C. dodecandra Michx.). British America, south to New York, Kansas and Colorado. Clammy-weed, Worm-weed, False Mustard. Plant acrid, counter-irritant, vermifuge.

1634. POLEMÓNIUM, L. Greek Valerian, etc. **Polemoniaceae.** Latin name of Valerian, of Greek origin. Herbs, mostly perennial. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 16 in U.S., mostly western.

a. **P. caerúleum** L. Europe. Greek Valerian, Jacob's-ladder, Ladder-to-heaven, Charity, Makebale; Ger. Speerkraut; Fr. Valériane grecque. Properties of (c). (b) **P. Van Brúntiæ** Brit. of northeastern U. S., American Jacob's-ladder, closely resembles this species.

c. **P. réptans** L. Eastern U. S. Abscess-root, American Abscess-root, American Greek Valerian, Creeping Greek Valerian, Jacob's-ladder*, Bluebell*, Forget-me-not*, Sweet-root; Ger. Geschwürwurzel. *Root* alterative, astringent, diaphoretic.

1635. POLIÁNTHES, L. Tuberose. **Amaryllidaceae.** From Greek, "white flowered". Syn. Polyanthus, Tuberosa, Heist. Herbs from tuberous rootstocks. About 3 species, tropical America.

a. **P. tuberósa** L. (T. amica Medic.). Mexico and widely cult. Tuberose, Mistress-of-the-night. Flowers fragrant, much used in perfumery.

1636. POLIOMÍNTHA, Gray. Poliomintha. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "hoary Mint". Syn. Hedeoma†, in part. Hoary suffrutescent plants. Three species, Mexican border of U. S.

1637. POLYCÁRPON, Loefl. All-seed. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "many fruited". Slender annuals. About 6 species, widely distributed; 1 nat. in California, viz. (a) **P. tetraphyllum** L. from Europe, called All-seed.

1638. POLÝGALA, L. Milkwort. **Polygalaceae.** From Greek, "abounding in milk". Herbs, rarely shrubs. About 260 species; 44 in U. S.

a. **P. amára** L. Europe. Bitter Milkwort, European Bitter Polygala; Ger. Kreuzblume, Kreuzwurz. *Herb*, Herba polygalæ, bitter tonic, stomachic. See (d).

b. **P. májor** Jacq. Southeastern Europe. Hungarian Milkwort. *Root*, Radix polygalæ hungaricæ.

c. **P. paucifólia** Willd. (P. uniflora Michx.). British America, south to Georgia and Illinois. Fringed Milkwort or Polygala, Flowering Wintergreen, Gay-wings, May-wings, Babies'-feet, Babies'-toes, Babies'-slippers, Bird-on-the-wing, Dwarf Milkwort, Indian Pink, Ladies'-slipper*, Little Pollom, Evergreen Snakeroot.

d. **P. polýgama** Walt. (P. rubella Muhl.). Canada and eastern U. S. Bitter Milkwort, Pink Milkwort or Polygala, Racemed Milkwort, Centaury. Properties of (a), as have also: (e) **P. Scopária** Kunth.. Southern U. S. and Mexico; (f) **P. Nuttállii** T. & Gr., eastern U. S., Nuttall's Milkwort, Ground Centaury, and (g) **P. viridéscens** L. (P. sanguinea L., not Nutt.). Canada and eastern U. S. Field or Purple Milkwort, Strawberry-tassel.

h. **P. Sénega** L. Canada to N. Carolina, west to Minnesota. Senega Snakeroot, Seneca Snakeroot, Seneca root, Rattlesnake root, Mountain Flax; Ger. Senegawurzel; Fr. Polygala de Virginie (Codex). *Root*, Senega, U. S. P., Senegæ Radix, Br., Rad. polygalæ virginianæ; acrid, stimulant, expectorant. A robust variety, Maryland to Tennessee and Michigan, is P. Senega latifolia T. & Gr. The White or False Senega root, having similar properties is from (j) **P. Boykínii** Nutt., southern and southwestern U. S.

Other species of interest are (k) **P. cruciáta,** eastern U.S., Cross-leaved Milkwort, Marsh Milkwort or Polygala, Drumheads; (l) **P. incarnáta** L., eastern U. S. to Mexico, Pink Milkwort, (American) Rogation-flower, Procession-flower; (m) **P. lútea** L., eastern U. S., Orange Milkwort, Wild Bachelor's-buttons, Yellow Milkwort or Polygala; (n) **P. Serpentária** Eck. & Zey., South Africa, root regarded an alexipharmic; (o) **P. venenósa** Juss., Java, acrid and poisonous, and (p) **P. vulgáris** L., Europe, European Milkwort, Crossflower, Four-sisters, Gang-flower, Procession-flower, Rogation-flower, Robin's-eye.

1639. POLYGONÁTUM, Adans. Solomon's-seal. **Convallariaceae.** The Greek name, "many jointed". Syn. Convallaria, in part. Herbs with scarred rootstocks. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. biflórum** (Walt.) Ell. (C. biflora Walt.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Hairy or Twin-flowered Solomon's-seal, Dwarf Solomon's-seal or Sealwort, Conquer-John. *Rhizome* of this and of (b) collected in America as Solomon's-seal.

b. **P. commutátum** (R. & S.) Dietr. (P. giganteum Dietr. (Kew), C. commutata R. & S.). Canada to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Utah. Great Solomon's-seal, Giant or Smooth Solomon's seal, Sealwort, Drop-berry.

c. **P. multiflórum** (L.) All. (C. multiflora L.). Europe and Asia. Many-flowered Solomon's-seal½, David's-harp, Jacob's-ladder, Ladder-to-heaven, Scala cœii, Lily-of-the mountain, Fraxinelle, Drop-berry, Whitewort. *Rhizome* of this and of (d), Solomon's-seal (of Europe), Our-Lady's-seal, Lady's-seal, Seal-of-heaven, White-root; Ger. Weisswurzel, Salomon's-siegel; Fr. Sceau de Salomon; formerly reputed to possess marvelous healing virtues.

d. **P. officinále** (L.) All. (C. officinalis L., C. Polygonatum L., P. vulgare Desf.). Europe and Asia. True Solomon's-seal, Sealwort, with synonyms of (c); Fr. Sceau de Salomon (Codex).

1640. POLYGONÉLLA, Michx. Jointweed. **Polygonaceae.** Latin, dim. of "Polygonum". Syn. Polygonum, Gonopyrum, in part. Herbs with jointed stems. About 8 species, all of U. S. (a) **P. articuláta** (L.) Meisn., Coast Jointweed, is called also Sand-grass.

1641. POLÝGONUM, L. Knotweed, etc. **Polygonaceae.** The Greek name, meaning "many jointed". Syn. Bistorta, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with spiked, racemed or capitate inflorescence. About 200 species, 66 in U. S.

a. **P. amphíbium** L. Europe and British America, south to Kentucky, Colorado and California. Water Persicaria, Willow-weed, Willow-grass, Ground Willow, Red-shanks, Hearts-ease*.

b. **P. arifólium** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb, Scratch-grass, Sickle-grass. The latter names apply also to (c) **P. sagitátum** L., Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb, a more common species.

d. **P. aviculáre** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Knot-grass, Door-weed, Door-grass, All-seed, Armstrong, Beggar-weed, Bird's-tongue, Bird-grass, Bird-weed, Centinode, Cow-grass, Crab-weed, Finzach, Goose-grass, Hog-weed, Iron-grass, Knotwort, Male Knot-grass, Ninety-knot, Mantil, Pink-weed, Sparrow-tongue, Stone-weed, Swine's-grass, Tacker-grass, Waygrass, Wire-grass*, Wire-weed.

e. **P. Bistórta** L. (B. officinalis Raf., B. major S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Bistort (i. e. twice bent), Snakeweed, Adderswort, Dragonwort, Easter-ledges, Easter-magients, Astrology‡, Osterich, English Serpentary, Snakewort, Passions, Red-legs, Sweet Dock, Twice-writhen; Ger. Wiesenknöterich, Natterwurz, Knöterich; Fr. Bistorte (Codex), Couleuvrine. *Rhizome*, Bistorta, Rad. bistortæ, Rad. columbinæ; astringent. Similar properties belong to the indigenous (f) **P. Virginiánum** L., Virginia Knotweed, Virginia Bistort; also to the circumpolar (g) **P. vivíparum** L. (B. vivipara S. F. Gray), Alpine Bistort, Serpent-grass.

h. **P. Convólvulus** L. Asia, nat. in Europe and U. S. Black Bindweed, Blackbird Bindweed, Climbing or Corn Bindweed, Ivy or Knot Bindweed, Bear-bind, Corn-bind, Devil's-tether, With-wind, Climbing Buckwheat*. The name False Buckwheat is given to the similar (i) **P. cristátum** Engelm. & Gr.; (j) **P. dumetórum** L. and (k) **P. scándens** L.

l. **P. Hydrópiper** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Water-pepper, Smartweed, Biting Knotweed; Biting Persicaria, Bite-tongue, Lake-weed, Pepper-plant, Red-knees, Red-shanks, Sickleweed*, Culrage, Ciderage, Arse-smart, Arsenick‡. *Plant* acrid, diuretic.

m. **P. orientále** L. India, nat. in U. S. Prince's-feather, Gentleman's-cane, Garden Persicary, Ragged-sailor.

n. **P. Persicária** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Spotted Knotweed, Black-heart, Crab's-claws, Heart-weed, Heart's-ease* (U. S.), Heart's-ear, Lover's-pride, Peachwort, Persicaria, Persicary, Pink-weed, Red-shanks, Red-weed, Willow-weed, Plumbago*.

o. **P. punctátum** Ell. (P. acre H. B. K., P. Hydropiper Michx., not L.). British America, U. S. throughout, and southward. American Smartweed, Dotted or Water Smartweed, Arsesmart, Arsmart, Hydropiper, Water-pepper, Turkey-troop. *Herb* acrid, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

p. **P. tinctórium** Ait. Japan and China. Japanese Indigo plant. A source of indigo.

1642. POLÝMNIA, L. Leaf-cup. **Compositae.** Dedicated to the Muse Polhymnia. Perennial herbs, some shrubby. About 10 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. Uvedália** L. Eastern U. S. Yellow Leaf-cup, Bear's-foot, Yellow Bear's-foot, Large-flowering Leaf-cup, Uvedalia. *Root* tonic, stimulant.

1643. POLYPÓDIUM, L. Polypody. **Polypodiaceae.** Greek name of a kind of Fern, "many footed". Ferns from creeping rootstocks. About 350 species; 11 in U. S.

a. **P. vulgáre** L. Northern Asia, Europe and N. America. Common Polypody (Polypod, Polypode, Polypoddy), Rock Brake*, Adder's Fern*, Ever-fern, Golden Maidenhair*, Golden Polypody, Golden-locks, Moss Fern, Wall Fern, Wood Fern, Polypody of the Oak, Polypody of the Wall; Ger. Gemeiner Tüpfelfarn, Süssfarn, Engelsüss; Fr. Polypode Commun (Codex). *Rhizome*, Radix polypodii, R. filiculæ dulcis; expectorant, diuretic.

1644. POLÝPORUS, Fries. Agaric, etc. **Hymenomycetes.** From Greek, having "many pores". Syn. Boletus, in part. Fungi (toadstools), mostly of corky or woody texture. A few are edible.

a. **P. fomentárius** (L.) Fries (B. fomentarius L.). Southern and middle Europe. Oak Agaric, Surgeon's Agaric, Spunk, Punk, Touchwood; Ger. Wundschwamm, Feuerschwamm, Zunder; Fr. Agaric de chêne (Codex). *Fungus* absorbent, hemostatic. (b) **P. ignárius** (L.) Fries (B. ignarius L.) and (c) **P. marginátus** Fries, yield a similar Agaric, but harder.

d. **P. officinális** Fries (B. laricis Jacq., B. purgans Pers.). Europe and northern Asia. White Agaric, Larch Agaric, Male Agaric, Purging Agaric, Amadou, German Tinder; Ger. Lärchenschwamm; Fr. Agaric blanc officinal, Polypore du Mélèze (Codex); hemostatic, purgative in large, astringent in small doses.

1645. POLYPRÉMUM, L. Polypremum. **Loganiaceae.** From Greek, "many stemmed". Obscure annual herb. One species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

1646. POLÝPTERIS, Nutt. Polypteris. **Compositae.** From Greek, "many winged". Syn. Stevia, Palafoxia, in part. Rough herbs with pink or purple flowers. About 6 species, North America; 4 in U. S.

1647. POLYSTÁCHYA, Hook. Polystachya. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "many offshoots". Small epiphytes, mostly natives of Africa, a few in tropical America and Asia; 1 in U. S.

1648. POLYTAÉNIA, DC. Polytænia. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, with "many fillets" (i. e. oil-tubes). Herb with yellow flowers. One species, east-central U. S.

1649. POLÝTRICHUM, L. Hair-cap Moss. **Musci.** From Greek, "very hairy". Tall showy mosses, north temperate and arctic zones. About 10 in U. S.

a. **P. commúne** L. Europe and U. S. Golden Maidenhair, Bear Moss, Besom Moss, Golden Moss, Goldilocks, Silver Heather, Silver Ling; Ger. Goldner Widerthon. *Plant*, Herba adianti aurei, H. polytrichi; diuretic, as is (b) **P. juniperínum** Hedw., Europe and U. S., Hair-cap Moss, Bear's-bed, Ground Moss, May-queen Moss, Robin's Rye.

1650. PONTEDÉRIA, L. Pickerel-weed. **Pontederiaceae.** Named for Prof. G. Pontedera of Padua, d. 1757. Aquatic herbs with spikes of blue flowers. About 8 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1651. PONTHIÉVA, R. Br. Ponthieva. **Orchidaceae.** Terrestrial orchids. About 15 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

1652. PÓPULUS, L. Poplar, Aspen, etc. **Salicaceae.** The classical Latin name, whence our word "poplar". Trees with soft wood. About 25 species, northern hemisphere, especially in higher latitudes; 11 in U. S.

a. **P. álba** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Abele (Abel, Arbell, Awbel, Abbey), Silver Poplar (Popple), Silver-leaf or White Poplar, Aspen Poplar, Great Aspen, White Asp, Dutch Beech, Rattler tree, White-bark.

b. **P. balsamífera** L. British America and northern part of U. S. Balsam Poplar, Tacamahac. A variety, P. balsamifera candicans (Ait.) A. Gray, is known as Balm-of-Gilead. *Leaf-buds* resinous, aromatic, expectorant.

c. **P. deltoídes** Marsh (P. Carolinensis Moench, P. monilefera Ait., P. angulata Ait., P. Canadensis Desf.). Canada, south to Florida and New Mexico. Cottonwood, Necklace Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Yellow Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Cottontree, Italian Black Poplar, Carolina Poplar, River or Water Poplar, Berry-bearing Poplar. (d) **P. heterophylla** L. in the eastern States and (e) **P. acumináta** Rydb. also (f) **P. augustifólia** James, in the west are also called Cottonwood. (g) **P. trichocárpa** T. & G., California to Alaska, is called Black Cottonwood or Balsam Cottonwood.

h. **P. Euphrática** Olivier. Northern Africa, east to Thibet and southern Siberia. Garab tree of the Arabs. The "willow" of Scripture (Ps. 137).

i. **P. tremuloídes** Michx. British America, south to Kentucky, New Mexico and California. American Aspen (Asp, Aps, Espen, Haspen), Mountain Asp, Quaking Asp, Auld-wive's-tongues, Trembling Poplar, Quiver-leaf, White or American Poplar. The Aspen of Europe, to which most of the above names were originally applied, is (j) **P. trémula** L. The Great Aspen or Large-toothed Aspen of the eastern U. S. is (k) **P. grandidentáta** Michx.

l. **P. nígra** L. (including P. dilatata Ait.). Europe. Black Poplar (Pipple, Popillary, Pepillary), Cat-foot Poplar, Old English or Willow Poplar, Cotton-tree. The variety **Italica** Du Roi (P. fastigiata Desf.) is the well-known Lombardy Poplar, called also Black-lady or Water Poplar.

1653. PORLIÉRIA, R. & Pav. (Porliera). **Zygophyllaceae.** Named in honor of a Spanish botanist. Syn. Guaiacum, in part. Shrubs or trees with pinnate leaves. Two species, tropical America; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **P. angustifólia** (Engelm.). Texas to Mexico. *Wood* has properties of Guaiacum q. v.

1654. POROPHÝLLUM, Vaill. Porophyllum. **Compositae.** From Greek, "pore leaved", the leaves having pellucid dots. Herbs or sub-shrubs. About 30 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1655. PORTERÁNTHUS, Britton, 1894. **Rosaceae.** Named for Prof. T. C. Porter of Lafayette College. Syn. **Gillenia,** Moench 1802, not Gillena, Adans. 1763; Spiræa, in part. Perennial herbs with rather large white or pinkish flowers. Two species, both in U. S.

a. **P. stipulátus** (Muhl.) Brit. (S. stipulata Muhl., G. stipulacea Nutt.). New York to Louisiana and Indian Territory. American Ipecac, Indian Physic, with other synonyms of (b).

b. **P. trifoliátus** (L.) Brit. (S. trifoliata L., G. trifoliata Moench). New York to Georgia, west to Missouri. Indian Physic, Bowman's-root, Indian Hippo, False Ipecac, Western Dropwort, Meadow-sweet*. *Root* emetic, expectorant.

1656. PORTULÁCA, L. Portulaca, Purslane. **Portulacaceae.** The Latin name, Fleshy herbs, blossoming in bright sunshine. About 30 species, mostly of New World; 9 in U. S.

a. **P. grandiflóra** Hook. South America, cult. in gardens and adv. in U. S. Garden Portulaca, Sun plant, Showy Portulaca, French or Garden Purslane, Wax Pink, Mexican Rose, Rose Moss, Kentucky Moss.

b. **P. olerácea** L. Tropical America, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Purslane, Purslain, (Pursley, Pussley). Used as a pot herb. Reputed vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

1657. POTAMOGÉTON, L. Pondweed. **Naidaceae.** The Greek name of a pond weed, "river inhabitant". Aquatic plants with leaves either floating or submerged. About 60 well-defined species, temperate regions; 38 in U. S. The species are called also Water-spike and Pickerel-weed*

a. **P. nátans** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Common Floating Pondweed, Deil's-spoons, Batter-dock, Flatter-dock, Fish-leaves, Tench-weed. (b) **P. críspus** L. is called Curly-leaved Pondweed, Water Caltrops†, Muckweed; (c) **P. lúcens** L., Cornstalk-weed, Shining Pondweed; (d) **P. pectinátus** L., Fennel-leaved Pond-weed, Pond-grass.

1658. POTENTÍLLA, L. Barren Strawberry, etc. **Rosaceae.** Latin, diminutive of *potens*, "powerful" (medicinally). Syn. Tormentilla, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 150 species, nearly all of north temperate zone; 90 in U. S.

a. **P. Anserína** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Silverweed, Silver-feather, Wild Agrimony†, Buttercup*, Camoroche, Wild Tansy, Goose Tansy, Goose-grass, Dog's Tansy (Scotland), Argentina; Ger. Gänserich, Silberkraut; Fr. Argentine (Codex) Anserine. *Plant* astringent, tonic.

b. **P. argéntea** L. Europe, Asia, Canada and northeastern U. S. Silvery Cinquefoil, Hoary Cinquefoil. Included in the *Argentine* of the French Codex.

c. **P. Canadénsis** L. (includes P. simplex Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Five-finger, Common Cinquefoil (of America), Sinkfield†, Star-flower, Running Buttercup. Resembles (f) and used in its place.

d. **P. fruticósa** L. British America, south to New Jersey, Minnesota, Arizona and California. Shrubby Cinquefoil, Hardhack, Prairie-weed.

e. **P. Monspeliénsis** L. (P. Norvegica L. (Kew), P. hirsuta Michx.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Rough Cinquefoil, Barren Strawberry.

f. **P. réptans** L. (T. reptans Stokes, not L.). Europe and Asia. Creeping Cinquefoil (Sinkfield), European Five-finger, Golden-blossom; Ger. Fünffingerkraut; Fr. Potentille rampante, Quintefeuille. *Plant* astringent, febrifuge.

g. **P. Tormentílla** Neck. (T. erecta L., T. officinalis Curt., P. officinalis S. F. Gray). Europe and northern Asia. Tormentilla (Tormentil, Thormantle), Septfoil (Setfoil), Bloodroot*, Ewe Daisy, Shepherd's-knot, Sheep's-knapperty (Ireland). *Rhizome*, Rad. Tormentillæ; Ger. Tormentillwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Heideckerwurzel, Blutwurzel; Fr. Tormentille; astringent, febrifuge.

1659. PRÉMNA, L. Premna. **Verbenaceae.**
From Greek, "stump". Shrubs and trees. About 45 species, warmer regions of Old World.

a. **P. Taiténsis** DC. Tahiti to Fiji. Yaro. *Bark* one of the constituents of *Tonga*, a Fiji remedy for neuralgia, etc.

1660. PRÍMULA, L. Primrose. **Primulaceae.**
The Latin name, "early" blooming. Perennial scapose herbs. About 150 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 14 in U. S.

a. **P. Aurícula** L. Southern Europe, cult. in gardens. Auricula (i. e. ursi auricula), Yellow Auricula (of Alps), Bear's-ear, (Bezor), French or Mountain Cowslip, Dusty-miller, Primmily‡, Tanner's-apron.

b. **P. elátior** Hill. (P. veris L. in part). Europe. Oxlip, Great Cowslip, Cow-sinkin, Pagle (Paigle, Peagle).

c. **P. farinósa** L. (P. Auricula Hill., not L.). Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Michigan. Mealy Primrose, Bird's-eye Primrose, Scotch Primrose, Bonny-bird-een, Powdered-beau.

d. **P. officinális** Jacq. (P. vulgaris Hill, not Huds., P. veris L., in part). Europe. Cowslip, English Cowslip, Cowslip Primrose, Culverkeys, Lady's-keys, Herb Peter, St. Peter's-wort*, Pagle (Paigle, Pagil), Pretty Mullen (Mullein), Palsywort, Polyanthus (Polander†), the last a cultivated variety; Ger. Primel, Peterschlüssel, Himmelschlüssel; Fr. Primavère *Root* Rad. paralyseos, Rad. arthritica, expectorant, antispasmodic. *Flowers* nervine.

1661. PRIONÓPSIS, Nutt. Prionopsis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "saw like", alluding to leaf margins. Syn. Donia, Aplopappus (Kew), in part. Herb with large heads of yellow flowers. One species, Kansas to Texas.

1662. PRÍVA. Adans. Priva. **Verbenaceae.** Perennial herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **P. echináta** Juss., Brazil to Florida, Styptic-bur, Velvet-bur.

1663. PROSERPINÁCA, L. Mermaid-weed. **Haloragidaceae.** From Latin, "forward creeping". Aquatic herbs. Two species, both of eastern U. S. to West Indies.

1664. PROSÓPIS, L. Mesquit. **Mimosaceae.** Ancient Greek plant name, meaning a "face". Syn. Algarobia, Benth.; Acacia, Mimosa, in part. Trees or shrubs, usually thorny. About 20 species, warm or tropical regions; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. juliflóra** (Swz.) DC. (M. juliflora Swz., Acacia juliflora Willd. Alg. juliflora Heyne; includes P. glandulosa Tor.). Southern U. S. to Mexico and West Indies. Mesquit (Mesquite, Mezquite, Meskit), Honey Mesquit, Honey-pod, Honey Locust*, Locust Mesquit, Cashaw, July-flower (Jamaica), Algaroba (Algarroba). *Saccharine pods* (algarobo, i. e. carob) used for fodder. See Ceratonia. *Flowers* yield abundant honey. *Gummy exudate*, Texas Mesquit gum. The *bark* of the South American Algaroba, (b) **P. dúlcis** Kunth (Alg. dulcis Benth.), Algarobilla bark, is used for tanning.

c. **P. odorata** Tor. & Frem. (P. pubescens Benth.). Mexico to California. Screw Bean, Screw-pod Mesquit, Tornillo.

1665. PRÓTEA, L. Cape Honeysuckle, etc. **Proteaceae.** Named from Proteus of ancient mythology. Shrubs with flowers in dense cone-like heads. About 80 species, mostly of S. Africa. (a.) **P. mellífera** Thunb. Cape Honeysuckle, Honey-flower, Sugar-bush. The *nectar* used for coughs.

1666. PRÓTIUM, Burm. 1768. Caranna, etc. **Burseraceae.** Syn. Icica, Aubl. 1775, Dammara, Gaertn. 1791, not Lam. 1786; Amyris, in part. Balsamic trees. About 50 species, tropical regions of Old and New World.

a. **P. Carána** (H. B. K.) March (I. Carana H. B. K., I. Caranna Auct.). Brazil. Caranna tree. *Oleoresin* from this and other species is called Caranna.

b. **P. heptaphýllum** (Aubl.) March (I. heptaphylla Aubl., I. Tacamahaca H. B. K.). Northern S. America. Hyawa tree, Incense-wood. *Resinous exudate*, Tacamahac; Fr. Tacamahaca (Résine), Tacamaque terreuse (Codex). Used like Burgundy pitch.

c. **P. Icicariba** (DC.) March (I. IcicaribaDC.). Brazil. Source of Brazilian Elemi.

1667. PRUNÉLLA, L. (Brunella). Self-heal. **Labiatae.** From Latin, "quinsywort". Herbs. About 5 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. vulgáris** L. (P. Canadensis Mill., P. officinalis Cranz). Europe, Asia and N. America. Heal-all, Self-heal, Slough-heal, All-heal, Hook-heal, Carpenter's-herb, Hook-weed, Sickle-heal, Sickle-weed, Sicklewort, Blue-curl, Brownwort, Heart-of-the-earth, Pimpernel*, Thimble-flower; Ger. Braunelle, Braunheil; Fr. Paquerette. *Herb* astringent, vulnerary.

1668. PRÚNUS, L. Plum, Cherry, etc. **Drupaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Syn. Armeniaca, Cerasus, in part. Shrubs or trees, mostly with edible fruit. About 90 species, north temperate zone, also tropical America and Asia; 35 in U. S.

a. **P. Americána** Marsh. New York to Florida, west to Colorado and Montana; varieties cult. Wild Yellow or Red Plum, Goose Plum, Horse Plum, Hog Plum, Native Plum, Plum-granite‡. *Fruit* esculent.

b. **P. angustifólia** Marsh. (P. Chicasa Michx.). New Jersey to Florida, west to the Rocky Mountains; varieties cult. Chickasaw Plum. *Fruit* edible, but small.

c. **P. Armeníaca** L. (A. vulgaris Lam.). Eastern Asia, now widely cult. Apricot; Ger. Apricose; Fr. Abricotier. *Fruit* esculent. Nearly allied to this is (d) **P. Sibírica** L. (A. Sibirica Pers.), the Siberian Apricot.

e. **P. Ávium** L. (C. Avium Moench). Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Crab Cherry, Gaskins, Gean, Hawk-berry, Mazard, Merry, Black Merry, Marasca (a variety), Sweet Cherry; Ger. Susskirsche; Fr. Cerisier. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are Black-heart, Bigareau, etc. From the fruit are prepared Kirschwasser, also Maraschino, Ratafia and other liqueurs.

f. **P. Caroliniána** (Mill.) Ait. (L. Caroliniana Roem.). Southeastern U. S. Carolina or American Cherry-laurel, Mock Orange, Wild Orange*, Wild Peach, Winter Laurel. Properties of (i.)

g. **P. Cérasus** L. (C. vulgaris Mill.). Western Asia; early introduced into Europe, now widely cult. Cherry, Agriot, Egriot, Griotte, Sour Cherry, Pie Cherry. *Fruit* esculent. Cultivated varieties are May Duke, Morello, etc.

h. **P. doméstica** L. Asia, now widely cult. Plum, Horse Plum, Horse-gogs, Horse-jag, Horse-jug, Green Gage (brought to England by a Mr. Gage). Var. **Damascena** is the Damson (i. e. Damascene or Damascus Plum), Damasin (Damas, Damsel‡); Ger. Pflaume, Zwetsche; Fr. Prunier commun (Codex): Sp. Ciruela. *Dried fruit*, Prune; **Prunum** U. S. P., Br.; esculent, acidulous, laxative.

i. **P. Lauro-cérasus** L. (C. Laurocerasus Lois., L. vulgaris Car., L. officinalis M. Roem.). Western Asia to southern Europe. Cherry Laurel, Cherry Bay; Ger. Kirschlorbeer; Fr. Laurier-cerise (Codex); Sp. Laurel-cerezo. *Leaves*, Laurocerasi Folia, Br., bitter, sedative, containing potentially hydrocyanic acid.

j. **P. Mahaleb** L. (C. Mahaleb Mill.). Southern Europe. Mahaleb Cherry; Ger. Weichselkirsche. Used as a stock for grafting.

k. **P. marítima** Wang. (P. sphærocarpa Michx.). Atlantic coast, Virginia and northward. Beach Plum, Sand Plum. *Fruit* esculent.

l. **P. nígra** Ait. (P. mollis Tor., C. nigra Loisel, P. Americana T. & Gr., not Marsh.). Canada and northeastern U. S.; varieties cult. Canada Plum, Horse Plum, Red Plum, Wild Plum, Pomegranate*. *Fruit* esculent.

m. **P. Pádus** L. (C. Padus Delarb.). Europe. Bird Cherry, Hag Cherry, Hag-berry, (Egg-berry, Eck-berry, Hack-berry, Heckberry, Hic-berry), Fowl Cherry, Cluster Cherry, Cherry Bay; Ger. Faulbaum. *Fruit* scarcely edible.

n. **P. Pennsylvánica** L. f. (C. Pennsylvanica Lois., P. lanceolata Willd., C. borealis Michx., P. persicifolia Desf.). Canada and eastern U. S. Pin Cherry, Bird Cherry, Fire Cherry, Pigeon Cherry, Red Cherry. *Fruit* small and sour.

o. **P. púmila** L. (C. pumila Michx.). New Jersey and northward on Atlantic coast, also near the great lakes. Dwarf Cherry, Sand Cherry, Beach Plum*. *Fruit* acid.

p. **P. serótina** Erhr. (C. serotina Lois., P. Virginiana Mill., not L.). Ontario to Florida, west to Texas and Dakota. Wild Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry, Choke Cherry*, Black-choke, Rum Cherry, Whiskey Cherry, Wild Cherry; Ger. Amerikanischer Ziersirauch; Fr. Cerisier de Virginie. *Bark*, Wild Cherry bark; Prunus Virginiana, U. S. P. (a misnomer that ought to be corrected); Ger. Wildkirschenrinde; tonic, sedative. *Fruit* small, edible but harsh.

q. **P. spinósa** L. Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Sloe (Slea, Sloo, Slon), Sloe-thorn, Black-thorn, Buck-thorn*, Blackberry*, Hedge-picks, Slone-bloom, Snag-bush, Wild Plum; Ger. Schwarzdorn, Schlehe. A variety, P. spinosa insititia (L.) A. Gray, is the Bullace; Ger. Haferschlehe, Kriechenpflaume, perhaps the original of (h).

r. **P. Virginiána** L. (C. Virginiana Lois.). British America, south to Georgia and Colorado. Choke Cherry, Wild Cherry. *Fruit* very astringent. (s) **P. ilicifólia** (Nutt.) Walp. (C. ilicifolia Nutt.) of California is called Islay, Holly Laurel and Evergreen Cherry; (t) **P. subcordáta** Benth., Oregon to California, is the Wild Plum of the Pacific coast; (u) **P. umbelláta** Ell., southeastern U. S., is the American Black Sloe.

1669. PSACÁLIUM, Greene. Psacalium. **Compositae.** From Greek, a minute "drop", or "grain". Syn. Luina, in part. Herb. One species, western U. S.

1670. PSATHYRÓTES, Gray (Psathyrotus). **Compositae.** From Greek, "brittle", of the branches. Syn. Tetradymia, Polydymia, Bulbostylis, in part. Low winter annuals. Four species, Arizona to Nebraska.

1671. PSEUDOCYMÓPTERUS, Coult. & Rose. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "false Cymopterus". Herbs. Three species, of western U. S.

1672. PSEUDOMAGÉNNETUS, Rusch. **Asclepiadaceae.** Shrubby climber, perhaps referable to some other genus. (a) **P. Equatoriénsis,** Rusch. Peru to Ecquador. Cundurango blanco, Mata perro, *Bark* alterative.

1673. PSEUDOPHOÉNIX, Wendl. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "false Date". A small palm with pinnate leaves. One species, West Indies to Florida.

1674. PSEUDOTSÚGA, Carr. False Hemlock-Spruce. **Pinaceae.** From Greek, "false Tsuga". Syn. Pinus, in part. Trees resembling Hemlock Spruce. Two species, both of western U. S.

a. **P. taxifólia** (Lamb.) Brit. (Pin. taxifolia Lamb., Ps. Douglasii Car. (Kew), B. mucronata (Raf.) Sudw.). Puget Sound to California. Douglas Spruce, Douglas Fir, Yellow or Red Fir, Oregon Pine†. *Timber* valuable, especially for ship's masts. (b) **P. macrocárpa** (Torr.) Lemmon, Big-cone Spruce, is the Hemlock tree of southern California.

1675. PSÍDIUM, L. Guava. **Myrtaceae.** From Greek, "pulpy", the name originally of the pomegranate. Syn. Guaiava, Adans. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, tropical America; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **P. Cattleiánum** Sabine. Brazil, cult. in all tropical countries. Purple Guava, Strawberry Guava. *Fruit* esculent, agreeably acid.

b. **P. Guajáva** L. (G. pyriformis Gaertn., including P. pomiferum L. and P. pyriferum L.). Tropical America, widely cult. and nat. in tropical countries. Guava, Common Guava, Bay Plum; Sp. Guayaba. *Fruit* esculent, yielding a delicious jelly. Other species also produce esculent fruits.

1676. PSILÁCTIS, Gray. Psilactis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "naked ray", the ray florets having no pappus. Annual herbs. Two species, Texas to California.

1677. PSILOCÁRPHUS, Nutt. Psilocarphus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "bare chaff". Syn. Benzanilla, Micropus, in part. Woolly annuals. About 8 species, all American; 5 in U. S. (Pacific border).

1678. PSILÓSTROPHE, DC. 1838. Psilostrophe. **Compositae.** Syn. Riddellia, Nutt. 1841. Perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads (yellow). Three species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1679. PSORÁLEA, L. Psoralea. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek. "scurfy". Syn. Hedysarum, in part. Herbs or shrubs with flowers in racemes, spikes or heads. About 110 species; 37 in U. S.

a. **P. corylifólia** L. Arabia to India. Bauchee seed, Bawchang seed, Malay Tea. *Herb* and *seeds* tonic, alterative.

b. **P. esculénta** Pursh. Manitoba to Texas. Indian or Missouri Bread-root, Prairie Apple, Cree Potato, Cree Turnip, Dakota Turnip, Tipsin, Tipsinna; Fr. Pomme blanche, Pomme de prairie. *Tubers* esculent, as are the smaller ones of (c) **P. hypogaéa** Nutt., Nebraska to New Mexico, Smaller Indian Bread-root.

d. **P. glandulósa** L. (P. lutea Mol.). Chili. Jesuit's Tea*, Mexican Tea. *Leaves* used to prepare a beverage.

e. **P. pedunculáta** (Mill.) Vail. (P. melilotoides Michx. (Kew), H. pedunculatum Mill.). Southeastern U. S. Samson's Snakeroot, Bab's-root, Congo-root. *Plant* aromatic, bitter, tonic.

Other indigenous species are (f) **P. floribunda** Nutt. and (g) **P. tenuiflóra** Pursh, both called Scurfy Pea; (h) **P. lanceoláta** Pursh, Tumble-weed; (i) **P. Onobrychis** Nutt, Sanfoin Psoralea, French-grass.

1680. PSYCHÓTRIA, L. 1759. Striated Ipecac. **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "vivifying". Syn. Psychotrophum, P. Br. 1756; Ronabea, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 425 species, tropical America; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. emética** Mutis (R. emetica Rich.). New Granada and Peru. *Root*, Striated Ipecac, Peruvian or Black Ipecac; emetic. See Uragoga.

1681. PTÉLEA, L. - Hop-tree. - **Rutaceae.** The Greek name of the Elm. Shrubs or small trees, fruit a nearly orbicular samara. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

a. **P. trifoliáta** L. Ontario to northern Mexico, through eastern U. S. Three-leaved Hop-tree, Wafer Ash, Shrubby Trefoil, Ague-bark, Pickaway Anise, Prairie-grub, Quinine-tree, Sang-tree, Stinking Ash, Stinking Prairie-bush, Swamp Dogwood, Wing-seed; Ger. Hopfenbaum, Kleebaum; Fr. Orme à trois feuilles. *Leaves* anthelmintic; *Bark* of *root* tonic, febrifuge, stomachic; *fruit* a substitute for hops.

1682. PTEROCÁRPUS, L. 1763, not L. 1747. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "wing fruit". Syn. **Lingoum,** Adans. 1763. Trees. About 20 species, Asia, Africa and America.

a. **P. Dráco** L. West Indies. Yields a variety of Dragon's-blood.

b. **P. erináceus** Poir. Western Africa. Molompi, Cornwood, African Rosewood. *Inspissated sap* is African or Gambia Kino.

c. **P. Marsúpium** Roxb. (L. Marsupium (Roxb.) O. Kze.). India. Kino tree, Amboyna Kino tree, Bastard Teak, Bija. *Inspissated sap*, **Kino**, U. S. P., Br., Gummi Kino; Fr. Kino de l'Inde; Sp. Goma quino; vernacular Vengay; A powerful astringent.

d. **P. santalínus** L. f. (L. santalinum (L. f.) O. Kze.). India. The *wood* is Red Sandalwood, Red Saunders, Red Santal, Redwood*, Ruby-wood; **santalum rubrum**, U. S. P., Pterocarpi Lignum Br., Lignum santalinum rubrum; Ger. Rothes Sandelholz; Fr. Santal rouge (Codex); Sp. Sandalo rojo. Yields a red dye.

1683. PTEROCAÚLON, Ell. Indian Black-root. **Compositae.** From Greek, "wing stem". Syn. Conyza, Chænobolus, Gnaphalium, in part. Perennial herbs. About 10 species, America and Australia; 3 in southeastern U. S.

a. **P. pychnostáchyum** Ell. (C. pychnostachya Michx., G. undulatum Walt.). Southeastern U. S. Indian Black-root. *Root* alterative, narcotic. (b) **P. virgátum** DC. Texas, Mexico and West Indies. Jamaica Golden-locks, Golden-tuft, Golden Cudweed.

1684. PTERÓSPORA, Nutt. Pine Drops, etc. **Monotropaceae.** From Greek, "wing seeded". Syn. Monotropa, in part. Leafless saprophyte. One species, U. S.

a. **P. Andromedéa** Nutt. 1818. (M. procera Torr. 1818). British America, south to Pennsylvania, Arizona and California. Pine-drops, Albany Beech-drops, Giant Bird's-nest, False Crawley, Gall-of-the-earth.

1685. PTEROSTÉGIA, Fisch. & Mey. Pterostegia. **Polygonaceae.** From Greek, "wing" and "covering". Herb. A single species, California.

1686. PTILÍMNIUM, Raf. 1825. Mock Bishop-weed. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Discopleura, DC. 1829; Ammi, Peucedanum, in part. Annual herbs. About 4 species, America and East Indies; 3 in U. S.

a. **P. capilláceum** (Michx.) Hollick (A. capillaceum Michx., D. capillacea DC.). Atlantic and Gulf border of U. S. Mock Bishop-weed, Bolewort, Bullwort, Herb William, Woodnep.

1687. PTILOCALÁIS, Greene. Ptilocalais. **Cichoriaceae.** Syn. Microseris, in part. Herbs. Three species, western U. S.

1688. PTILONÉLLA, Nutt. Ptilonella. **Compositae.** Syn. Blepharipappus, in part. Herbs. Two species, western U. S.

1689. PTILÓRIA, Raf. 1832. Ptiloria. **Cichoriaceae.** Syn. Stephanomeria, Nutt. 1841, also Lygodesmia, in part. Herbs with small heads of pink flowers. About 20 species, western and central N. America; 18 in U. S.

1690. PTYCHÓTIS, Koch. Bishop's-weed. **Umbelliferae.** Syn. Carum (Kew), Ammi, in part. Herbs related to Carum. A few species, Mediterranean region to India.

a. **P. Cóptica** (L.) Lyons (A. Copticum L., C. Copticum Benth. (Kew), C. Ajowan Bentley, P. Ajowan DC.). Hindustan. Ajowan, Ajouan, Ajava, Javanee; Fr. Ammi officinal (Codex). *Fruit* aromatic, antispasmodic, used like caraway seed; contains thymol.

1691. PULICÁRIA, Gaertn. Fleawort. **Compositae.** Latin, "fleawort". Syn. Inula, in part. Herbs. About 30 species, mostly of Mediterranean region.

a. **P. dysentérica** (L.) Gaertn. (I. dysenterica L.). Southern Europe. Fleawort, Fleabane, Fleabane-mullet, Cammock*, Herb Christopher*; Ger. Flohkraut; Fr, Pulicaire. *Herb* insecticide.

1692. PULMONÁRIA, L. Lungwort. **Boraginaceae.** Latin, "lungwort". Hispid perennial herbs. About 6 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **P. officinális** L. Europe. Lungwort, Jerusalem Cowslip, Bugloss or Bedlam Cowslip, Spotted Lungwort Spotted Comfrey, Spotted-Mary, Beggar's-basket, Joseph-and-Mary, Sage of Bethlem, Sage of Jerusalem; Ger. Lungenkraut; Fr. Pulmonaire officinale (Codex). *Herb* demulcent.

1693. PULSATÍLLA, Adans. Pasque-flower. **Ranunculaceae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Anemone (Kew), Clematis, in part. Perennial scapose herbs. About 18 species, north temperate zone and northward; 2 in U. S.

a. **P. hirsutíssima** (Pursh) Brit. (C. hirsutissima Pursh., A. patens (Kew), var Nuttalliana A. Gray, A. Nuttalliana DC.). Texas to Nebraska and British Columbia. American Pulsatilla, American or Nuttall's Pasque-flower, April-fool, Badger-weed, Easter-flower, Gosling, Hartshorn plant, Headache plant, May-flower, Prairie Anemone, Prairie or Wild Crocus. Properties of (b).

b. **P. praténsis** (L.) Mill. (A. pratensis L.) and (c) **P. Pulsatílla** (L.) Lyons (A. Pulsatilla L., P. vulgaris Mill.). Europe and northern Asia. Pulsatilla, European Pulsatilla or Pasque-flower, Dane's-blood. Easter-flower; Ger. Küchenschelle, Pulsatille; Fr. Anemone Pulsatille, Coquelourd (Codex), Sp. Pulsatila. *The flowering herb* of both species, **Pulsatilla**, U. S. P.; alterative, antispasmodic.

1694. PÚNICA, L. 1753. Pomegranate. **Punicaceae.** The Latin name, "Carthagenian" fruit. Syn. Granatum, St. Lag. 1880. Shrub. One species, northern Africa and western Asia.

a. **P. Granátum** L. (G. Punicum St. Lag.). Pomegranate, Carthaegnian or Punic Apple, Garnet Apple, Balausta, Balaustine; Ger. Granatbaum; Fr. Grénadier (Codex), Balustier; Sp. Granado. *Bark* of stem and root, **Granatum**, U. S. P., Granati Radicis Cortex, Br., Cortex Granati P. G., Tænicide, containing the alkaloid pelletierine. *Rind of fruit* Cortex psidii, Cort. malicorium; astringent used in tanning morocco leather. *Flowers*, Flores balaustii, Balaustia, astringent. *Fruit* acidulous, esculent.

1695. PÚYA, Mol. (Puja). Puya. **Bromeliaceae.** From vernacular (Chili). Syn. Pourretia, R. & Pav. Shrubby or arborescent plants. About 5 species, Chili and Peru.

a. **P. lanuginósa** Schult. (Pourretia lanuginosa R. & P.). Chili. Source of Chagual gum.

1696. PÝROLA, L. Wintergreen, Shin-leaf, etc. **Pyrolaceae.** Latin from *pyrus* (Pear), from similarity of leaves. Perennial scapose herbs. About 15 species, northern hemisphere; 11 in U. S.

a. **P. elliptica** Nutt. British America, south to Maryland, Illinois and New Mexico. Shin-leaf, Wild Lily of-the-valley. (b) **P. chlorántha** Swz. and (c) **P. mínor** L. are also called Shinleaf.

d. **P. rotundifólia** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Georgia, west to Minnesota. Round-leaved Wintergreen, False Wintergreen, Larger Wintergreen, Pear leaved Wintergreen, Canker Lettuce, Wild* or Indian Lettuce, Consumption-weed, Copper-leaf, Dollar-leaf, Liverwort Lettuce; Ger. Waldmangold; Fr. Pyrole. *Leaves* astringent, diuretic. The other species have similar properties.

1697. PYRÓCOMA, Hook. Pyrocoma. **Compositae.** Syn. Aplopappus (Kew), in part. Rigid perennial herbs; 26 species in U. S., Pacific border.

1698. PYRULÁRIA, Michx. Buffalo-nut, etc. **Santalaceae.** Latin, "pear like". Syn. Hamiltonia, in part. Shrubs or small trees. Two species, one in Asia, one in U. S.

a. **P. púbera** Michx. (P. oleifera A. Gray, H. oleifera Muhl.). Pennsylvania to Georgia. Oil-nut, Buffalo-nut, Elk-nut. *Seeds* rich in oil.

1699. PÝRUS, L. (Pirus). - Pear. . **Pomaceae.** Latin name of the Pear. Trees or shrubs. About 12 species, Old World. See Cydonia, Malus, Mespilus and Sorbus.

a. **P. communis** L. Europe and central Asia, and widely cult. Pear. In the wild state called Choke Pear; Ger. Birnbaum; Fr. Poirier.* *Fruit* esculent.

1700. PYXIDANTHÉRA, Michx. Pyxie, etc. **Diapensiaceae.** From Greek, "box anther". Syn. Diapensia, in part. Dwarf evergreen shrub. One species; (a) **P. barbuláta** Michx. (D. barbulata Ell.). New Jersey to N. Carolina. Flowering Moss, Pyxie, Pyxie Moss, Pine-barren Beauty.

1701. QUAMÁSIA, Raf. 1818. (Quamassia). **Liliaceae.** From vernacular Indian name. Syn. Camassia (Kew), Lindl. 1832; Lemotrys, Scilla, in part. Scapose herbs from membranous-coated bulbs. About 5 species, all of U. S.

a. **Q. esculénta** (Ker.) Coville (C. esculenta Lind. (Kew), L. hyacintha Raf., S. Fraseri Gray, C. Fraseri Torr.). Pennsylvania to Minnesota, south to Texas. Eastern Quamash or Camass, Wild Hyacinth. *Bulb* esculent.

1702. QUÁMOCLIT. Moench. Cypress vine. **Convolvulaceae.** Syn. Quamoclita; Ipomœa, in part. Herbaceous twiners. About 10 species, warm and tropical regions; 2 nat. in U. S. viz. (a) **Q. coccínea** (L.) Moench, Small Red Morning-glory, American Jasmine; (b) **Q. Quamoclit** (L.) Brit. (Q. vulgaris Choisy), Cypress vine, American Red Bell-flower, Indian Pink, Red Jasmine, Sweet-William (Barbados).

1703. QUÁSSIA, L. - Quassia. - **Simarubaceae.** Named for Quassi (or Choisi), a negro of Surinam. Trees with bitter bark and wood. Two species, one in Africa, one in tropical America.

a. **Q. amára** L. Surinam. - Surinam Quassia. *Wood*, Lignum Quassiæ P. G., in part (See Picrasma excelsa), Lig. quassiæ surinamensis; Ger. Quassienholz, Bitterholz, Fliegenholz; Fr. Quassie amère, Bois amer de Surinam (Codex); bitter, tonic.

1704. QUÉRCUS, L. Oak. **Fagaceae.** The ancient Latin name, of Celtic origin. Trees or shrubs, fruit an acorn. About 200 species, northern hemisphere; 66 in U. S.; Ger. Eiche; Fr. Chêne; Sp. Encina.

a. **Q. acuminàta** (Michx) Sarg. (Q. Muhlenbergii Engelm.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Chestnut Oak. Chinkapin (Chinquapin) Oak. Yellow Chestnut Oak; Yellow, Pin, Scrub or Shrub Oak. *Acorns* edible, as are those of (b) **Q. Michaúxii** Nutt., Cow Oak, Basket Oak and (c) **Q. prinoídes** Willd., Scrub Chestnut Oak, also called Chinkapin Oak. See (m), (o) and (p).

d. **Q. aégilops** L. South Europe to Syria. *Acorn cups*, Valonia (Vallonea); Fr. Vallone, Gallon, also *unripe acorns*, Camata, Camatena, used in dyeing and tanning.

e. **Q. agrifólia** Nee. California and Mexico. Encino, Live Oak (of California), this name applying also to (f) **Q. chrysólepis** Liebm., a smaller tree, Maul Oak, Valparaiso Oak, and to (g) **Q. oblongifólia** Torr., of southern California. See (v).

h. **Q. álba** L. Canada and eastern U. S. White Oak, Stone Oak. *Bark*; **Quercus Alba**, U. S. P., Cortex quercus, a powerful astringent. *Timber* strong and durable. Closely allied to this are (i) **Q. minor** (Marsh.) Sarg. (Q. albus minor Marsh., Q. obtusiloba, Michx.), eastern U. S., Post Oak, Iron Oak, Brash Oak, Box White Oak, Rough White Oak, Turkey Oak, White Oak, and (j) **Q. macrocárpa** Michx. 1810 (Q. oliviæformis Michx. 1812), Canada to Texas, Mossy-cup Oak, Bur Oak, Blue Oak, Over-cup Oak, Scrub Oak. The Over-cup Oak or Post Oak of the southeastern U. S. is (k) **Q. lyráta** Walt., called also Water White Oak and Swamp Post Oak.

l. **Q. coccífera** L. Mediterranean region. Kermes Oak, Cochineal Oak. The food plant of the European cochineal or kermes insect. [The historic oak of David or Abraham's oak is of this species].

m. **Q. Ílex** L. Southern Europe. Holly Oak, Evergreen Oak; Fr. Chêne vert (Codex). *Acorns*, Chestnut acorns, Ballota, edible.

n. **Q. Lusitánica** Lam. (Q. infectoria Oliv.). Mediterranean region. Gall Oak. *Excrescences* caused by an insect, Nutgalls, Galls, Oak-apples, Oak-warts; **Galla**, U. S. P., Br., Galla halepense, Galla turcica v. levantica v. tinctoria v. quercina; Ger. Galläpfel, Gallen; Fr. Galle de chêne d'Alep, Noix de galle d' Alep (Codex); Sp. Agallas de levante; varieties are Aleppo, Smyrna and Sorian galls; astringent, source of tannin. See (o) and (w).

o. **Q. lobáta** Nee. California. Sacramento White Oak. *Excrescences*, Oak-balls. are California Nutgalls. *Acorns* once the chief food of the aborigines.

p. **Q. Prínus** L. Canada and northeastern U. S. Rock Chestnut Oak, Swamp or White Chestnut Oak, Mountain or Rock Oak, Tan-bark Oak. *Bark* much used in tanning. *Acorns* edible.

q. **Q. Róbur** L. (Q. pedunculata Erhr.). Europe and western Asia. European White Oak (Woke, Wuk, Yak), British Oak, English Oak; Ger. Steineiche, Sommereiche; Fr. Chêne blanc (Codex). *Bark* official in British, German and French pharmacopoeias. See (h). *Acorns* (Yackrons) of this and other species, Jove's Nuts, Glandes quercus (tostae), a substitute for Coffee (Eichelkaffee). *Timber* used for ship-building, etc. Allied to this is (r) **Q. sessiliflóra** Martyn (Q. Robur Willd.). Durmast Oak, Bay or Marden Oak.

s. **Q. Súber** L. Southern Europe and northern Africa. Cork Oak, Cork-tree, European Alcornoque. *Outer bark*, corkwood, is common cork. Cork is procured also from (t) **Q. occidentális** Gay and from (u) **Q. Pseudo-súber** Santi (Q. suber Kotschy).

v. **Q. Virginiána** Mill. (Q. virens Ait.). Southeastern U. S. to Mexico and Cuba. Live Oak. *Timber* used in ship building.

w. **Q. velutína** Lam. 1783 (Q. tinctoria Bartr. 1791, Q. coccinea var. tinctoria A. Gray). Canada and eastern U. S. Black Oak, Dyer's Oak, Quercitron Oak, Female or Spotted Oak, Yellow-bark Oak. *Bark* yields the yellow dye *quercitron* (i. e. oak yellow). *Galls* called Oak-plums.

Other notable species of eastern U. S. are (x) **Q. coccínea** Wang., Scarlet Oak; Red, Black or Spanish Oak; (y) **Q. Marylándica** Moench (Q. nigra var. b, L.), Black-Jack, Jack Oak, Barren or Iron Oak; (z) **Q. nána** (Marsh.) Sarg. (Q. ilicifolia Wang.), Bear Oak, Scrub Oak, Bitter or Barren Oak, Bitter-bush, Holly Oak, Dwarf Black Oak; (aa) **Q. nígra** L.

(Q. aquatica Walt.), Water Oak, Black-Jack*; Barren, Duck, Possum, Punk or Spotted Oak; (bb) **Q. Phéllos** L., Willow Oak, Peach Oak, Sand Jack Oak, and (cc) **Q. rúbra** L., Red Oak, Black Oak*, Champion or Spanish Oak.

1705. QUILLÁJA, Mol. (Quillaia). Soap bark. **Rosaceae.** From vernacular *Quillai*, Chile. Evergreen trees with thick veiny leaves. About 4 species, South America.

a. **Q. Saponária** Mol. (Q. Molinæ DC.). Chili to Peru. Soap-bark tree, Soap tree, Quillaya (Quillai, Cullay). *Bark*, Soap-bark, Quillaja, U. S. P.; Ger. Seifenrinde, Panamarinde; detergent, an emulsifier; contains saponin. (b) **Q. smegmadérmos** DC. also yields Soap-bark.

1706. QUÍNCULA, Raf. Quincula. **Solanaceae.** Syn. Physalis (Kew), in part. Perennial scurfy herb. One species, southwestern U. S. and Mexico.

1707. RAFFLÉSIA, R. Br. Rafflesia. **Rafflesiaceae.** Named for Sir Stamford Raffles, its discoverer. Leafless and stemless parasites, the plant consisting practically of a single flower. About 8 species, Sumatra and Java. The flower of (a) **R. Arnóldi** R. Br. (R. Titan Jack.) is a meter in diameter.

1708. RAILARDÉLLA, Gray. Railardella. **Compositae.** Diminutive of Railardia. Stemless perennial herbs. About 4 species, California.

1709. RAMÓNA, Greene. - Ramona. - **Labiatae.** Syn. Audibertia, Benth., in part. Shrubs or undershrubs, closely allied to Salvia. About 10 species, all of California.

1710. RÁNDIA, L. - Randia. - **Rubiaceae.** Named for Isaac Rand, botanist of London, 18th Century. Trees or shrubs. About 100 species, tropical regions, especially of Asia and Africa; 1 in U. S.

a. **R. aculeáta** L. West Indies to Florida. Indigo-berry, Inkberry. *Fruit* yields a blue dye.

b. **R. dumetórum** Lam. Africa to Java. Malabar Ipecac. *Fruit* emetic, used to stupefy fish.

1711. RANÚNCULUS L. Crowfoot, etc. **Ranunculaceae.** Latin diminutive, "froglet", some species being paludal. Acrid herbs. About 200 species, temperate and cooler regions of both hemispheres; 41 in U. S. Synonyms are Buttercup, Creesy, Gildcups, Golland.

a. **R. abortívus** L. Canada and eastern U. S. to Colorado. Chicken Pepper, Kidney-leaved Crowfoot.

b. **R. aconitifólius** L. Europe, cult. in gardens. Garden Buttercup. The double white variety is called White Bachelor's-buttons (Fr. Boutons d'argent), Fair-maids-of-France, Fair-maids-of-Kent.

c. **R. ácris** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Tall or Meadow Buttercup, Field Buttercup, Buttercup, Goldicup, Gold-knops, Golden-knops, Guilty-cup, King-cup, Blister-flower, Blister-weed, Butter Cress, Butter Daisy, Crazy, Cuckoo-buds, Horse-gold, Mary-buds (Shakespere), Paigle*, Yellow-caul, Yellow Cress, Yellow Gowan (Scotland); the double variety, Yellow Bachelor's-buttons; Ger. Hahnenfuss; Fr. Renoncule. *Plant*, as in most species, acrid, rubefacient, counter-irritant.

d. **R. arvénsis** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Corn Crowfoot, Hunger-weed, Devil's-claws, Gold-weed, Hell-weed, Horse-gold. This species and (e) **R. aurícomus** L., the European Goldilocks, are but slightly acrid.

f. **R. bulbósus** L. Europe, sparingly nat. in U. S. Bulbous Buttercup, Frogwort, Frostwort, Gill-cup, Meadow-bloom, Palewort, Pissabed, St. Anthony's Rape, St. Anthony's Turnip (i. e. Hog's Turnip), with most of the synonyms of (c).

g. **R. delphiniifólius** Torr. (R. lacustris Beck. & Tracy, R. multifidus Pursh, not Forsk.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Yellow Water-crowfoot, Water Buttercup.

h. **R. répens** L. Europe, nat., perhaps also indigenous, in U. S. Creeping Buttercup‡, Meadow or Spotted-leaf Buttercup, Devil's-guts, Granny-threads, Hod-the-rake, Lantern-leaves, Meg-many-feet, Ram's-claws, Sitfast, Setsicker, Tether-toad, with most of the synonyms of (c). Indigenous Buttercups are (i) **R. fasciculáris** Muhl., Canada and northern U. S., Early, Dwarf, Low or Tufted Buttercup, Cowslip* and (j) **R. septentrionális** Poir., Marsh, Swamp or Early Buttercup.

k. **R. sceleratus** L. Europe, Asia and N. America, in swamps and ditches. Cursed Crowfoot; Celery-leaved, Marsh or Ditch Crowfoot, Water Celery‡, Blisterwort, Biting Crowfoot, Ache*.

1712. RÁPHANUS, L. - Radish. - **Cruciferae.** From Greek. Herbs, mostly biennial with showy flowers. About 6 species, Europe and temperate Asia; 2 nat. in U. S.

a. **R. Raphanístrum** L. Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Wild Radish, Jointed Charlock, White Charlock, Cadlock, Skedlock, Curlock, Warlock, Krautweed, Black Mustard*, Rape*. *Seeds* pungent like those of mustard.

b. **R. satívus** L. Asia, widely cult. Radish, Common or Garden Radish (Rabone, Rawbone, Reefort). *Root* antiscorbutic, esculent. *Pods* of some varieties used as salad.

1713. RATÍBIDA, Raf. 1818. Cone-flower. **Compositae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Lepachys (Kew), Raf. 1819; Rudbeckia, in part. Perennial herbs with large flower-heads, rays yellow. About 4 species, all of U. S. (a) **R. columnáris** (Sims) D. Don, Long-headed or Prairie Cone-flower, is also called Brush.

1714. RAVENÁLA, Adans. 1763. (Ravanella). **Musaceae.** Syn. Urania, Schreb. 1789. Arborescent plants with huge

leaves of firm texture. Two species, S. America and Madagascar. (a) **R. Madagascariénsis** Sonner. (U. speciosa Willd, U. Ravenalia Rich.), is the Traveler's tree of Madagascar.

1715. RAZOUMÓFSKYA, Hoffm. 1808. **Loranthaceae.** Named for Alexis Razoumofski, Russian botanist. Syn. Arceuthobium, Bieb. 1819. Small or minute parasites on coniferous trees. About 12 species, all but two of N. America; 9 in U. S.

1716. REMÍGIA, DC. Cuprea bark. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Dr. Remijo who first used the bark in place of Cinchona. Syn. Cinchona, in part. Trees. About 15 species, S. America.

a. **R. pedunculáta** Flueck (C. pedunculata Karst.) and (b) **R. Purdieána** Wedd. Colombia. *Bark* of both called Cuprea bark; contains quinine.

1717. RESÉDA, L. Mignonette. **Resedaceae.** The ancient Latin name, "avaunt", a word used in incantations. Herbs. About 55 species, Old World; 3 nat. in U. S.

a. **R. Lutéola** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Dyer's Rocket, Ash-of-Jerusalem, Dyer's-weed, Dyer's Mignonette, Italian or Yellow Rocket, Yellow-weed, Weld, Wild Woad, Wild-wood; Ger. Gelbkraut, Wau, Waid. *Plant* diaphoretic, diuretic. Yields a yellow dye, *gaude*, also a pigment called Dutch pink.

b. **R. odoráta** L. North Africa to Syria, cult. in gardens. Mignonette, Garden or Common Mignonette.

1718. REVERCHÓNIA, Gray. Reverchonia. **Euphorbiaceae.** Annual herb. One species, Texas.

1719. REYNÓSIA, Griseb. Darling Plum, etc. **Rhamnaceae.** Named for Prof. Alvaro Reynoso, chemist of Havana. A shrub producing an edible fruit. One species. (a) **R. latifólia** Griseb., Florida and West Indies, Darling Plum, Red Ironwood, Bullet tree.

1720. RHAMNÍDIUM, Reiss. Black Ironwood. **Rhamnaceae.** From Greek, "Rhamnus-like". Syn. Condalia, Rhamnus, Scutia, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 7 species; warmer regions of America; 1 in southern Florida, viz. (a) **R. férreum** (Vahl.) Sarg. (C. ferrea Griseb.), Black Ironwood.

1721. RHÁMNUS, L. Buckthorn. **Rhamnaceae.** From the ancient Greek name. Rhamnus is now made uniformly feminine by botanists. Syn. Alaternus, Cervispina, Frangula, in part. Shrubs. About 75 species, temperate and warm regions; 15 in U. S.

a. **R. Alatérnus** L. (A. Phyllica Mill.). Europe, cult. in U. S. Evergreen Privet, Alaternus. *Leaves* suppress secretion of milk.

b. **R. Caroliniána** Walt. (F. Caroliniana A. Gray, F. fragilis Raf.). Southeastern U. S. Southern or Carolina Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn, Bog Birch, Indian Cherry. *Bark* laxative. (c) **R. alnifólia** L'Her., northern U. S. and northward, Alder-leaved Buckthorn, is called Dwarf Alder.

d. **R. cathártica** L. (C. cathartica Moench). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. Buckthorn, Purging Buckthorn, Hart's-thorn, Rhineberry, Rain-berry Thorn, Way-thorn; Ger. Kreuzdorn, Hirschdorn; Fr. Neprun purgatif (Codex); Sp. Ramno catartico, Espina cerval. *Fruit*, Fructus rhamni cathartici, Baccæ spinæ cervinæ, Baccae domesticæ, hydragogue cathartic; source of *sap green* and *bladder green*, used in dyeing. (Lokao or Chinese green indigo is a similar product obtained from (e) **R. tinctória** Waldst. & Kit. (R. chlorophora Decne.) and (f) **R. Dahúrica** Pal. (R. utilis Decne.).

g. **R. Frángula** L. (F. vulgaris Reich., F. Alnus Mill.). Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia, sparingly nat. in U. S. Alder Buckthorn, Black Alder*, European Black Alder, Berry Alder, Arrow-wood, Butcher's-prick tree, Alder Dogwood, Black Dogwood; Ger. Faulbaum, Glatter Wegedorn, Pulverholz; Fr. Bourdaine, Bourgène. *Bark* (at least one year old); **Frangula**, U. S. P., Rhamni Frangulæ Cortex, Br.; laxative. Charcoal from the *wood* is used for gunpowder.

h. **R. infectória** L. (R. tinctoria Mutel.). Mediterranean region. *Fruit* French berries, Yellow berries; Ger. Gelbbeeren; Fr. Graines d'Avignon; yield a green dye. The similar Persian berries and Turkish berries are from (i) **R. oleoídes** L. (R. amygdalina Desf.), and (j) **R. saxatílis** L., also perhaps other species.

k. **R. Purshiána** DC. Northern California, northward. Bearberry tree, Bearwood, Shittim-wood, Cascara Sagrada tree. *Bark*, Chittam or Chittim bark, Cascara Sagrada, Sacred bark, Purshiana bark, Persian‡ bark, Wahoo*: **Rhamnus Purshiana**, U. S. P.; laxative. The bark of (l) **R. Californica** Esch., the California Coffee-tree, is also gathered as Cascara Sagrada. *Berries* of this have been used as a substitute for Coffee. (m) **R. Wightii** W. & A. of the East Indies yields also a laxative bark.

1722. RHAPHIDOPHÝLLA, Wend. & Drude. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "Rhaphis-leaved". Syn. Chamærops, in part. A low fan-palm. One species, (a) **R. hystrix** (Fraser) W. & D., Florida to S. Carolina; Blue Palmetto.

1723. RHÉUM, L. Rhubarb. **Polygonaceae.** The Greek name, perhaps from *Rha* the ancient name of the Volga. Stout herbs from thick rootstocks. About 20 species, Asia.

a. **R. austrále** D. Don (R. Emodi Wall., R. Webbianum Royle). Himalayan region. Yields medicinal rhubarb.

b. **R. hýbridum** Murray. Central Asia. This species may be one of those yielding commercial rhubarb.

e. **R. officinále** Baill. Central Asia. Chinese Rhubarb plant. Believed to be the source of the best Chinese rhubarb. *Root* Rhubarb; **Rheum**, U. S. P., Rhei Radix, Br.; Ger. Rhabarber, Echte Rhabarber; Fr. Rhubarbe de Chine (Codex); Sp. Ruibarbo. Laxative, cathartic, but also astringent.

d. **R. palmátum** L. Central Asia, cult. in Europe. Rhubarb plant. Source of the Russian rhubarb formerly highly valued and of some of the European rhubarb; Fr. Rhubarbe de Moscovie (Codex). Properties of (c).

e. **R. Rhapónticum** L. Eastern Europe and central Asia. Rhapontic Rhubarb, Pie-plant, Wine Rhubarb; Ger. Rhapontikrhabarber, Inländische Rhabarber, Fr. Rhapontic (Codex, employed only in veterinary medicine). *Root*. Radix rhei indigeni v. nostratis. *Roots* constitute French, English and Hungarian rhubarb which are inferior to Chinese rhubarb. *Leaf stalks* esculent. Some other species, as (f) **R. undulátum** L. and (g) **R. Tatáricum** L. fil. are used in a similar manner.

1724. RHÉXIA, K. Meadow-Beauty. **Melastomaceae.** A Greek plant name, meaning "brittle". Perennial herbs with showy flowers. About 10 species, all in U. S.

a. **R. virgínica** L. Eastern U. S. Meadow-beauty, Deer-grass, Handsome-Harry.

1725. RHINACÁNTHUS, Nees. Rhinacanthus. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "nose Acanthus", alluding to shape of flower. Shrubs. About 6 species, natives of India.

a. **R. communis** Nees. (Justicia nasuta L.). India to China. Ringworm-root. *Leaves* and *root*, containing rhinacanthin, used for cure of ringworm.

1726. RHINÁNTHUS, L. Rattle-box, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Greek, "nose flower". Herbs. About 3 species, northern hemisphere; 1 in U. S.

a. **R. Crista-Gálli** L. [R. minor Ehrh. (Kew)]. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Rattle, Rattle-box, Yellow or Penny Rattle, Penny-grass, Rattle-bags, Money-grass, Yellow Cockscomb. *Plant* insecticide.

1727. RHIZÓPHORA, L. Mangrove. **Rhizophoraceae.** From Greek, "root bearing". Trees with aerial roots. About 3 species, tropical coasts and river margins; 1 in U. S.

a. **R. Mángle** L. (R. racemosa Meyer, R. Americana Nutt.). Florida, and on tropical shores generally. Mangrove, Mangue, Red Mangrove (a variety); Fr. Manglier. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge, used in dyeing and tanning.

1728. RHODODÉNDRON, L. Rose-Bay, etc. **Ericaceae.** From Greek, "rose tree", name originally applied to the Oleander. Evergreen shrubs, with showy flowers. About 100 species, northern hemisphere, especially in Asia; 10 in U. S.

a. **R. Catawbiénse** Michx. Virginia to Georgia. Mountain Rose-bay, Catawba or Carolina Rhododendron. Highly ornamental.

b. **R. chrysánthemum** Pall. Siberia. Yellow Rhododendron, Siberian Rose, Snow Rose; Ger. Sibirische Alpenrose. *Leaves* diuretic, narcotic. (c) **R. ferrugíneum** L., Europe, Dwarf Rose-bay, has similar properties.

d. **R. máximum** L. Canada to Georgia. Great Laurel, Rose-bay, Wild Rose-bay, Rose Laurel, Big Laurel, Big-leaf Laurel, Deer Laurel, Horse or Mountain Laurel, Cow-plant, Spoon-hutch. Properties of (b). *Wood* used for engraving.

1729. RHODÓRA. L. Rhodora, Lamb-kill. **Ericaceae.** From Greek *rhodon*, a "rose". Syn. Rhododendron, in part. A shrub with deciduous leaves. One species. (a) **R. Canadénsis** L. (Rhododendron Rhodora J. F. Gmel.). Canada and northeastern U. S.

1730. RHÚS, L. 1753. Sumac (Sumach), etc. **Anacardiaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Syn. Toxicodendron, Mill. 1759; Metopium, Styphonia, in part. Shrubs or trees with odd-pinnate or trifoliate leaves, many poisonous. About 120 species, warmer regions, especially of S. Africa; 19 in U. S.

a. **R. aromática** Ait. (T. crenatum Mill., R. Canadensis Marsh, not Mill.). Canada and eastern U. S. Fragrant Sumac, Sweet-scented Sumac. *Root bark* astringent, a remedy in eneuresis.

b. **R. Coriária** L. Europe. European Sumac, Tanner's Sumac; Ger. Sumach, Schmack.

c. **R. glábra** L. (T. glabra Mill.). British America, south to Florida and Arizona. Smooth Sumac, Mountain or Upland Sumac, Scarlet or Sleek Sumac, Pennsylvania or White Sumac, Senhalanac, Sumach, Shoe-make‡, Vinegar tree. *Fruit*; **Rhus glabra**, U. S. P., astringent, acidulous.

d. **R. hírta** (L.) Sudw. (Datisca hirta L. 1753, R. typhina L. 1760). Canada and eastern U. S. Staghorn Sumac, Staghorn, American or Hairy Sumac, Virginia or Velvet Sumac, Vinegar tree. Properties of (c). The smaller (e) **R. copallína** L. of the eastern U. S. is called Dwarf, Black, Upland or Mountain Sumac. The Californian (f) **R. integrifólia** B. & H. (S. integrifolia Nutt.) is called Mahogany*. *Leaves* and *bark* of most species of Rhus are used in tanning.

g. **R. Metópium** L. (M. Linnæa Engelm., R. oxymetopium Griseb.). Florida to West Indies and S. America. Mountain Manchineel, Coral Sumac, Bum-wood. Poison-wood. Properties of (h). *Gummy exudate*, hog gum, doctor's gum, emeto-cathartic.

h. **R. rádicans** L. (R. Toxicodendron Auct. (Kew), not L., T. vulgare Mill.). British America south to Florida, Arkansas and Utah. Poison Ivy, Climbing or Three-leaved Ivy, Climath, Climbing or Trailing Sumac, Black Mercury, Markery‡, Mark-weed, Picry, Poison Oak, Poison-vine; Ger. Giftsumac, Gift-baum; Fr. Sumach vénéneux; Sp. Zumaque venenoso. *Fresh leaves*; **Rhus Toxicodendron**, U. S. P., Folia toxicodendri; diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant to nervous system. The Poison

Oak of California, called also Yeara, is (i) **R. diversíloba** T. & Gr. (R. lobata Hook., not Poir.). The Poison Oak of the southern States is the more shrubby (j) **R. Toxicodéndron** L. (T. magnum Sneud.), the three species active skin poisons.

k. **R. semialáta** Murr. China, Japan, nat. in Hawaiian Islands. Chinese Sumac. Excrescences on the leaves are the Chinese Nut-galls. The Japanese nutgalls are a similar product from (l) **R. Japónica** Sieb.

m. **R. succedánea** L. Japan. Japanese Wax-tree. *Fruit*, source of Japan vegetable wax. (n) **R. Chinénsis** Mill. in China furnishes a similar wax.

o. **R. vernicífera** DC. (R. Vernix Thunb. not L.). Japan. Japanese Varnish tree, Lacquer tree. *Exudate* constitutes Japanese lacquer.

p. **R. Vérnix** L. (R. venenata DC. (Kew), T. pinnatum Mill.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Poison Sumac, Swamp Sumac, Poison tree, Poison Elder, Poison Ash, Poison Dogwood, Swamp Dogwood. Properties of (h).

1731. RHYNCHÓSIA, Lour. 1790. Red-bead vine. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "snout", alluding to keel of corollá. Syn. Dolicholus, Medic. 1787; Glycine, Trifolium, in part. Perennial herbs. About 100 species, warmer regions; 14 in U. S. (a) **R. phaseoloídes** DC. (R. precatoria DC.) of tropical America is the Mexican Rosary plant or Red-bead vine.

1732. RÍBES, L. (Ribesium). Currant. etc. **Grossulariaceae.** Name of uncertain origin. Syn. Grossularia, Adans. Shrubs producing berries generally edible. About 60 species, north temperate zone, especially of New World and S. America; 47 in U. S.

a. **R. aúreum** Pursh. U. S. west of the Mississippi. Buffulo Currant, Flowering Currant, Clove Currant, Golden or Missouri Currant.

b. **R. Cynósbati** L. (G. Cynosbati Mill.). Canada to N. Carolina, west to Missouri and Manitoba. Wild Gooseberry, Prickly Wild Gooseberry, Dogberry. *Fruit* esculent. The Northern Gooseberry is (c) **R. oxyacanthoídes** L. (R. hirtellum Michx.), British America, south to Ohio and Colorado; Smooth Wild Gooseberry, Hawthorn Gooseberry. The Eastern Wild Gooseberry or Smooth Gooseberry is (d) **R. rotundifólium** Michx., Massachusetts to N. Carolina.

e. **R. nígrum** L. (G. nigra Mill.). Europe. European Black Currant, Blackberry*, Quinsy-berry; Ger. Gichtbeere, Aldbeere; Fr. Cassis (Codex). *Leaves* diuretic. *Fruit* antiscorbutic. The American Wild Black Currant is (f) **R. flóridum** L'Her. (R. Pennsylvanicum Lam.), Canada to Kentucky, west to Nebraska. The Northern Wild Black Currant is (g) **R. Hudsoniánum** Richards, British America to Colorado.

h. **R. rúbrum** L. (R. albinervum Michx.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Jersey, Indiana and Minnesota. Red Currant, Garnet-berry, Raspberry†, Wine-berry, Raisin tree, Rizzles, Rizzer-berry, Garden Currant; a cultivated variety is White Currant [The name Currant (i. e. Corinthian) was first applied to the seedless grape. See Vitis]; Ger. Johannisbeere; Fr. Groseillier rouge (Codex). *Fruit*, Ribia rubra, Ribesia rubra, acidulous, refrigerant, esculent.

i. **R. Uva-crispa** L. (R. Grossularia L. (Kew), G. Uva-crispa Mill.). Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Garden Goose berry, Feaberry (i. e. Feverberry), Fayberry, Feabes, Fabes, Fapes, Grozet or Groserts (Scotland) Gozelle, Goggles, Gaskins, Goose gogs, Carberry, Cat-berry, Day-berry, Eat-berry, Wineberry, Honey-blob, Tea-berry, Berry tree; Ger. Krauselbeere, Stachelbeere; Fr. Groseille. *Fruit* esculent.

1733. RICHÁRDIA, L. not Kunth. (Ricardia). **Rubiaceae.** Syn. Richardsonia (Kew), Kunth 1818. Herbs. About 8 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S. See Zantedeschia.

a. **R. scábra** L. (R. pilosa R. & P., Richardsonia pilosa H. B. K. (Kew), Richardsonia scabra St Hil.). Brazil, nat. in southern U S. Mexican Clover, Spanish or Florida Clover, Water Parsley*. *Root*, Undulated or Farinaceous Ipecacuanha, emetic. *Plant* valued for pasture and fodder. Another Ipecacuanha (small striated) is believed to be derived from a Richardia.

1734. RICINÉLLA, C. & F. Ricinella. **Euphorbiaceae.** Latin, diminutive from "Ricinus". One species in western U. S.

1735. RÍCINUS, L. Castor Bean **Euphorbiaceae.** Latin, from ancient Greek name of the plant, the name being applied also to an insect (tick) which resembles the seeds of this plant. Syn. Cataputia, Ludw. 1760. Herbaceous shrub, in warm climates even arborescent. One exceedingly variable species, Africa and Asia.

a. **R. communis** L. (R. vulgaris Mill., R. medicus Forsk., C. minor Ludw.). Southern Asia, nat. in all tropical countries, as in the southern U. S. Castor-oil plant, Palma Christi, Mexico seed, Man's-mother-wort, Oil-seed, Oil-nut, Steadfast; Ger. Wunderbaum; Fr. Ricin (Codex); Oil from the *seeds*, Castor oil; Oleum ricini, U. S. P., Oleum palmæ Christi, Oleum castoris; cathartic. *Leaves* galactagogue.

1736. RIGIOPÁPPUS, Gray. Rigiopappus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "stiff pappus". Slender annual with yellow flowers. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

1737. RIVÍNA, L. (Rivinia). Hoop-withe. **Phytolaccaceae.** Named for A. Q. Rivinus, German botanist d. 1723. Herbs, somewhat shrubby. About 10 species, warmer regions New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **R. húmilis** L. W. Indies and southeastern U. S. Blood-berry, Rouge-berry, Rouge plant.

1738. ROBÍNIA, L. Locust tree. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Jean and Vespasien Robin, royal gardeners, Paris, 17th Century. Syn. Pseudo-Acacia, Medic. Trees or shrubs with showy flowers in racemes. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S.

a. **R. Pseudacácia** L. (P. vulgaris Medic., P. odorata Moench.). Southeastern U. S. and much planted as a shade and timber tree. Locust tree, Yellow Locust, Black or Common Locust, Post or White Locust, Honey Locust*, North American Locust tree, Pea-flower Locust, Bastard or False Acacia, Silver-chain?, White Laburnum, Whya tree; Ger. Falsche Acazie; Fr. Robinier. *Bark* of *root* tonic, emetic, narcotic. *Timber* strong and durable.

Other indigenous species are (b) **R. híspida** L. (P. hispida Moench). Rose Acacia, Moss Locust, Bristly Locust, and (c) **R. viscósa** Vent., Clammy Locust, Red-flowering or Rose-flowering Locust, Rose Acacia*.

1739. ROCCÉLLA, DC. Archil, etc. **Parmeliaceae.** Probably from the Italian, Orcella. Lichens.

a. **R. tinctória** Ach. Mediterranean region, Canary Islands, Azores, etc. Archil Lichen, Orchil, Orchella, Canary Moss, Dyer's Moss, Cape-weed. From this and (b) **R. fusifórmis** Ach., Angola-weed, Mauritius-weed, Flat Archil or Orchil, is obtained litmus. See Lecanora.

1740. ROMANZÓFFIA, Cham. (Romanzovia). **Hydrophyllaceae.** Named for Count Nicholas Romanzoff. Delicate pale herbs. Two known species, Alaska to California.

1741. ROMNÉYA, Harv. Romneya. **Papaveraceae.** Glaucous herb. One species, California.

1742. RORÍPA, Scop. 1760 (originally Rorippa). **Cruciferae.** Syn. Nasturtium, R. Br. 1812; Armoracia Sisymbrium, Cochlearia, Neobeckia, in part Herbs, more or less pungent. About 25 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 22 in U. S.

a. **R. Armorácia** (L.) A. S. Hitchcock (C. Armoracia L. (Kew), N. Armoracia Fries., A. sativa Bernh.). Europe, cult. and nat. in U. S. Horseradish; Ger. Meerrettig; Fr. Raifort. Cran de Bretagne, Moutarde des moines; Sp. Rabano rusticano. *Fresh root* pungent, diuretic, condiment.

b. **R. Nastúrtium** (L.) Rusby (S. Nasturtium L., N. officinale R. Br.). Europe, northern Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Water-cress, Common or True Water-cress (Crashes, Carsous, Kars, Karse), Brown Cress, Water-grass (Ireland), Water-kers, Well-grass, Brook-lime, Eker. Teutgongues; Ger. Brunnenkresse; Fr. Cresson de fontaine (Codex); Sp. Berro. *Fresh plant* antiscorbutic, used for salad.

c. **R. palústris** (L.) Bess. (S. amphibium var. palustre L., N. palustre DC. (Kew), N. terrestre R. Br.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Marsh or Yellow Water-cress, Yellow Wood-cress, Bell-ragges. This and other species have properties of (b).

1743. RÓSA, L. - Rose. - **Rosaceae.**
The ancient Latin name from the Greek. Erect or climbing shrubs. A large genus. Northern hemisphere, 23 in U. S.

a. **R. canína** L. Europe, northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Dog Rose, Canker Rose, Canker blooms (Shakespere), Wild Brier, Bird Brier, Cat-whin, Hip Brier, Brere Rose, Bramble Rose, Horse Bramble, Hip-tree, Hedge-peak, Lawyers, Soldiers, Bedeguar Rose; Ger. Hundsrose; Fr. Rosier sauvage, Églantier sauvage (Codex). *Fruit* (of this and allied species), Hips, Rose-hips; Rosæ Caninæ Fructus Br., Cynosbata, Fructus cynosbati, Cynorrhoda; Ger. Hagebutten, Hahnebutten, Hainbutten; Fr. Cynorrhodon (Codex); astringent, refrigerant. *Excrescence* from puncture of insect, Rose-gall, Bedeguar, Gallæ rosæ, Fungus cynosbati, astringent.

b. **R. centifólia** L. Western Asia, widely cult. Hundred-leaved Rose, Cabbage Rose, Provence Rose, etc.; Ger. Centifolienrose; Fr. Rose à cent feuilles, Rose pâle (Codex). *Petals*, Rose-leaves; **Rosa Centifolia**, U. S. P., Rosae Centifoliae Petala, Br., Flores rosæ P. G., Flores rosæ pallidæ v. incarnatæ. Source of oil of rose, which is prepared also from petals of (c) and (e).

c. **R. Damascéna** Mill. [Perhaps not distinct from (b)]. Orient. Damascus or Damask Rose; Fr. Rose de Damas, Rose des quatre saisons, Rose de Puteaux (Codex).

d. **R. Gállica** L. Southern Europe and the Levant, also cult. in gardens. French Rose, Dutch Rose, Red Rose; Ger. Essigrose, Sammtrose, Zuckerrose; Fr. Rose rouge, Rose de Provins (Codex). *Petals* (or unexpanded flower buds), Red-rose leaves; **Rosa Gallica**, U. S. P., Rosæ Gallicæ Petala, Br., Flores rosæ rubræ v. domesticæ; astringent.

e. **R. moschàta** Mill. North Africa and south Asia, largely grown at Kesanlik. Musk Rose, source of the Kesanlik (Kisanlik) attar of rose.

f. **R. rubiginósa** L. (R. micrantha Bor., R. Eglanteria Mill. not L.). Europe to central Asia, nat. locally in U. S. Sweet Brier (Breer), Eglantine (Shakespere and Spenser), Eglantine Rose, Eglantere, Hip Brier, Kitchen Rose. *Foliage* fragrant.

The more important of our indigenous species (Wild Rose) are, (g) **R. Carolína** L., Swamp Rose, Hip tree; (h) **R. húmilis** Marsh (R. parviflora Ehrh), Pasture Rose, Dwarf or Low Wild Rose, the common Wild Rose of eastern U. S.; (i) **R. blánda** Ait., Pale, Smooth or Meadow Rose; (j) **R. nítida** Willd., Shining or Northeastern Rose; (k) **R. setígera** Michx., Prairie Rose, Michigan Rose (although rare in Michigan), Climbing Wild Rose. Naturalized from China in southeastern U. S. is (l) **R. laevigáta** Michx (R. Sinica Ait.), Cherokee Rose, Jamaica Buckthorn.

1744. ROSMARÍNUS, L. Rosemary. **Labiatae.**
The Latin name, meaning "sea dew". Shrub. One species, Mediterranean region.

a. **R. officinális** L. Mediterranean region, cult. in gardens. Rosemary, Garden Rosemary, Old-man; Ger. Rosmarin, Meerthau; Fr. Romarin (Codex); Sp. Romero. Leaves; Rosmarinus, U. S. P., Folia rosmarini, Fol. roris marini, Fol. anthos; diaphoretic, carminative, emmenagogue. Source of oil of Rosemary.

1745. ROTÁLA, L. - Rotala. - **Lythraceae.** From Latin, "wheel", alluding to whorled leaves of some species. Syn. Ammannia, Boykinia, in part. Low annuals. About 30 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S.

1746. ROTHRÓCKIA, Gray. Rothrockia. **Asclepiadaceae** One species in western U. S.

1747. ROUBIÉVA, Moq. Cut-leaved Goose-foot. **Chenopodiaceae.** Named for G. J. Robieu, French botanist. Syn. Chenopodium, in part. A strong-scented herb. One species, tropical America, adv. in U. S.

1748. ROULÍNIA, Decne., not Brogn. Roulinia. **Asclepiadaceae.** Twining herbs. About 12 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1749. RÚBIA, L. Madder plant. **Rubiaceae.** The Latin name, from *ruber*, "red". Perennial herbs from thickened roots. About 40 species, temperate and warm regions, both hemispheres.

a. **R. tinctórum** L. Mediterranean region. Madder plant, Warence; Ger. Krapp, Färberröthe; Fr. Garance (Codex); Sp. Granza. *Root*, Dyer's Madder, yields a red dye, as does that of (b) **R. cordifólia** L. (R. Mungista Roxb.), of eastern Asia and Japan, Munjeet.

1750. RÚBUS, L. Blackberry, etc. **Rosaceae.** The ancient Latin name, from *ruber*, "red". Herbs, shrubs or trailing vines, generally prickly. About 250 species, widely distributed; 31 in U. S.

a. **R. Americánus** (Pers.) Brit. (R. saxatilis var. Canadensis Michx., R. triflorus Rich.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Dwarf Raspberry, Dewberry, Mulberry*, Pigeon-berry, Running Raspberry, Swamp-berry.

b. **R. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Virginia, Louisiana and Indian Territory. Low Running Blackberry, Dewberry (of eastern U. S.), Creeping Blackberry. See (p). The Dewberry of the southern U. S. is (c) **R. triviális** Michx., called also Low-bush Blackberry. Similar to these is (d) **R. cuniefólius** Pursh, Southeastern U. S., Sand Blackberry, Low or Knee-high Blackberry. The Dewberry of Europe is (e) **R. caésius** L., called also Blackberry-token and Blue Bramble.

f. **R. Chamaemórus** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America, south to New Hampshire, Cloud-berry, Averin, Knot-berry, Knout-berry, Dwarf Mulberry, Mountain Bramble, Mountain Raspberry, Baked-apple-berry.

g. **R. fruticósus** L. Europe, north Africa to central and northern Asia. Common Bramble (Brammle, Brimble, Brumble, Brummel) or Blackberry of the Old World, Black-boyd or Blackbide (Scotland), Bumble-berry, Ever-bramble, Gait-berry, Ladv's-garters, Mulberry Bramble, Scald-berry, Theve Thorn, Theif; Ger. Brombeere; Fr. Ronce sauvage (Codex), Ronce noir; Sp. Zarzamora. See (p).

h. **R. Idáeus** L. Europe, west to Japan. European Raspberry, Arnberry, Hainberry, Hindberry, Sivven; Ger. Himbeere; Fr. Framboise (Codex); Sp. Frambuesa, Sanguesa. *Fruit*; **Rubus Idæus.** U. S. P. Allied to this is the American (i) **R. occidentális** L. (R. Idaeus var. Americanus Torr.), Black Raspberry, Black-cap, Wild Purple Raspberry, Blackberry*, the original of the cultiva ed Gregg and Hilborn raspberries. The California Raspberry is (j) **R. leucodérmis** Dougl. See (n).

k. **R. odorátus** L. Canada to Georgia and Tennessee. Flowering Raspberry, Purple or Rose Flowering-raspberry, Thimbleberry, Mulberry*, in England called Virginia Raspberry. Similar to this are (l) **R. parviflórus** Nutt. (R. Nutkanus Mocino), British America and northern U. S., Salmon-berry, Thimble-berry, White Flowering-raspberry, and (m) **R. spectábilis** Pursh, the Salmon-berry of California.

n. **R. strigósus** Michx. (R. Idaeus var. strigosus Maxim.). British America, south to N. Carolina and New Mexico. Wild Red Raspberry American Red Raspberry, the original of the cultivated Cuthbert and Hansall raspberries. The Purple Wild Raspberry of northeastern U. S. is (o) **R. negléctus** Peck, whence the cultivated Carolina and Gladstone raspberries.

p. **R. villósus** Ait. Eastern U. S. American Blackberry or Bramble High-bush Blackberry, Finger-berry, Thimble-berry*, Cloud-berry*, Sow-tit. *Fruit* esculent. *Bark* of *root* of this, also (b) and (c), Blackberry root; **Rubus** U. S. P., astringent. The Mountain Blackberry of the northeastern U. S., with larger fruit, is (q) **R. Alleghaniénsis** Porter (R. villosus var. montanus Porter, not R. montanus Ort.). The California Blackberry is (r) **R. ursínus** Cham. & Sch. See (b), (c), (d), (e) and (g).

1751. RUDBÉCKIA, L. Cone-flower. **Compositae.** Named for Olaus Rudbeck, founder of botanic garden at Upsala d. 1702. Coarse herbs with showy yellow-rayed flowers. About 27 species, N. America; 22 in U. S., especially southwestern.

a. **R. hírta** L. Western prairies, nat. in eastern U. S. Black-eyed-Susan, Brown-eyed Susan, Yellow Daisy, Brown-Daisy, Nigger Daisy, Ox-eye Daisy*, Golden-Jerusalem, Nigger-head, Brown-Betty, English Bull's-eye.

b. **R. laciniáta** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Thimble-weed, Tall or Green-headed Cone-flower, Cone-disk Sunflower; Double variety in cultivation, Golden-glow. *Plant* diuretic, tonic.

c. **R. tríloba** L. New Jersey to Georgia, west to Missouri. Thin-leaved Cone-flower, Brown-eyed Susan.

1752. RUÉLLIA, L. Ruellia. **Acanthaceae.**
Named for Jean Ruel, French herbalist, d. 1537. Syn. Dipteracanthus, in part. Herbs or shrubs with showy flowers. About 200 species, tropical, mainly of New World; 9 in U. S.

1753. RÚMEX, L. Dock, etc. **Polygonaceae.**
The ancient Latin name, "lance", from form of leaf. Syn. Acetosella, Acetosa, in part. Robust herbs, some shrubby. About 130 species; 28 in U. S., including naturalized species.

a. **R. Acetósa** L. (Acetosa magna Gilib., A. officinalis Gueld., A. pratensis Mill.). Europe, Asia, British America, nat. in U. S. Sorrel, Cock Sorrel, English Cock Sorrel, Green or Meadow Sorrel, Bread-and-Cheese, Donkey's-oats, Kitchen Sorrel. Ginger-sauce, Ginger Sorrel, Redshanks, Sharp Dock, French Surock (Sourack, Sarock, Sooracks, Sorrow), Sour-grass, Sour-sauce (Sour-sabs, Sour-suds); Ger. Sauerampfer; Fr. Oseille commune (Codex); Sp. Acedera. *Root* astringent. *Leaves* acidulous, refrigerant, used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) **R. luxúrians** L. in Africa.

c. **R. Acetosélla** L. (Acetosella vulgaris Four., Acetosa Acetosella Mill.). Europe, Asia and N. America. Sheep Sorrel, Field Sorrel, Horse or Cow Sorrel, Common or Gentleman's Sorrel, Mountain or Red-top Sorrel, Toad's Sorrel, Rauty-tanty, Sour Dock, Sour grass, Sour Leek, Green-sauce, Red-weed. Properties of (a). French Sorrel is the allied (d) **R. scutátus** L. (Acetosa scutata Mill.).

e. **R. crispus** L. British America and U. S. throughout. Yellow Dock, Curled Dock, Narrow Dock, Sour Dock*. *Root* "of this and other species, notably (g) and (h)"; **Rumex**, U. S. P., Rad. rumicis, Rad. lapathi a uti v. oxylapathi v. hydrolapathi; Fr. Grindwurzel, Wassermangoldwurzel; Fr. Patience (Codex); astringent, alterative, laxative, resembling rhubarb.

f. **R. hymenosépalus** Torr. Texas to Arizona and Mexico, now extensively cult. Canaigre, Wild Pie-plant. *Roots* used for tanning, astringent.

g. **R. obtusifólius** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Dock, Common Dock (of England) Broad-leaved or Blunt-leaved Dock, Butter Dock (leaves formerly used for wrapping butter), Celery-seed†. Properties of (e), the species most used in Europe. (h) **R. sanguíneus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Bloody Dock, Bloodwort, Red-veined Dock. Olcott-root, is also used, and in Europe (i) **R. aquáticus** L. and (j) **R. Hydrolápathum** Huds.

k. **R. Patiéntia** L. Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Patience Dock, Passions†, Garden Patience, Monk's Rhubarb. The latter name is given in Scotland to (l) **R. alpínus** L., called also Mountain Rhubarb.

1754. RÚPPIA, L. Ditch-grass, etc. **Naiadaceae.**
Named for H. B. Rupp, German botanist, 18th Century. Slender-stemmed aquatic plants. About 4 species, widely distributed; 2 in U. S.

a. **R. marítima** L. (R. spiralis L., R. rostellata K. B.). Brackish and salt water, widely distributed. Ditch-grass, Tasselgrass, Tassel Pond-grass, Tassel Pondweed, Sea-grass. *Plant* reputed vulnerary.

1755. RÚSCUS, L. Butcher's Broom. **Liliaceae.**
The ancient Latin name of (a). Evergreen plants, but without true leaves. About 5 species, Europe and northern Africa.

a. **R. aculeátus** L. (R. flexuosus Mill.). Mediterranean region to middle Europe. Butcher's Broom, Sweet Broom, Box Holly, Knee Holly, Knee Holm or Hulver, Bruscus, Horse-tongue, Pettigree, Prickly Box, Shepherd's Myrtle, Wild or Jew's Myrtle; Ger. Mausdorn; Fr. Petit Houx, Fragon épineux (Codex). *Root* diuretic. *Shoots* eaten like asparagus.

1756. RÚTA, L. - - Rue. - - **Rutaceae.**
Latin, from Greek name of (a). Heavy-scented perennial herbs. About 50 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **R. gravéolens** L. Southern Europe to the Orient. Rue, Garden Rue, Herb-of-grace (Shakespere), Ave-grace, Hêrb-of-repentance, Countryman's Treacle; Ger. Raute, Gartenraute; Fr. Rue (Codex); Sp. Ruda, *Leaves* antispasmodic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

1757. SÁBAL, Adans. Palmetto. **Sabalaceae.**
From vernacular, Mexico or S. America. Syn. Chamaerops, Corypha, in part. Fan Palms. About 7 species, New World; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. Palmétto** (Walt.) R. & S. (Cor. Palmetto Walt., Cham. Palmetto Michx.). N. Carolina to Florida and Bermuda Islands. Cabbage Palmetto, Palmetto.

b. **S. Mexicánium** Mart. (S. umbraculiferum Hort., not Mart.). Texas to Mexico and West Indies. Texas Palmetto, Royal Palmetto, Big-thatch, Bull-thatch. Our largest species.

1758. SABBÁTIA, Adans. Marsh Pink, etc. **Gentianaceae.**
Named for L. Sabbati, Italian botanist. Syn. Chironia, Gentiana, Swertia, in part. Annual or biennial herbs with pink, red or white flowers, some highly ornamental. About 14 species, all in southern U. S. and Mexico.

a. **S. angulâris** (L.) Pursh (C. angularis L.). Eastern U. S. American Centaury, American Red Centaury, Bitter-bloom, Bitter Clover, Rose Pink, Pink-bloom, Square-stemmed Sabbatia; Ger. Sabbatie; Fr. Centaurée americaine. *Herb* bitter tonic. Similar properties belong to other species, notably (b). **S. Elliottii** Steud. (Swertia difformis L., Sab. paniculata Ell., not Pursh). Quinine-flower, Quinine-plant, Quinine-herb.

1759. SÁCCHARUM, L. (Saccharifera). **Gramineae.**
Latin word for sugar, from the Sanskrit. Compare *jaggery*, the palm sugar of Hindustan. Robust grasses with solid culms. About 12 species, Old World.

a. **S. officinárum** L. (S. officinale Salisb., Saccharifera officinalis Stokes). Southern Asia, now cult. in all tropical countries. Sugar Cane. The most important of sugar-yielding plants.

1760. SAGERÉTIA, Brong. Tia. **Rhamnaceae.** Named for Augustin Sageret, d. 1852. Shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions of Asia and N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. **S. théezans** Brongn. China. Tia. *Leaves* used by poorer classes for tea.

1761. SAGÍNA, L. Pearlwort, Pearl-weed. **Caryophyllaceae.** The ancient name of Spurry. Syn. Spergula, in part. Low herbs. About 10 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S.; Ger. Vierling; Fr. Sagine.

a. **S. procúmbens** L. Europe, Asia and N. America. Procumbent Pearlwort, Bird's-eye, Break-stone, Make-beggar, Poverty.

1762. SAGITTÁRIA, L. Arrow-head. **Alismaceae.** From Latin, "arrow" leaf. Syn. Alisma, in part. Scapose aquatic or paludal herbs. About 80 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S. Typical species are, in America, (a) **S. latifólia** Willd. (S. variabilis Engelm.) and in Europe, (b) **S. sagittaefólia** L. The names Water-archer and Adder's-tongue are applied to some species. In California the tubers of (a) or a kindred species were formerly used as food by the aborigines under the name of Wappate or Wapatoo, called also Tule root.

1763. SALICÓRNIA, L. Glasswort, Saltwort. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Latin, "salt horn", the plant growing in a saline habitat and having horn-like branches. Fleshy plants, practically leafless. About 10 species; 3 in U. S.; Ger. Glasschmalz; Fr. Salicorne.

a. **S. herbácea** L. Saline soil throughout U. S. as in Europe and Asia. Common Glasswort (the *ash*, barilla, formerly used in the manufacture of glass), Marsh samphire (Sampion), Slender or Jointed Glasswort, Chicken's-toes, Crab-grass, Frog-grass, Marsh Tea, Pickle-plant, Saltwort, Sea-grass, English Sea-grape, Swy. *Stems* used for pickles.

1764. SÁLIX, L. - Willow. - **Salicaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Trees or shrubs, mostly with narrow leaves. About 160 species, mostly of north temperate and arctic regions; 75 in U. S. Synonyms are Sally (i. e. Salix), Sallow, Salghe, Selly, Seel, Saugh, Soafs, Saff, Willey, Wilf, Wiffs, Widdy, Withy, Wythy; Ger. Weide; Fr. Saule; Sp. Sauce, Sauz.

a. **S. alba** L. Europe to middle Asia, nat. in U. S. White Willow, Common European Willow, Duck Willow, Huntington Willow. Variety **vitelina** (L.) Koch is Golden Osier, Cane Withy, Yellow Willow. *Bark*, **Salix**, U. S. P., Cortex salicis; Ger. Weidenrinde; Fr. Saule blanc (Codex). Medicinal willow bark is obtained also from (g) and (l), likewise from (b) **S. pentándra** L., (c) **S. rúbra** L., and from other species; bitter, tonic; active constitutent Salicin.

d. **S. Babylónica** L. Asia, nat. in Europe and U. S. Weeping Willow, Drooping or Ring Willow, Garb.

e. **S. díscolor** Muhl. Canada and northeastern U. S. Glaucous Willow, Pussy Willow, Bog, Swamp or Silver Willow. *Catkins* of this and some other species called Pussy-cats, in England Geslings, Lamb's-tails, Pawms (i. e. palms), etc.

f. **S. fluviatílis** Nutt. (S. longifolia Muhl.). British America to Kentucky and New Mexico. Sand-bar Willow, River-bank Willow, Long-leaf or Narrow-leaved Willow, Osier or Red Willow, Shrub or White Willow.

g. **S. frágilis** L. Southwestern Asia, Europe, nat. in U. S. Crack Willow, Brittle Willow, Snap or Redwood Willow, Varnished Willow. *Bark* very rich in salicin.

h. **S. nígra** Marsh. (S. Purshiana Spreng). Canada to Florida and California. Black Willow, Pussy Willow, Swamp Willow. *Bark* and "*buds*" bitter tonic, anaphrodisiac. Other indigenous species called Black Willow are (i) **S. laevigáta** Bebb. (j) **S. lasiándra** Benth. and (k) **S. Wardii** Bebb.

l. **S. purpúrea** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Bitter Willow, Basket Willow, Purple Willow, Rose or Whipcord Willow, Osier. See (a).

m. **S. viminális** L. Europe and Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Osier Willow, Osier (Ausier, Auger), Common or Velvet Osier, Basket Willow, Twig-withy, Withy-twig, Wilgers. *Twigs* (osiers) used for baskets, etc. Other Osier Willows are (a), (b), (l), also (n) **S. amygdalína** L. and (o) **S. rúbra** Hudson.

1765. SALAZÁRIA, Tor. (Salizaria). **Labiatae.** Named for Don José Salazar y Larrequi, Mexican Commissioner of Boundary Survey. Shrubby plant. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

1766. SALPICHRÓA, Miers 1845. (Salpichroma). **Solanaceae.** From Greek, "colored trumpet", alluding to the corolla. Syn. Busbeckia, Mart. 1829. Herbs. About 10 species, mostly of S. America; 1 in Arizona.

1767. SÁLSOLA, L. Saltwort, Glasswort. **Chenopodiaceae.** The Latin name, "salt soil". Syn. Kali, Adans., Soda, in part. Herbs with aculeate-pointed leaves. About 50 species, saline districts; 2 in U. S.

a. **S. Káli** L. (K. Soda Moench, K. Tragus Scop.). Europe, Asia and Atlantic coast of U. S. Prickly Saltwort, Saltwort (Sowdwort), Salt-grape, Sea-grape, Sea-thrift, Estrige, Kelpwort, Prickly Glasswort, Sparrow's dung. *Ash* of the plant (barilla), as also that of (b) **S. Sóda** L. (K. Soda Scop., Soda inermis Four.), Glasswort, of Mediterranean region, formerly a source of soda.

c. **S. Trágus** L. (S. Kali var. Tragus Moq.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Russian Thistle, Russian Cactus.

1768. SALVADÓRA, L. Salvadora. **Salvadoraceae.** Named for J. Salvador, Spanish botanist. Shrubs or trees. About 3 species, southern Asia and northern Africa.

a. **S. Pérsica** L. Asia. Tooth-brush tree. Believed to be the Mustard-tree of Scripture. *Seeds* yield Kikuel oil.

1769. SÁLVIA, L. Salvia, Sage. **Labiatae.** The Latin name, "healing". Herbs, some shrubs, with flowers often showy. About 500 species, temperate and tropical regions; 33 in U. S.

a. **S. axillàris** Sesse. Mexico. Mexican Hyssop.

b. **S. officinális** L. Europe, widely cult. and nat. Garden Sage, Sage, Save; Ger. Salbei; Fr. Sauge officinale (Codex); Sp. Salvia. Leaves; Salvia, U. S. P., Folia salviæ; stimulant, tonic, astringent. The Meadow Sage of Europe, (c) **S. praténsis** L.; Ger. Wiesensalbei, has similar properties.

d. **S. Sclárea** L. Europe, cult. and adv in U. S. Clary, Clear-eye, Gods-eie, Oculus Christi, See-bright, Scallewort; Ger. Muscatellersalbei. The mucilaginous *seeds* used to clear the eye of foreign particles. Other species having mucilaginous seeds are, (e) **S. Columbáriae** Benth., southwestern U. S.; (f) **S. polystáchya** Ortega (S. Chian LaLlave), Mexico; (g) **S. Horminum** L.; (h) **S. verbenáca** L., and (i) **S. verticillàta** L., the three latter of Europe. The *seeds* of (e) and (f) are called Chia seed, used for their demulcent action.

1770. SAMÁNDURA, L. 1747. Samandera. **Simarubaceae.** From vernacular, East Indies. Syn. Samadera (Kew), Gaertn. 1791, Niota, Lam., not Adans. Trees with showy flowers. Two species, East Indies and Madagascar.

a. **S. Índica** (Gaertn.) Lyons (Samadera Indica Gaertn., S. pentapetala G. Don, N. pentapetala Lam., N. Commersoni Pers.). Hindustan. *Bark*, Niepa bark, Nimta bark, Samadera bark; bitter, tonic. *Seeds* yield fixed oil used in rheumatism.

1771. SAMBÚCUS, L. Elder. **Caprifoliaceae.** The classical name. Syn. Ebulum, Garcke. Shrubs or trees, some herbs. About 20 species; 8 in U. S.

a. **S. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Florida, west to Arizona and Manitoba. American Elder, Elder, Sweet Elder. *Flowers*, Elder-blows, Elder-flowers; Sambucus, U. S. P., diuretic, diaphoretic, emollient. *Bark* cathartic, emetic. The Mexican (b) **S. Mexicána** Presl has similar properties.

c. **S. Ébulus** L. (E. humile Garcke). Europe. Dwarf Elder, European Dwarf Elder, Blood Elder (Hilder), Bloodwort, Danewort, Deadwort, Lithewort, Walewort, Wallwort; Ger. Attich; Fr. Hièble (Codex) Yéble; Sp. Yezgo. *Fruit* laxative.

d. **S. glaúca** Nutt. (S. cœrulea Raf., S. Californica Koch.). California. California Elder. *Fruit* blue.

e. **S. nígra** L. Europe, northern Africa to middle Asia. European Elder (Ellar, Ellen, Ellarne, Alderne, Ellet, Elnorne, Elren, Hilder, Hillerne, Hylder), Common Elder (of Europe), German or Parsley Elder, Black-berried Elder, Boor-tree, Bore-tree, Bur-tree, Bone-tree, Bountry, Boutry), Ellanwood, Ellhorn, Judas tree*, Skaw, Winlin-berry, Whist-aller; Ger. Flieder, Hollunder; Fr. Sureau (Codex); Sp. Sahuco. *Flowers,* diaphoretic, diuretic, emollient. *Fruit,* Fructus v. Baccae sambuci, Grana actes; Ger. Fliederbeeren, Hütscheln; aperient, diuretic. *Juice of fruit,* Elder-roob, Elder-rob, Succus sambuci inspissatus, Rob sambuci; Ger. Fliedermus; Fr. Rob de sureau; aperient, diuretic, deobstruent.

f. **S. púbens** Michx. British America south to Georgia, Colorado and California. Red-berried Elder, Mountain Elder, Red Elder, Poison Elder.

1772. SÁMOLUS, L. Water Pimpernel, Brookweed. **Primulaceae.** Name of Celtic origin. Small marsh plants. About 10 species. most common in S. Africa and Australasia; 4 in U. S. (a) **S. floribúndus** H. B. K. is the common species of the eastern U. S.; (b) **S. valerándi** L. that of Europe.

1773. SANGUINÁRIA, L. Bloodroot. **Papaveraceae.** From Latin, "bloody", alluding to the red juice. Perennial herb from a fleshy rhizome. One species only, N. America (U. S.).

a. **S. Canadénsis** L. Canada to Florida, west to Arkansas and Nebraska. Blood-root, Red Puccoon, Red Indian Paint, Red-root, Puccoon-root, Coon-root, White Puccoon, Pauson, Snake-bite, Sweet-slumber, Tetterwort, Turmeric*; Ger. Blutkraut, Blutwurzel; Fr. Sanguinaire. *Rhizome;* **Sanguinaria,** U. S. P., emetic, expectorant, sialagogue, emmenagogue.

1774. SANGUISÓRBA, L. Burnet. **Rosaceae.** From Latin, "blood staunching". Syn. Poterium (Kew), in part. Herbs with pinnate leaves. About 20 species, north temperate zone; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. Canadénsis** L. (P. Canadense A. Gray). Canada to Georgia and Michigan. American Great Burnet, Canada Burnet.

b. **S. officinális** L. (P. officinale A. Gray). Europe. Garden Burnet, Italian Burnet, Burnet Blood-wort, Italian Pimpernel, Bipennula, Pimpinall, Sol begrella. *Plant* astringent, tonic.

c. **S. Sanguisórba** (L.) Brit. (P. Sanguisorba L. (Kew), S. Poterium Wigg., S. minor Scop. S., media L.). Europe and northern Africa, adv. in U. S. Salad Burnet, Burnet, Common or Garden Burnet, Bloodwort, Pimprenelle, Toper's plant Small Bibernel; Ger. Bibernell. *Plant* used as salad.

1775. SANÍCULA, L. Snake-root, Sanicle. **Umbelliferae.** From Latin, "healing". Biennial or perennial herbs, the umbellets capitate. About 20 species, temperate regions; 15 in U. S.

a. **S. Europaéa** L. Europe. European Sanicle (Sinicle), Wood Sanicle, Wood March, Self-heal; Ger. Sanikel, Scherneckelkraut, Brachkraut, Heil-aller-Schaden; Fr. Sanicle (Codex). *Plant*, Herba saniculae, Herba diapensiae; astringent, vulnerary.

b. **S. Marylándica** L. Canada to Georgia. Black Snake-root, Sanicle, American Sanicle, Black Sanicle, Pool-root. *Root* astringent, antispasmodic, antiperiodic. (c) **S. Canadénsis** L. (S. Marylandica var. Canadensis Torr.), Short-styled Snake-root, is also called Black Snake-root, and used indiscriminately with the foregoing as are probably other species.

1776. SÁNTALUM, L. Sandal-wood. **Santalaceae.** Trees with fragrant wood. About 16 species, East Indies, Australia and Oceanica.

a. **S. album** L. India. Sandalwood, White Sandal-wood, Yellow Sandal-wood, White Saunders; Probably the Almug of Scripture; Ger. Gelber Sandel; Fr. Santal citrin (Codex). *Wood* Lignum santali album v. citrinum, fragrant. Source of oil of Sandal-wood. Other species yielding fragrant Sandal-wood are (b) **S. Cygnórum** Miq. (Fusanus spicatus R. Br.), Australia; (c) **S. Freycenetiánum** Gaud., Hawaiian Islands; (d) **S. Austro-Caledónicum** Vieil., New Caledonia, and (d) **S. Yási** Seem., Fiji.

1777. SANTOLÍNA, L. Lavender Cotton. **Compositae.** From Latin, "sacred flax". Aromatic under-shrubs. About 8 species, Mediterranean region. (a) **S. Chamaecyparíssus** L. (C. villosa Mill.) is Lavender Cotton, reputed anthelmintic, insecticide.

1778. SANVITÁLIA, Lam. Thirst-plant. **Compositae.** Named for the Sanvitali family of Parma. Herbs. About 8 species, Texas and Mexico; 2 in U. S.

1779. SAPÍNDUS, L. Soap-berry. **Sapindaceae.** From Latin, "Indian soap". Trees or shrubs. About 10 species, warmer regions of Asia and America; 3 in U. S.

a. **S. marginátus** Willd. (S. acuminatus Raf.). Florida to Arizona and Mexico. Soap-berry, Wild China-tree. *Fruit* detergent, containing saponin. (b) **S. Saponária** L. of Mexico and southwestern U. S. has the same synonyms and uses. (c) **S. trifoliátus** L. (S. laurifolius Vahl.) of India, Indian Filbert, yields a similar fruit.

1780. SÁPIUM, P. Br. Tallow-tree. **Euphorbiaceae.** Syn. Excæcaria, Croton, Stillingia, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 20 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres.

a. **S. sebíferum** (L.) Roxb. (C. sebiferus L., E. sebifera Muell. Arg., Stillingia sebifera Michx.). China to India and Japan. Chinese Tallow-tree. *Fruit*, source of vegetable tallow, used for candles, etc. *Wood* used for engraving.

1781. SAPONÁRIA, L. Soapwort. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Latin, "Soapwort". Herbs with showy flowers. About 35 species, Old World.

a. **S. officinális,** L. Europe to middle Asia, nat. in U. S. Bouncing-Bet, Common Soapwort, Soaproot, Bruisewort, Buryt, Boston Pink, Chimney Pink, Crow-soap, Hedge Pink, Old-maid's Pink, Fuller's-herb, Lady-by-the-gate, London-pride, Latherwort, Mock Gilliflower, Saponary, Scourwort, Sheep-weed, Sweet-Betty Wild Sweet William, Woods Phlox, World's-wonder; Ger. Seifenwurzel, Waschwurzel; Fr. Savonnière; Sp. Saponaria. *Root,* Radix saponariæ rubra, detergent, discutient, alterative.

1782. SÁRACA, L. 1767 (not Saracha R. & P.). **Caesalpinaceae.** Syn. Jonesia, Roxb. 1795. Trees or shrubs. About 6 species, tropical Asia. (a) **S. índica** L. (J. Asoca Roxb., J. pinnata Willd., S. arborescens Burm) of Hindustan yields a bark which is astringent and a uterine tonic.

1783. SARCÓBATUS, Nees. Grease-wood. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Greek, "flesh" and "thorn". Syn. Batis, in part. Thorny shrub with fleshy leaves. One species, Nebraska to Nevada.

1784. SARCOCÉPHALUS, Afz. Guinea Peach, etc. **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "fleshy head". Syn. Cephalina. Shrubs or trees with fleshy fruit. About 10 species, tropical regions, Old World.

a. **S. esculéntus** Afzel. (C. esculenta Schum. & Thonn.). West Africa. Guinea Peach, Country Fig, Negro or Sierra Leone Peach. *Bark,* Doundake bark, African Cinchona; astringent, febrifuge. *Fruit* has emetic properties.

1785. SARCÓDES, Torr. Snow-plant. **Monotropaceae.** From Greek, "flesh like", alluding to succulent red stem. A leafless saprophyte with red stem and flowers. One species, (a) **S. sanguínea** Torr., the Snow-plant of mountains of California.

1786. SARÓTHRA, L. Orange-grass. **Hypericaceae.** From Greek, "broom". Syn. Hypericum, in part. Low annual herb. One species, eastern U. S.

a. **S. gentianoídes** L. (H. Sarothra Michx., H. nudicaule Walt., S. hypericoides Nutt.). Eastern U. S. Orange-grass, Pine-weed, Ground Pine*, Nit-weed, False Johnswort. *Plant* aperient, alterative.

1787. SARRACÉNIA, L. (Sarracena). **Sarraceniaceae.** Named for Dr. J. A. Sarrazin of Quebec. Perennial marsh or bog herbs with trumpet shaped leaves. About 8 species, N. America; 7 in U. S. Syn. Pitcher-plant, Trumpet-leaf, Indian-cup.

a. **S. fláva** L. Southeastern U. S., Trumpet-plant, Yellow Trumpet leaf, Trumpets, Yellow Trumpets, Huntsman's-horn, Biscuits, Dumb watches, Water-cup, Eve's-cup, Fly-trap, Yellow-flowered Water-cup or Side-saddle plant. *Plant* astringent, tonic, stomachic.

b. **S. purpúrea** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Pitcher-plant, Side-saddle Flower, Fly-trap, Fox-glove*, Eve's-cup, Forefather's-cup, Huntsman's-cup, Indian-pitcher, Indian-cup, Dumb-watches, Saddle plant, Purple-flowered Pitcher-plant (although in one variety the flowers are yellow), Small-pox plant*, Whippoorwill-boots, Whippoorwill-shoe*, Skunk Cabbage*; Ger. Wasserkrug, Jägermütze, Trompetenblatt; Fr. Sarracénie. *Plant* tonic, anodyne, astringent.

c. **S. varioláris** Michx. Southeastern U. S. Small-pox plant, Spotted Pitcher-plant or Trumpet-leaf, with many of the synonyms of the foregoing. Properties of (a).

1788. SÁSSAFRAS, Nees & Eberm. Sassafras. **Lauraceae.** The Spanish popular name. Syn. Laurus, in part. An aromatic tree. One species, eastern N. America.

a. **S. Sássafras** (L.) Karst. (L. Sassafras L., S. officinale Nees, not Sieb., S. variifolia (Salisb.) O. Kze., L. variifolius Salisb.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Sassafras, Saxifrax, Ague-tree, Cinnamon-wood, Saloop, Smelling-stick; Ger. Fenchelholz, Panameholz, Fr. Sassafras (Codex); Sp. Sasafras. *Bark of root*; sassafras, U. S. P., Cortex sassafras; stimulant, aromatic, alterative, owing its virtues to the volatile oil. *Root*, Sassafras Radix Br., Lignum Sassafras P. G. Lignumpavanum. *Pith;* sassafras medulla, U. S. P., mucilaginous, demulcent.

1789. SATURÉIA, L. Savory. **Labiatae.** The Latin name, whence is derived the English. Syn. Micromeria, in part. Aromatic herbs or shrubs. About 18 species, mostly of Mediterranean region, 1 native in U. S.

a. **S. horténsis** L. Europe, widely cult. and nat. Summer Savory; Ger. Saturei, Pfefferkraut, Bohnenkraut, Wurstkraut; Fr. Sarriette (Codex). *Herb* diaphoretic, carminative; used chiefly as a condiment.

b. **S. montána** L. (M. montana Reich.). Southern Europe. Winter Savory. Properties of (a).

1790. SAURÚRUS, L. Lizard's-tail. **Saururaceae.** From Greek, "Lizard's tail", alluding to the inflorescence. Marsh herbs. Two known species, one of Asia, one of eastern U. S.

a. **S. cérnuus** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Lizard's-tail, Breast-weed. *Root* emollient, discutient.

1791. SAUSSÚREA, DC. Saw-wort, etc. **Compositae.** Named for H. B. and Theodora de Sassure, Swiss botanists, 18th and 19th Centuries. Syn. Aplotaxis, Aucklandia, in part. Perennial herbs with purple or blue flowers. About 70 species, north temperate zone; 2 or 3 in U. S.

a. **S. Lappa** C. B. Clarke (Ap. Lappa Decaisne, Auck. Costus Falconer). Cashmere. Costus root, Koot (Cashmere), Putchuk (Bengal), Koost (Arabic). *Root*, believed to be the *costus* of the ancients; pungent, aphrodisiac.

1792. SAXÍFRAGA, L. Saxifrage. **Saxifragaceae.** The Latin name, "stone breaking". Perennial herbs, generally with tufted basal leaves. About 210 species, north temperate zone; 59 in U. S.

a. **S. sarmentósa** L. China and Japan, cult. as a house plant. Beefsteak or Strawberry Geranium, Aaron's-beard, Chinese Saxifrage, Creeping-sailor, Humility, Mother-of-thousands, Old-man's-beard, Pedlar's-basket, Poor-man's Geranium, Roving-Jenny, Spider plant, Strawberry plant, Thread-of-life, Wandering Jew.

b. **S. Virginiénsis** Michx. Canada to Georgia and Tennessee. Early Saxifrage, Spring Saxifrage, Everlasting, Sweet-Wilson.

1793. SAXIFRAGÓPSIS, G. Small. **Saxifragaceae.** Greek, "Saxifrage like". Perennial with woody caudex. One species, California.

1794. SCABIÓSA, L. Scabious, Pincushion-flower. **Dipsacaceae.** The Latin name, the plant reputed to cure "scaly" eruptions. Syn. Knautia, Succisa, in part. Unarmed herbs, the flower-heads resembling those of a Composite plant. About 100 species, Old World; 3 nat in U. S.

a. **S. arvénsis** L. (K. arvensis Coult.) Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Field Scabious, Blue-buttons, Blue-caps, Easteningwort, Gipsy Rose, Egyptian Rose, Pin-cushion. *Leaves* expectorant, demulcent.

b. **S. atropurpúrea** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Mourning-bride, Mourning-widow, Sweet Scabious or Scabish, Egyptian Rose*.

c. **S. succísa** L. (Succisa pratensis Moc.). Europe. Devil's-bit, Devil's-root, Blue Scabious, Wood Scabious.

1795. SCAÉVOLA, L. Scaevola. **Goodeniaceae.** Named for M. Scaevola, in allusion to the one-sided flowers. Herbs or shrubs. About 70 species, Australia and Oceanica, 1 cosmopolitan species in U. S.

1796. SCÁNDIX, L. Venus' Comb, etc. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name of a salad plant. Syn. Pecten. Annual herbs, with dissected leaves. About 10 species, Old World.

a. **S. Pécten-Véneris** L. (Pecten Veneris Lam.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Venus'-comb, Lady's-comb; Shepherd's-needle, Adam's-needles, Beggar's needles, Crake-needles, Crow-needles, Devil's-darningneedle, Needle Chervil, Pink-needles, Pucker-needle, Puck-needle (Poukenel), Shepherd's-needles, Hedge-hog. *Shoots* eaten as salad.

1797. SCHAEFFÉRIA, Jacq. (Scheffera, Schaefera). **Celastraceae.** Named for J. C. Schaeffer, German naturalist, d. 1790. Shrubs with small coriaceous leaves. About 6 species, warmer regions of N. America, 2 in U. S. (a) **S. frutéscens** Jacq. (S. buxifolia Nutt., S. completa Swz.). Florida to Mexico and West Indies. Yellow-wood, Box-wood.

1798. SCHEUCHZÉRIA, L. Scheuchzeria. **Scheuchzeriaceae.** Named for the brothers Scheuchzer, Swiss naturalists, 18th Century. Rush-like bog perennial herb. One species, north temperate zone (U. S.).

1799. SCHÍNUS, L. Pepper-tree. **Anacardiaceae.** The Greek name of the mastic tree, from its "fissured" bark. Syn. Molle, Adans. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves. About 12 species, warmer S. America and Australia.

a. **S. Mólle** L. South America, cult. in California and elsewhere as an ornamental tree. Pepper-tree, Chili Pepper* (California), Peruvian Mastic-tree, Pepper shrub. *Fruit* pungent, used in Chili to prepare a wine.

1800. SCHIZAÉA, J. E. Smith. Curly-grass. **Schizaeaceae.** From Greek, "cleft". Ferns, with slender linear fronds, the fertile ones in our species terminating in a tuft-like expansion. About 16 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S. Sometimes called Curly-grass.

1801. SCHIZÁNDRA, Michx. 1803. Schizandra. **Magnoliaceae.** Syn. Stellandria, Brickell 1803. Climbing shrubs with red, white or yellowish flowers. About 10 species, mostly of warmer Asia and East Indies; 1 in U. S.

1802. SCHIZONOTUS, Gray 1876 (not Lind. 1830). **Asclepiadaceae.** Syn. Solanoa, Greene; Gomphocarpus, in part. Small perennial herb. One species, California.

1803. SCHKÚHRIA, Roth. Schkuhria. **Compositae.** Named for Ch. Schkuhr, German botanist. Syn. Achyropappus, Hopkirkia. Annual herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in southern U. S.

1804. SCHLEÍCHERA, Willd. Lac tree, etc. **Sapindaceae.** Named for J. G. Schleicher, Swiss botanist, early in 19th Century. Syn. Cussambium, Rumph. Trees. Three species, Tropical Asia.

a. **S. trijuga** Willd. (C. spinosum Buch Ham.). India to Burma. Lac tree, Koosumbia. Yields lac. See Croton (a).

1805. SCHOENOCRÁMBE, Greene. Schœnocrambe. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "rush Crambe". Syn. Sisymbrium, in part. Herbs. Three species in U. S.

1806. SCHOÉPFIA, Schreber. Schœpfia. **Olacaceae.** Named for J. D. Schœpf, botanical explorer, d. 1800. Shrubs or small trees. About 16 species, tropical Asia and America; 1 in U. S.

1807. SCHWÁLBEA, L. Chaff-seed. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for C. G. Schwalbe of Holland, 18th Century. Perennial herb with yellowish-purple flowers. One species, eastern U. S.

1808. SCÍLLA, L. Squill, Cape Hyacinth. **Liliaceae.** The ancient Greek name of the medicinal squill. See Urginea. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 80 species, Old World, a single species in Chili.

a. **S. festális** Salisb. (S. nutans Sm.). Europe. Bluebell (England), Harebell (Scotland), Bell-bottle, Crow-bells, Crow Leek. See Campanula (b).

1809. SCÍRPUS, L. Rush. **Cyperaceae.** Latin name of Bulrush, of Celtic origin. Syn. Elytrospermum, in part. Annual or perennial sedges, some almost leafless, others leafy. About 200 species; 35 in U. S.

a. **S. lacústris** L. (Includes the American S. validus Vahl.). Widely distributed. Great Bulrush, Bulrush, Bass, Bent, Black Rush, Bolder, Bumble, Club Rush, Frail Rush, Mat Rush, Panier Rush, Pole Rush, Spurt-grass. Probably a distinct species is (b) **S. Califórnicus** (C. A. Meyer) Brit. (E. Californicum C. A. Meyer, S. riparius J. & C. Presl. (Kew), S. Tatora Kunth, S. lacustris var. occidentalis S. Wats.). Florida to California. California Bulrush, Tule, Tule Rush.

1810. SCLERÁNTHUS, L. Knawel, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "hard flower". Low herbs. About 10 species, Old World. (a) **S. ánnuus** L. Europe, nat. in eastern U. S. Knawel, German Knotgrass, Gravel Chickweed; Ger. Wilde Knauel; Fr. Gnavelle.

1811. SCLEROCÁRPUS, Jacq. Sclerocarpus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "hard fruit", alluding to indurated enclosing bracts. Syn. Aldama, Gymnopsis, in part. Herbs with yellow flowers. About 8 species, Africa and Mexico; 1 in Texas.

1812. SCLERÓLEPIS, Cass. Sclerolepis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "hard scale", descriptive of pappus. Syn. Aethulia, Sparganophorus, in part. A slender aquatic herb with whorled leaves. One species, eastern U. S.

1813. SCOLÍOPUS, Tor. Scoliopus. **Liliaceae.** Herbs related to Clintonia. Two species, western U. S.

1814. SCOLOPÉNDRIUM, Adans. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "centipede", alluding to sori. Syn Asplenium, Phyllitis, in part. Ferns with entire fronds. About 5 species; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. Scolopéndrium** (L.) Karst. (A. Scolopendrium L., S. vulgare J. E. Sm., P. Scolopendrium (L.) Greene, S. officinarum Swz., S. officinale DC.). Widely distributed in Old World, rare in U. S. Hart's-tongue, Seaweed Fern, Snake Fern, Snake-leaves, Caterpillar Fern, Adder's-tongue*, Fox-tongue, Buttonhole, Lamb's-tongue, Finger Fern; Ger. Hirschzunge. *Fronds*, Folia scolopendrii, Fol. linguæ cervinæ, Fol. phyllitidis; diuretic, expectorant.

1815. SCÓLYMUS, L. Spanish Oyster-plant. **Compositae.** Thistle-like plants. About 4 species, Mediterranean region; 1 nat. in U. S. (a) **S. Hispánicus** L., Spanish Oyster-plant, Golden Thistle.

1816. SCOPÁRIA, L. Broom-weed. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Latin *scopa*, a "broom". Herbs or shrubs. About 6 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S. (a) **S.**

dúlcis L. (S. procumbens Jacq., S. ternata Forsk.). Southern U. S. and southward. Sweet Broom-weed, Licorice-weed (West Indies).

1817. SCOPÓLA, Jacq. (Scopolia). Scopola. **Solanaceae.** Named for Scopoli, Austrian naturalist, 18th Century. Syn. Hyoscyamus, in part. Narcotic herbs. About 5 species, mostly of eastern Asia.

a. **S. Japónica** Maximowicz. Japan. Japanese Belladonna. Properties of Belladonna, as in the European (b) **S. Carniólica** Jacq. (H. Scopolia L.).

1818. SCORZONÉLLA, Nutt. Scorzonella. **Cichoriaceae.** Diminutive from Scorzonera. Syn. Anacalais, Calais, Microseris, in part. Biennial or perennial herbs. About 12 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1819. SCORZONÉRA, L. Winter Asparagus. **Compositae.** Latin from the Spanish name, meaning "snake weed". Herbs, mostly perennial with large heads of yellow flowers. About 120 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **S. Hispánica** L. Europe and western Asia, extensively cult. Viper's-grass, Winter Asparagus, Black Salsify. *Root* esculent, with alleged medicinal properties like those of dandelion. Other species have esculent roots, notably (b) **S. deliciósa** Guasson, of Sicily and (c) **S. tuberósa** Pallas, Turkestan.

1820. SCROPHULÁRIA, L. Figwort. **Scrophulariaceae.** From Latin, "scrofula plant". Perennial ill-smelling herbs, some shrubby. About 120 species, northern hemisphere, especially in Europe; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. aquática** L. Europe. Water Figwort, Water Betony, Bullwort, Bishop's-leaves, Brownwort; Fr. Scrophulaire (Codex), in part. See (b).

b. **S. nodósa** L. Europe. Figwort, Common or Water Figwort, Knotty-rooted Figwort?, Brownwort, Carpenter's-square. Square-stalk, Heal-all, Kernelwort, Pilewort, Scrofula-plant, Throatwort; Ger. Kropfwurzkraut, Knotenwurz; Fr. Scrophulaire (Codex), in part; Sp. Escrofularia. *Herb* vulnerary, alterative, emmenagogue. The same synonyms and properties belong to the indigenous (c) **S. Marylándica** L. (S. nodosa, var. Marylandica Gray). American or Maryland Figwort, Holmes'-weed.

1821. SCUTELLÁRIA, L. Skullcap, Helmet flower. **Labiatae.** From Latin, "dish", in allusion to calyx. Bitter herbs, some shrubby, flowers blue or violet, rarely white. About 100 species; 26 in U. S.; Ger. Helmkraut, Schildkraut; Fr. Scutellaire.

a. **S. galericuláta** L. Europe, Asia and northern America, south to N. Carolina and Arizona. European Skullcap, Marsh Skullcap, Hooded Willow-herb.

b. **S. integrifólia** (S. hyssopifolia L.). Eastern U. S. Hyssop Skullcap, Larger Skullcap.

c. **S. lateriflóra** L. British America, south to Florida, New Mexico and Washington. Mad-dog Skullcap, (Scullcap), Hoodwort, Mad-weed, Side-flowering Skullcap‡, American Skullcap, Blue Pimpernel, Hooded Willow-herb. *Herb* bitter, tonic, nervine, the same properties being attributed to the foregoing and other species.

1822. SEBASTIÁNIA, Sprengel. (Sebastiana). **Euphorbiaceae.** Named for Antonio Sebastiani, early part of 19th Century. Shrubs, allied to Stillingia. About 40 species, mostly of Brazil, two in Old World; 1 in West Indies and Florida.

1823. SECÁLE, L. Rye. **Gramineae.** Latin name, a grain which is "reaped". Grasses related to Triticum. Five species (perhaps only two) are known, of western and central Asia.

a. **S. cereále** L. Central Asia, much cult. in colder climates. Rye; Ger. Roggen; Fr. Seigle (Codex); Sp. Centeno. *Grain* esculent. See Claviceps.

1824. SÉDUM, L. Stonecrop, etc. **Crassulaceae.** Latin name, alluding to the lowly habit of the plants. Rhodiola, in part. Fleshy herbs. About 150 species, cooler regions, mostly of northern hemisphere; 28 in U. S., including some naturalized.

a. **S. ácre** L. Europe and northern Asia, locally nat. in U. S. Wall-pepper, Mossy or Biting Stonecrop, Bird's-bread, Creeping-Charlie, Creeping-Jack, Crowdy, Ginger*, Gold-chain, Golden Moss, Jack-of-the-buttery, Kit-of-the-wall, Love-entangle, Mountain Moss, Pepper-crop, Poor-man's-pepper, Prick-madam, Pricket, Rock-plant, Stonnard, Tangle-tail, Treasure-of-love, Trip-madam, Wall Moss, Wallwort; Ger. Mauerpfeffer, Steinkraut, Katzentraublein; Fr. Joubarbe acre, Poivre des murailles; Sp. Siempreviva menor. *Herb*; Herba sedi minoris, H. illecebræ vermicularis; acrid, vesicant, emeto-cathartic, alterative.

b. **S. refléxum** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. Reflexed Stonecrop‡, Dwarf House-leek, Creeping-Jenny, Indian-fog, Love-in-a-chain, Prick-madam, Trick-madam, Trip-madam.

c. **S. Teléphium** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Orpine, Garden Orpine, Orpies‡, Orphan-John‡, Live-forever, Live-long, Aaron's-rod, Arpent-weed, Bag-leaves, Everlasting, Evergreen, Frog's-bladder, Frog's-mouth, Frog-plant, Life-of-man, Midsummer-men, Witches'-moneybags, Solomon's-puzzles; Ger. Fetthenne, Fette Henne; Fr. Joubarbe des vignes, Grasette. *Herb*; Herba telephii, H. crassulæ majoris, H. fabariæ; refrigerant, febrifuge, antispasmodic.

d. **S. telephioídes** Michx. Pennsylvania to Georgia. American Orpine, Wild Live-forever, Sweet-heart. Other notable species are (e) **S. álbum** L., Europe, White Stonecrop, Prick-madam, Worm-grass; (f) **S. Anacámpseros** L., Europe, Herb-of-friendship; (g) **S. pulchéllum** Michx., southeastern U. S., Widow's-cross, Flowering Moss, Rock Moss; (h) **S. róseum** (L.) Scop. (S. Rhodiola DC., R. rosea L.)., North

circumpolar region, Rosewort, Rose-root, Snowdon Rose, Heal-all*; (i) **S. rupéstre** L., Europe, Jealousy, (j) **S. Sieböldii** Auct., Japan, Constancy; (k) **S. ternátum** Michx, New York to Georgia, Wild Stonecrop, Three-leaved Stonecrop‡, Iceland Moss*.

1825. SELAGINÉLLA, Beauv. Selaginella. **Selaginellaceae.** Diminutive of Selago, an ancient name of a Ground-pine. Plants resembling Lycopodium, generally small. About 335 species, widely distributed; 9 in U. S.

a. **S. lepidophýlla** Spring. Arizona to southern California. Resurrection-plant, Rock-lily, Rock-rose, Hollyhock-rose. Plant when dry curls up and remains dormant indefinitely, reviving again when water is supplied.

b. **S. rupéstris** (L.) Spring. Throughout northern hemisphere and in Africa. Rock Selaginella, Christmas Evergreen*, Festoon Pine; Dwarf Club-moss.

c. **S. selaginóides** (L.) Link. (Lycopodium selaginoides L., S. spinosa Beauv.). Europe, Asia and N. America, south to Michigan and Colorado. Low Selaginella, Prickly Club-moss, Mountain Moss.

1826. SELÉNIA, Nutt. Selenia. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "Moonwort", the species resembling Lunaria. Tufted herbs. Two or three species, northern Mexico and southern U. S.

1827. SELINOCÁRPUS, Gray. Selinocarpus. **Nyctaginaceae.** From Greek, "parsley fruited". Herbs. Three species, Mexican border.

1828. SELÍNUM, L. Selinum. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name of Parsley, whence our word *celery*. Tall perennial herbs. About 25 species, mostly of northern hemisphere; 8 in western U. S. See Peucedanum.

1829. SEMECÁRPUS, L. fils. Cashew-nut. **Anacardiaceae.** From Greek, "marking fruit". Syn. Anacardium, in part. Trees with coriaceous leaves. About 40 species, East Indies. See Anacardium.

a. **S. Anacárdium** L. fils. (A. officinarum Gaertn., A. orientale Auct., A. latifolium Lam., A. solitarium Stokes). India. Oriental Cashew-nut (Cachew), Malacca-nut, Marany-nut, Marking-nut, Marsh-nut, Malacca Bean, Acajou-nut, Mangle; Ger. Elephantenlaüse. *Nuts* edible, but the husk is acrid and almost caustic. *Juice* produces an indelible stain.

1830. SEMPERVÍVUM, L. House-leek. **Crassulaceae.** From Latin, "ever living". Fleshy perennial herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

a. **S. tectórum** L. Europe, cult. and adv. in U. S. House-leek, Homewort, Bullock's-eye, Fon, Fone (Scotland), Healing-blade, Hen-and-chickens, Hockerie-topner, Imbreke, Jupiter's-

beard, Jobarbe‡, Jubard‡, Sengreen, Thunder-plant (formerly believed to ward off lightning); Ger. Hauslauch, Hauswurzel, Dachlauch, Donnerkraut, Fr. Grande joubarbe; Sp. Siempreviva major. *Herb*, Herba sedi majoris, H. sempervivi; refrigerant, astringent, antispasmodic, detergent. See Sedum.

1831. SENÉCIO, L. Groundsel, Squaw-weed, etc. **Compositae.** From Latin *senex*, "old man". Syn. Cineraria, in part. Herbs or occasionally shrubs, many with rather large showy flower-heads. About 1000 species, widely distributed; 109 in U. S.

a. **S. aúreus** L. (including S. gracilis Pursh, now called S. aureus gracilis (Pursh) Britton). Canada and eastern U. S. Life-root, Golden Ragwort, Swamp Squaw-weed, Cocash-weed, Cough-weed, Female-regulator, Fireweed*, Golden Senecio, Grundy-swallow‡, Mequot, Nunqua, Nutqua, Uncum, Unkum, Ragwort, Snakeroot*, Squaw-weed, False Valerian. *Herb* emollient, anodyne, reputed emmenagogue. (b) **S. obovátus** Muhl. (S. Elliottii T. & Gr.), and some other indigenous species are also employed, and similar properties are attributed to (c) **S. Balsámitae** Muhl. (S. aureus (Kew.), var. Balsamitae T. & G.), British America and northern U. S. Balsam Groundsel, Groundsel Balsam.

d. **S. Cinerária** DC. (C. maritima L.). Mediterranean region, cult. in gardens. Dusty-miller. The name *Cineraria* among florists is applied to hybrid varieties of (e) **S. cruéntus** DC. and other species from the Canary Islands.

f. **S. Jacobaéa** L. Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Tansy Ragwort, Staggerwort, Ban-weed, Cammock, Cheadle Dock, Cushag, Fairies'-horse, Felon-weed, Kettle Dock, Kadle Dock, Ragweed*, Saracen's Comfrey, St. James'-wort, Staverwort, Stinking-Alexander (Elshinder), Stinking-Willie, Tansy*, Weeby. Properties of (a).

g. **S. vulgáris** L. Europe, locally nat. in U. S. Groundsel, (Grinsel), Common Groundsel, Birdseed, Chicken-weed, Chincone, Fleawort, Groundie-swallow‡, Sencion, Simson‡, Swichen‡; Ger. Kreuzkraut, Jacobskraut; Fr. Seneçon (Codex). *Plant* mildly astringent, vulnerary, discutient.

h. **S. lobátus** Pers. (S. lyratus Michx., not L.), of southeastern U. S. and Mexico, is Butter-weed or Cress-leaved Groundsel; (i) **S. mikanoídes** Otto (S. scandens DC.), of southern Africa, cult. in gardens and greenhouses, is German Ivy or Cape Ivy; (j) **S. palústris** (L.) Hook. (C. palustris L.), circumpolar (northern U. S.), is Marsh Fleawort, Marsh Groundsel, Pale Ragwort; (k) **S. tomentósus** Michx., southeastern U. S., is Woolly Rag-weed, Rag-woolwort, Ash-wort.

1832. SEQUOÍA, Endl. Redwood, etc. **Pinaceae.** Named for Se-quo Yah (George Guess), d. 1843. Syn. Condylocarpus, Salisb. 1823, not Hoffm. 1816, Gigantabies, Sen., Washingtonia, Winslow 1854, Wellingtonia, Lindl. 1853, not Miers 1840; Taxodium, in part. The noblest of conifers. Two species, western U. S.

a. **S. sempérvirens** (Lamb.) Endl. (T. sempervirens Lamb., T. giganteum Kell. & Behr., C. sempervirens Salisb., S. gigantea Endl., G. taxifolia Sen.). California and northward. Redwood, Bastard Cedar, Oregon Red Cedar. The most valuable timber tree of the West Coast.

b. **S. Wellingtónia** (Winsl.) Seem. (Wash. Wellingtonia Winsl., G. Wellingtoniana (Nelson) Sen., Wash. Californica Winsl., Wash. Americana Hort., Well. gigantea Lindl., S. gigantea Lindl. & Gord. (Kew), not Endl.). California. Washington Cedar, California Big-tree, Mammoth tree, Giant tree of California. The largest of trees.

1833. SERENÓA, Hook. f. Saw Palmetto, etc. **Sabalaceae.** Named for Prof. Sereno Watson of Harvard University. Syn. Serenæa, Brahea; Chamærops, Sabal, in part. A dwarf fan-palm. One species, southern U. S.

a. **S. serruláta** (R. & S.) Hook. f. (Sabal serrulatum R. & S., B. serrulata H. Wendl. (Kew), C. serrulata Pursh). S. Carolina to Florida and West Indies. Saw Palmetto. *Fruit* tonic, alterative, expectorant, reputed aphrodisiac.

1834. SERICOCÁRPUS, Nees. White-topped Aster. **Compositae.** From Greek, "silky fruit". Syn. Conyza, Aster, in part. Perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads (rays white). About 5 species, all in U. S.

1835. SERÍNIA, Raf. 1817. Serinia. **Cichoriaceae.** From Greek name of Chicory. Syn. Apogon, Ell. 1824, also Krigia, in part. Small annuals with yellow flowers. Three species, all in U. S.

1836. SERJÁNIA, Plum. L. (Seriania). **Sapindaceae.** Named for Paul Serjeant, French botanist. Climbing shrubs. About 155 species, S. America, chiefly tropical; 3 in U. S. The plants are narcotic poisons. In Brazil; (a) **S. lethális** A. St. Hil. is used as a fish poison under the name of Timboe. Honey collected by wasps from the flowers is violently intoxicating.

1837. SÉSAMUM, L. Sesame. **Pedaliaceae.** Latin from ancient Greek name, whence also the English *sesame*. Herbs. About 10 species, nearly all of Africa.

a. **S. Índicum** L. Southern Asia, cult. in all tropical countries, nat. in southern U. S. Benne, Sesame, Oily-grain, Oily Bean, Oil plant, Gingili, Teel, Til; Ger. Sesam; Fr. Sésame; Sp. Ajonjoli. *Leaves* demulcent, emollient. *Seeds* esculent; source of Benne oil, Gingili or Teel oil; **Oleum Sesami,** U. S. P., having properties of olive oil.

1838. SÉSBAN, Adans. 1763 (Sesbana). **Papilionaceae.** The ancient name, of Arabic or Persian origin. Syn. Sesbania, Scop. 1777; Agati, Adans 1763, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S.

a. **S. macrocárpa** Muhl. Florida to Colorado and Central America. Long-podded Sesban, Pea-tree, Colorado Hemp. One of several species which yield a strong fibre for cordage.

1839. SESÚVIUM, L. Sea Purslane. **Aizoaceae.** Syn. Pharnaceum, in part. Low fleshy herbs. About 4 species, sea coasts and saline regions; 2 in U. S.

1840. SHERÁRDIA, L. Herb Sherard, etc. **Rubiaceae.** Named for Dr. Wm. Sherard, English botanist, d. 1728. Herb with whorled, spiny-pointed leaves. One species, Old World.

a. **S. arvénsis** L. Europe, adv. in eastern U. S. Field Madder, Blue Field Madder, Spurwort, Herb Sherard.

1841. SHÓREA. Roxb. Sâl tree. **Dipteraceae.** Named for John Shore, Baron Teignmouth, Governor general of India, d. 1834. Large resinous trees. About 25 species, tropical Asia.

a. **S. robústa** Gaertn. India. Sâl-tree, Saul-tree, Indian Sal. *Timber* exceedingly heavy, hard and durable. *Leaves* the food of the Tussa silkworm. *Exudate* a kind of dammar.

b. **S. Tálura** Roxb. (S. laccifera Heyne). East Indies. The tree yields a kind of dammar, also lac.

1842. SHÓRTIA, Tor. & Gr. Shortia. **Diapensiaceae.** Named for Charles W. Short, American botanist, d. 1863. Perennial stemless plants. Two species, one in Japan, the other (rare) in N. Carolina.

1843. SIBARA, Greene. Sibara. **Cruciferae.** Herb. One species, western U. S.

1844. SIBBÁLDIA, L. Sibbaldia. **Rosaceae.** Named for Robert Sibbald, Scotch physician, d. 1712. Syn. Potentilla (Kew), in part. Small shrubby plants of alpine regions. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

1845. SÍCYOS, L. (Sycios). One-seeded Cucumber. **Cucurbitaceae.** Greek name of a Cucumber or Gourd. Syn. Sicyoides, in part. Annual vines, climbing by tendrils. About 35 species, America and Australasia; 3 in U. S.

a. **S. angulátus** L. (Sicyoides angulata Medic.). Canada and eastern U. S., nat. in Europe. Star-cucumber, Bur-cucumber, One-seeded Bur-cucumber, Wild Cucumber, Nimble-Kate. *Root* and *seeds* bitter, diuretic.

1846. SICYOSPÉRMA, Gray. Sicyosperma. **Cucurbitaceae.** From Greek, "Sicyos-seeded". A herbaceous vine closely related to Sicyos. One species, New Mexico.

1847. SÍDA, L. Sida, Indian Mallow. **Malvaceae.** An ancient Greek plant name. Herbs. About 75 species, warmer regions of both hemispheres; 22 in U. S. See Abutilon. (a.) **S. rhombifólia** Canariensis (Willd.) Griseb. (S. Canariensis Willd.). Canary Islands, nat. in southern U. S. Canary-island Tea-plant, Queensland Hemp. *Leaves* demulcent. *Inner bark* yields a strong fibre.

1848. SIDÁLCEA, Gray. Globe Mallow. **Malvaceae.** Name combined from "Sida" and "Alcea". Herbs. 27 species, California and Mexican border.

1849. SIDERÓXYLON, L. Sideroxylon. **Sapotaceae.** From Greek, "iron wood". Syn. Bumelia, Sapota, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 70 species, mostly tropical regions of southern hemisphere; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **S. mastichodéndron** Jacq., not Balb. (B. mastichodendron R. & S., B. pallida Swz.). Florida to West Indies. Mastic tree.

b. **S. dulcíficum** A. DC. of western Africa is called Miraculous-berry (fruit exceedingly sweet); (c) **S. obovátum** Gaertn. (B. cuneata Sw.), West Indies, is called Downward Plum, Saffron Plum, Ant's-wood; (d) **S. rugósum** R. & S (Sap. rugosa Griseb.), Brazil and West Indies, is called in Jamaica Beef Apple, or Bull Apple.

1850. SÍLAUS, Bernh. Meadow Saxifrage. **Umbelliferae.** Greek name of some umbelliferous plant. Perennial herbs, natives of Europe and Asia. (a) **S. flavéscens** Bernh. (S. pratensis Bess., Sium Silaus Roth.). Europe. Meadow Saxifrage.

1851. SILÉNE, L. Catchfly, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Greek, "saliva", alluding to the sticky secretion. Syn. Cucubalus, Behen, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 250 species, widely distributed; 62 in U. S., including nat. species.

a. **S. Arméria** L. Europe, cult in gardens and nat. in U. S. Sweet William Catchfly, Garden or Lobel's Catchfly, Dwarf French Pink, Mice Pink, Limewort Catchfly, None-so-pretty, Old-maid's Pink, Pretty-Nancy, Sweet-Susan, Wax-plant.

b. **S. vulgáris** (Moench) Garcke (C. Behen L. not S. Behen L., B. vulgaris Moench, S. Cucubalus Wibel, S. inflata J. E. Sm.). Europe and Asia, nat. in eastern U. S. Bladder Campion, Behen, Bull-rattle, Cow-bell, Devil's-rattlebox, Knap-bottle*, Maiden's-tears, Rattle-bags, Sea Pink, Snappers, Spatling Poppy, Frothy Poppy, White Ben.

Other notable species are (c) **S. acaúlis** L., Arctic and Alpine Europe, Asia and N. America; Moss Campion, Moss Pink, Cushion Pink; (d) **S. álba** Muhl. (C. niveus Nutt., S. nivea Otth.), Pennsylvania to Iowa, Western White Campion, Snowy Campion; (e) **S. nútans** L., Europe, adv. in U. S. Nodding Catchfly, Dover or Nottingham Catchfly; (f) **S. régia** Sims., southeastern U. S., Royal Catchfly, Pixie, Piskies, Wild Pink.

1852. SÍLPHIUM, L. (Silphion). Rosin-weed, etc. **Compositae.** Greek name of some resinous plant. Robust herbs with coarse foliage. About 13 species, all of U. S.

a. **S. laciniátum** L. (S. gummiferum Ell.). Ohio to Alabama, west to Texas and S. Dakota. Rosin-weed, Compass-plant. Pilot-weed, Polar-plant. *Herb* resinous, somewhat aromatic.

b. **S. perfoliátum** L. Ontario and eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Cup-plant, Indian-cup, Ragged-cup.

c. **S. terebinthináceum** Jacq. Ohio to Georgia, west to Louisiana and Minnesota. Prairie Dock, Prairie Burdock, Rosin-plant, Rosin-weed, Turpentine Sunflower. Properties of (a).

1853. SIMÁBA, Aublet. Cedron. **Simaroubaceae.** From vernacular, Guiana. Syn. Quassia, in part. Trees and shrubs. About 15 species, tropical South America.

a. **S. Cédron** (R. Br.) Planch. (Q. Cedron R. Br.), Columbia and (b) **S. ferrugínea** St. Hil., Brazil. Cedron. *Seeds*, Cedron seed, Rattlesnake's-beans, Semen simabæ s. cedronis; Ger. Cedronbohne, Cedronsamen; Fr. Cotylédon de cédron (Codex). Bitter, antidote to venom of serpents.

1854. SIMARÚBA, Aubl. (Simarouba). **Simarubaceae.** From vernacular name of (a), Guiana. Trees with bitter bark and wood. About 4 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. See Picrasma.

a. **S. amára** Aubl. (S. officinalis DC., Q. Simaruba L. f.). Guiana to Brazil. Mountain Damson, Bitter Damson, Paradise tree, Paraiba; in Guiana called Simaruba, in Martinique, Bois blanc. *Bark of the root*, Simaruba bark; Ger. Simarubarinde, Ruhrrinde; bitter, tonic.

b. **S. glaúca** DC. (Q. glauca Spreng, S. officinalis Macf. not DC., S. medicinalis Endl.). West Indies and Central America. Paradise tree; Fr. Simarouba (Codex). Properties of (a).

1855. SIMMÓNDSIA, Nutt. 1844. Simmondsia. **Buxaceae.** Named for T. W. Simmonds, English naturalist. Syn. Brocchia, Mauri 1845. Evergreen shrub with acorn-like nuts. One species, California.

1856. SINÁPIS, L. (originally Sinapi). Mustard. **Cruciferae.** The Greek name, from Celtic. Syn. Brassica, Leucosinapis, in part. Herbs of rank growth. About 5 species, southern Europe.

a. **S. álba** L. (L. alba Spach., B. alba Boiss.). Europe and western Asia, adv. in U. S. White Mustard, Charlock, Kedlock, Senvre; Ger. Weisser Senf, Gelber Senf; Fr. Moutarde blanche (Codex); Sp. Mostaza blanco. *Seeds*, White or Yellow Mustard-seed; **Sinapis Alba,** U. S. P., Sem. erucæ; laxative. *Seed-leaves* used as salad.

1857. SIPHONOGLÓSSA, Oersted. Siphonoglossa. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "tube tongue". Suffrutescent plants. About 4 species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.

1858. SIPHONÝCHIA, T. & Gr. Siphonychia. **Caryophyllaceae.** Annual herbs. About 4 species, western N. America; 3 in U. S.

1859. SÍSON, L. Honewort. **Umbelliferae.** Ancient Greek name. A slender herb. One species, (a) **S. Amómum** L., Europe to Asia Minor; Honewort, Bastard Stone-parsley. *Seeds* aromatic, used as a condiment.

1860. SISÝMBRIUM, L. (Sysimbrium). **Cruciferae.** Ancient Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. Erysimum, Adans.; Arabis, Braya, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 50 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. officinále** (L.) Scop. (E. officinale L.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Hedge Mustard, Bank Cress, Hedge-weed, California Mustard (locally), Lucifer-matches, Scrambling Rocket; Ger. Wilder Senf, Hederich; Fr. Erysimum, Vélar, Tortelle, Herbe aux chantres (Codex); Sp. Erésimo. *Plant* antiscorbutic, lithontriptic. *Seeds* pungent.

1861. SISYRÍNCHIUM, L. 1753. Blue-eyed Grass. **Iridaceae.** Ancient Greek plant name. Syn Bermudiana, Adans. 1763. Perennial scapose herbs with grass-like leaves. About 70 species, New World; 10 in U. S.

a. **S. angustifólium** Mill. (S. anceps Cav., S. mucronatum Michx. B. graminifolia Medic. This with some other species has been erroneously referred to S. Bermudiana L.). British America, south to Virginia, Kansas and Colorado. Common Blue-eyed Grass, Pointed Blue-eyed Grass, Blue-grass*, Blue-eyed Lily, Blue-eyed Mary, Grass-flower, Pig-root, Rush Lily, Star-eyed Grass. *Root* acrid, cathartic.

1862. SITÍLIAS, Raf. 1836. False Dandelion. **Cichoriaceae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Pyrrhopappus (Kew), DC. 1838; Leontodon, Barkhausia, in part. Herbs with rather large heads of yellow flowers. Six known species, North America; 4 in U. S.

1863. SÍUM, L. Water Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.** The Greek name of a marsh plant, perhaps of Celtic origin. Perennial marsh herbs. About 8 species, north temperate zone and Africa; 3 in U. S. See Berula and Oxypolis.

a. **S. cicutaefólium** Gmel. (S. lineare Michx., S. latifolium of American authors, not of Lin.). British America, south to Florida, Louisiana and California. American Water Parsnip, Wild Parsnip. The plant is said to have poisonous properties.

b. **S. latifólium** L. Europe. European Water Parsnip, *Root*, Radix sii palustris, R. pastinacæ aquaticæ; poisonous.

c. **S. Sisárum** L. Japan, China and Siberia, also cult. Skirret (Skeryth, Skyryth, Skyrwort), Crummock; Ger. Zuckerwurzel; Fr. Sucrerot. *Root* esculent.

1864. SMELÓWSKIA, C. A. Meyer. Smelowskia. **Cruciferae.** White-woolly alpine perennials. About 6 species, northern Asia and N. America; 3 in western U. S.

1865. SMÍLAX, L. Sarsaparilla, etc. **Smilaceae.** Greek name of Yew, also of an Oak. Syn. Coprosmanthus, in part. Perennial climbers, commonly shrubby. About 195 species, most abundant in tropical America and Asia; 18 in U. S.

a. **S. áspera** L. Mediterranean region to India. Italian Sarsapar lla, Rough Bindweed. Properties of (e).

b. **S. Chína** L. Japan and eastern Asia. *Rhizome*, China-root, Radix (Rhizoma s. Tuber) Chinae; Ger. Chinawurzel, Pockenwurzel, Chinaknolle; Fr. Squine (Codex); alterative.

c. **S. glycyphýlla** Smith. Australia. Botany Bay Tea, Sweet Tea. *Leaves* used instead of tea. *Root* alterative.

d. **S. herbácea** L. (C. herbaceus Kunth, S. pulverulenta Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Carrion-flower, American Jacob's-ladder.

e. **S. médica** Sch. & Cham. Mexico. Mexican Sarsaparilla. Source of the Vera Cruz and Tampico Sarsaparilla. The word Sarsaparilla is from the Spanish, meaning "bramble-vine". *Root* [of this and (f)]; **Sarsaparilla,** U. S. P., Sarsæ Radix Br., Radix sarsaparillae s. sarsae; Ger. Sarsaparille, Sassaparille, Stechwindenwurzel, Sarsa; Fr. Salsepareille du Mexique (Codex); Sp. Zarzaparilla; alterative.

f. **S. officinális** Humb. & Kunth. New Granada. Source of Jamaica Sarsaparilla (the only variety recognized in the British Pharmacopoeia), Red Sarsaparilla, Bearded Sarsaparilla. See (e).

g. **S. papyrácea** Duham. Guiana to Brazil. This species yields a portion of the Brazilian Sarsaparilla (Rio Negro, Para or Lisbon Sarsaparilla), the exact botanical source of the several varieties being not yet ascertained. Other species which furnish medicinal sarsaparilla are (h) **S. cordato-ováta** Richard, (i) **S. eucalyptifólia** Kunth.; (j) **S. ornáta** Hook. f.; (k) **S. scabriúscula** Kunth, and (l) **S. syphilítica** Kunth.

m. **S. Pseudo-Chína** L. Southeastern U. S. Bamboo Brier, American China-root, False or Bastard China-root, Long-stalked Green-brier, Bull-brier. *Rhizome* alterative. The rhizome of (n) **S. Bóna-nóx** L. (S. hastata Willd., S. tamnoides A. Gray, not L.), Bristly or Fiddle-shaped Green-brier, is also used.

o. **S. rotundifólia** L. (S. caduca L., S. quadrangularis Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Green-brier, Cat-brier, Horse-brier, Bamboo-brier, Biscuit-leaves, Bread-and-butter, Devil's Hop-vine, Hungry-vine, Nigger-head, Wait-a-bit. *Rhizome* alterative; largely used for making brier-wood pipes.

1866. SMÝRNIUM, L. Alexanders. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek name of Myrrh. Herbs. About 8 species, middle and eastern Europe. (a) **S. Olúsatrum** L. Alexanders, Alisander (Alshinder, Elshinder), Horse Parsley, Wild Celery, Wild or Macedonian Parsley, Meg-weed, Stan-march. *Leafstalks* used like celery.

1867. SOLÁNUM, L. Potato, etc. **Solanaceae.** Latin name of Nightshade from *solamen*, "quieting". Syn. Cyphomandra, Dulcamara, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 900 species, most abundant in tropical America; 23 in U. S.

a. **S. aculeatíssimum** Jacq. Asia and tropical America, nat. in southern U. S. Apple-of-Sodom, a name given also to other species having bright colored dry fruits.

b. **S. Aethiópicum** L. Tropical Africa, cult. in China and elsewhere. *Fruit* esculent, as is that of (c) **S. betáceum** Cav. [C. betacea Sendt (Kew)]; (d) **S. édule** Schum. & Thou. [Index Kew. makes this a syn. of (k)], Guinea; (e) **S. Gílo** Raddi, tropical America; (f) **S. tórvum** Swz., tropical America; (g) **S. Upóru** Dunal, Oceanica; (h) **S. véscum** F. Muell., the Gunyang of Australia. See also (k), (l), (m).

i. **S. Carolinénse** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Horse-nettle, Apple-of-Sodom, Bull-nettle, Radical-weed. *Berries* and *root*, anodyne, antispasmodic, diuretic.

j. **S. Dulcamára** L. (D. flexuosa Moench). Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, nat. or possibly indigenous in U. S. Bittersweet, Nightshade, Climbing or Woody Nightshade, Amara-dulcis, Blue Bindweed, Dwale, Felonwort, Fever-twig, Morrel, Poison-berry, Pushion-berry‡, Poison-flower, Scarlet-berry, Skawcoo, Snake-berry, Tether-devil, Terrididdle‡, Violet-bloom, Wolf-grape; Ger. Bittersüss, Hindischkraut; Fr. Morelle grimpante; Sp. Dulcamara, Gloria. *Young branches*; **Dulcamara**, U. S. P., Stipites dulcamaræ, mildly narcotic, sedative.

k. **S. Melóngena** L., not Wall. (including S. esculentum Dun, the commonly cultivated variety). Tropical Asia, now widely cult. Egg-plant. *Fruit*, Egg Apple, Jew's Apple, Mad Apple, Vegetable Egg, Brinjal (East Indies), Aubergine (France), Begoon, Guinea Squash; esculent. The Peruvian (l) **S. muricátum** Ait., Pepino, Melon shrub, is also cultivated for its melon-like fruit. The fruit of (m) **S. Quitoénse** Lam., Quito Orange, resembles an orange in size, color and taste.

n. **S. tuberósum** L. South America, now widely cult. in many varieties. Potato, Common or Irish Potato; Ger. Kartoffle; Fr. Pomme de terre; Sp. Patata. *Tubers*, locally called spuds, esculent, source of potato starch. Some other species produce similar starchy tubers.

o. **S. nígrum** L. A cosmopolitan weed, with numerous botanical synonyms. Black Nightshade, Common or Garden Nightshade, Duscle, Hound's-berry, Petty-morel; Ger. Schwartzer Nachtschatten; Fr. Morelle (Codex). *Herb* vulnerary, perhaps feebly narcotic, but used as a pot herb. *Berries* edible.

Other species of interest are (p) **S. elaeagnifólium** Cav., Kansas to Arizona, Silver-leaved Nightshade, Trompillo; (q) **S indigóferum** St. Hil., Brazil, a source of indigo; (r) **S. paniculátum** L., Brazil, Jerubeba, used as a tonic; (s) **S. Pseudo-Cápsicum** L., Maderia, Jerusalem Cherry, Winter

Cherry, cult. for ornament, as is the Brazilian (t) **S. capsicástrum** Link., Star Capsicum, Dwarf Cherry; (u) **S. Pseudoquína** St. Hil., Brazil, Quina, which is bitter and febrifuge; (v) **S. rostrátum** Dun. (S. heterandrum Pursh), Nebraska to Mexico, Sand-bur, Buffalo-bur, Beaked Nightshade, the original food-plant of the Colorado beetle.

1868. SOLENOSTÉMMA, Hayne. Arghel. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "tube garland". Syn. Cynanchum, Gomphocarpus, in part. A hoary undershrub. One species, northern Africa. (a) **S. Árgel** (Delile) Hayne (C. Argel Del., C. oleæfolium Nect., C. fruticosa R. Br.). Egypt to Syria. Arghel, Argel. *Leaves* found as an adulterant of Alexandria senna.

1869. SOLIDÁGO, L. Golden-rod. **Compositae.** From Greek, "healing". Syn. Doria, Adans. Perennial herbs with small heads of yellow (or yellowish) flowers, generally in a terminal panicle or thyrsus. About 90 species, mostly of N. America; 83 in U. S. Flower-of-gold, Yellow-top. Proposed as the national flower of our country.

a. **S. odóra** Ait. Canada and eastern U. S. Sweet Golden-rod, Anise-scented or True Golden-rod, Blue Mountain Tea. *Leaves* anise-scented; astringent, diaphoretic, carminative.

b. **S. Virgaúrea** L. (D. Virgaurea Scop.). Europe, also northeastern U. S. European Golden-rod, Aaron's-rod, Woundwort; Ger. Goldruthe, Heidnisch-Wundkraut, Gulden-Wundkraut; Fr. Verge d'or; Sp. Vara de oro. *Herb*, H. virgaureæ, H. consolidæ saracenicæ; diuretic, lithontriptic, vulnerary.

Note-worthy indigenous species are (c) **S. bícolor** L., White or Pale Golden-rod, Silver-rod, Silver-weed, Bellyache-weed; (d) **S. Canadénsis** L. (S. altissima L.), one of the most common species, Canada Golden-rod, High or Double Golden-rod, Yellow-weed; (e) **S. Júncea** Ait. (S. arguta T. & Gr.), Early Golden-rod, Sharp-toothed or Pyramid Golden-rod, Plume Golden-rod; (f) **S. nemorális** Ait., Gray or Field Golden-rod, Dwarf Golden-rod, Dyer's-weed; (g) **S. rugósa** Mill. (S. altissima Ait., not L.), Wrinkle-leaved Golden-rod, Tall Hairy Golden-rod, Dyer's-weed, Bitter-weed, Pyramid Golden-rod, a name applied to several of the more showy species.

1870. SOLIVA, Ruiz. & Pav. Soliva. **Compositae.** Perhaps a play on "Salvia". Low herbs. About 15 species, mostly in warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1871. SÓNCHUS, L. Sow Thistle. **Cichoriaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Succulent herbs with rather small heads of yellow flowers. About 45 species, Old World; 4 nat. in U. S.

a. **S. arvénsis** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Corn Sow-thistle, Milk Thistle, Swine Thistle, Tree Sow-thistle, Dindle, Gut-weed, Rose-may.

b. **S. oleráceus** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Sow Thistle, Annual or Common Sow-thistle, Hare's Lettuce, Hare's Colewort, Hare's-palace, Hare's Thistle, Milk Thistle (Dashel), Milkweed*, Milky-dickles, Milky-tassels, Sow-dindle, Sow-dingle, St. Mary's-seed, Swinies; Ger. Gänsedistel, Saudistel; Fr. Laiteron. *Leaves* bitter, used as a pot herb. The similar (c) **S. áspera** L. is popularly known by the same names.

1872. SÓNNEA, Greene. Sonnea. **Boraginaceae.** Syn. Plagiobothrys, in part. Herbs. Six species in western U. S.

1873. SÓPHIA, Adans. 1763. Tansy-mustard. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "wise". Syn. Descurainia, Webb & Barth. 1836; Erysimum and Sisymbrium (Kew), in part. Hoary-pubescent herbs, some shrubby. About 12 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. Sóphia** (L.) Brit. (Sis. Sophia L., Sophia vulgaris Fourr., D. Sophia Webb.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Flixweed, Herb Sophia, Fine-leaved Hedge-mustard. *Plant* astringent, vulnerary.

1874. SOPHÓRA, L. Sophora. **Papalionaceae.** From Arabic, *sofara*, a yellow plant; whence our word *safron*. Syn. Astragalus, in part. Perennial herbs, shrubs or even trees. About 25 species, warmer regions; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. Japónica** L. Japan and China. Pagoda-tree, Yen-ju. *Buds*, called Waifa or Chinese-berries, yield a yellow dye. *Bark, flowers*, etc. purgative.

b. **S. secundiflóra** (Cav.) DC. (S. speciosa Benth.). Texas. Coral-bean, Frigolito. *Seeds* narcotic, containing an alkaloid, sophorine. Similar properties belong to (c) **S. sericea** Nutt. (A. carnosus Pursh), Prairies, Nebraska to Arizona; Silky Sophora.

1875. SÓRBUS, L. Mountain Ash. **Pomaceae.** The ancient Latin name of (e), whence English *sorb* and *service*. Syn. Aria, Pyrus (Kew); Mespilus, in part. Trees or shrubs with pinnate leaves and berry-like fruit. About 7 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **S. Americána** Marsh. (S. microcarpa Pursh, P. Americana DC.). Canada and northeastern U. S. American Mountain-Ash, Dogberry, American Service-tree, Indian Mozemize, Missey-moosey, Moose-misse, Life-of-man, American Rowan-tree, Round-tree, Round-wood, Mountain Sumac, Quick-beam, Wild Ash, Wine-tree, Witch-wood. In the West this is replaced by the very similar (b) **S. sambucifólia** (C. & S.) Roem.

c. **S. Aria** Cranz. (A. Graeca Roem., M. Aria Scop., P. Aria (L.) Ehrh.). Europe and northern Asia. White-beam, Chess Apple, Hen Apple, Hoar Withy, Lot-tree, Mulberry*, Sea Ouler, Service-berry (Scotland), Whip-beam, Widbin Pear-tree; Ger. Mehlbeerbaum; Fr. Alisier.

d. **S. Aucupária** L. (M. Aucuparia Scop., P. Aucuparia Gaertn.). Europe and western Asia. European Mountain-Ash, Rowan tree (Roan, Royne, Rawn, Roddin), Round-tree, Service-tree*, Quick-beam, Whistle-wood, Wicky, Wicken tree (Wiggen, Wiggin), Wild Ash, Witchen, Wychen, Witch-wood, Witch Hazel*, Witty tree; Ger. Eberesche, Vogelbeere; Fr. Sorbes. *Unripe fruit* and *bark* astringent.

e. **S. doméstica** L. (P. domestica Sm. (Kew), P. Sorbus Gaertn.). Europe. Sorb Apple, Sorb, Service-berry, Corme, Checker (i. e. choker) tree, Whitty Pear, Whitten Pear. *Fruit* astringent, antiscorbutic.

1876. SÓRGHUM, Pers. Sorghum, etc. **Gramineae.** From vernacular, East Indies. Syn. Andropogon, Holcus, in part. Robust grasses. About 13 species, warmer regions.

a. **S. Halepénse** (L.) Pers. (H. Halepensis L., A. Halepense Brot.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Possibly the original of (b). Johnson Grass, Means Grass (Southern States), Egyptian Grass, Egyptian Millet, Cuba or Guinea Grass, Australian or Morocco Millet, Maiden Cane.

b. **S. vulgáre** Pers. (A. Sorghum Brot., A. sativus Hack.). Africa or India, now cult. widely in numerous varieties. Indian, Pearl or Black Millet. Var. **cérnuum** (Willd.)Gray(A. cernuus Roxb., S. cernuum Willd.) is Guinea Corn; var. **Dúrra** is the prolific Durra or Doura of India, and perhaps includes the African Millet or Kafir Corn, in U. S. called Guinea Corn, Coffee Corn, Chocolate Corn (used as substitute for coffee); var. **téchnicum** is Broom Corn; var. **saccharátum** (L.) Gray (H. saccharatus L., A. saccharatus Roxb.) is Chinese Sugar-cane, Sorghum, Imphee, cult. for fodder and formerly as a source of sugar.

1877. SORINDÉIA, Thou. Sorindeia. **Anacardiaceae.** Trees or shrubs. About 6 species, tropical Africa and Madagascar. (a) **S. Madagascaréensis** DC., Madagascar, cult. in India, produces in profusion a delicious fruit.

1878. SOULÁMEA, Lam. Bitter-king. **Simarubaceae.** From vernacular, Moluccas, "king of bitters". Shrubs. About 8 species, East Indies. (a) **S. amára** Lam. (Cardiocarpus amarus Reinw., Cardiophora Hindsii Benth.). Molucca Islands. Bitter-king. Bitter tonic, febrifuge.

1879. SÓYMIDA, Juss. Bastard Cedar. **Meliaceae.** From vernacular, Telugu. Syn. Swietenia, in part. Tree with bitter bark and hard wood. Two species, tropical Africa and East Indies.

a. **S. febrífuga** (Willd.) Juss. (S. febrifuga Willd.). East Indies. Rohan, Rohun, Rohuna, Bastard Cedar, Indian Red-wood, Red Cedar*, East Indian Mahogany, Juribali*. *Bark* astringent, tonic.

1880. SPARATTOSPÉRMA, Mart. Caroba*. **Bignoniaceae.** Syn. Jacaranda, Tecoma, in part. Trees. Two species, Brazil. (a) **S. lithontrípticum** Mart., is one of the plants known in Brazil as Caroba, called also Jacaranda branca.

1881. SPARGÁNIUM, L. Bur-reed, Levers. **Sparganiaceae.** Ancient Greek name, from ribbon-like leaves. Aquatic or paludal plants with globose flower-heads. About 12 species, cooler regions; 6 in U. S. Synonyms are Bur-flag, Bede-sedge (-segg, -seggin), Knop-sedge, Reed-grass.

1882. SPÁRTIUM, L. Spanish Broom. **Papilionaceae.** Latin from the Greek name, signifying "cordage". Syn. Genista, Spartianthus, in part. Shrub, nearly leafless, with fragrant yellow blossoms. One species, Mediterranean region.

a. **S. júnceum** L. (S. junceus Link, G. Hispanica Lam.). Mediterranean region and Canary Islands. Spanish Broom. *Twigs* and *seeds* bitter, diuretic, emeto-cathartic.

1883. SPATHYÉMA, Raf. 1808. Skunk Cabbage. **Araceae.** From Greek, referring to the spathe. Syn. Symplocarpus, Salisb. 1818, Ictodes, Bigel. 1819; Pothos, Dracontium, in part. Perennial herb. One species, northern Asia and North America (U. S.).

a. **S. foétida** (L.) Raf. (D. fœtidum L., I. fœtidus Bigel., Symplocarpus fœtidus Nutt., P. fœtida Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Skunk Cabbage, Skunk-weed, Polecat-weed, Meadow Cabbage, Swamp Cabbage, Collard, Fetid Hellebore, Stinking Poke, Pock-weed; Ger. Stinkende Drachenwurz; Fr. Pothos fétide. *Rhizome* and *roots*, **Dracontium,** U. S. P. 1870; acrid, expectorant, antispasmodic.

1884. SPÉRGULA, L. Spurry. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Latin, "scattering" its seeds. Obscure annuals. Two or three species, weeds of Old World.

a. **S. arvénsis** L. Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Spurry, Corn Spurry, Beggar-weed, Cow-quake, Devil's-guts, Farmer's-ruin, Pick-purse, Pine-cheat, Sand-weed, Yarr; Ger. Ackerspergel; Fr. Spergule. *Plant* occasionally grown for fodder.

1885. SPERMACÓCE, L. Button-weed. **Rubiaceae.** From Greek, "seed" and "point". Herbs with small clustered flowers. About 175 species, tropical regions of Old and New World; 4 in U. S. Several species furnish substitutes for Ipecac.

1886. SPERMÓLEPIS, Raf. 1825, not Brongn. 1863. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek "seed" and "scale". Syn. Leptocaulis, Nutt. 1829; Daucus, Apium (Kew), in part. Slender annuals with dissected leaves. Two species, southern U. S.

1887. SPHÁCELE, Benth. Sphacele. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "sage like". Strong-scented shrubs, warmer regions of New World; 2 in western U. S.

1888. SPHAERÁLCEA, St. Hil. 1825. Globe Mallow. **Malvaceae.** From Greek, "globe Mallow". Syn. Phymosia, Desv. 1825. Herbs or shrubs. About 35 species, America and S. Africa; 23 in southwestern U. S. (a) **S. Cisplátina** St. Hil. of Brazil is used like marsh-mallow.

1889. SPHAEROCÓCCUS, Stackh. Worm Moss. **Gigartineae.** From Greek, "spherical berry". Syn. Alsidium, Ceramium, Fucus, Gigartina, Helminthochortus, in part. Sea-weeds.

a. **S. Helminthochórton** (L.) Agardh. (F. Helminthochorton L., H. officinarum Link. In commerce always mixed with other seaweeds). Mediterranean Sea. Helminthochorton, Corsican Moss, Corsican Worm-weed, Worm Moss, Crow-silk; Ger. Wurmmoos, Wurmtang, Seebusch; Fr. Mousse de Corse (Codex). *Plant* anthelmintic, resolvent.

b. **S. compréssus** Agardh. One of the seaweeds furnishing Agar-agar. See Eucheuma.

1890. SPHAEROSTÍGMA, Small. Primrose*. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, "globe stigma". Syn. Oenothera (Kew), in part. Herbs. About 17 species in western U. S.

1891. SPHENOCLÉA, Gaertn. 1788. Sphenoclea. **Campanulaceae.** From Greek, "wedge pressed". Syn. Pongatium, Juss. 1789. Annual herb. One species, widely distributed (U. S.).

1892. SPIGÉLIA, L. Pink-root. **Loganiaceae.** Named for Adrian von der Spigel, Belgian physician, d. 1825. Herbs with red, yellow or purple flowers. About 35 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

a. **S. Anthélmia** L. Tropical America. Demerara Pink-root, West India Pink-root. Brazilian Spigelia; Fr. Spigélie anthelminthique (Codex). Properties of (b).

b. **S. Marylándica** L. New Jersey to Florida, west to Texas and Wisconsin. Indian Pink, Carolina Pink, Maryland Pink, Loricera‖, Starbloom. Worm-grass, Worm-weed; Ger. Marylandische Spigelie; Fr. Spigélie du Maryland. *Root*, Pink-root; **Spigelia**, U. S. P., narcotic, used only as an anthelmintic.

1893. SPILÁNTHES, Jacq. (Spilanthus). **Compositae.** From Greek, "spot-flower". Syn. Acmella. Annual or perennial herbs with rather small flower-heads. About 30 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. olerácea** L. South America (?), cult. in all tropical countries. Para Cress; Ger. Parakresse; Fr. Cresson de Para (Codex). *Plant* pungent, used chiefly as an adjuvant to pellitory in the compound tincture called Paraguay roux. (b) **S. Acmélla** Murr. (A. Mauritiana Richard), the East Indian Alphabet-plant, has the same properties.

1894. SPINÁCEA, L. Spinach. **Chenopodiaceae.** From Latin, "spinose", whence the English name. Unattractive annuals, resembling Chenopodium. One or two species, Old World.

a. **S. olerácea** L. Probably from Asia, now widely cult. as a pot herb. Spinach (Spinage); Fr. Épinard; Sp. Espinaca. The *Schamum* of central Asia may be a distinct species.

1895. SPIRAÉA, L. Spiraea, Meadow-Sweet, etc. **Rosaceae.** Latin from the Greek name, "twisted" alluding to the follicles. Syn. Filipendula, Tourn. Low or tall shrubs, many ornamental. About 60 species, north temperate zone; 11 in U. S.

a. **S. Filipéndula** L. (F. vulgaris Moench). Europe. Dropwort, Droopwort.

b. **S. hypericifólia** L. Europe and Siberia and cult. in gardens. Bridal-wreath, May-wreath, Italian May, St. Peter's-wreath. *Flowers* astringent.

c. **S. salicifólia** L. Northern Asia, Europe and N. America, south to Georgia and Missouri. Common Meadow-sweet (of America), Willow-leaved Meadow-sweet, Bride-wort, Quaker-lady, Queen-of-the-meadow*, Queen's-needlework, Mock Willow, Spice Hardhack.

d. **S. tomentósa** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Kansas. Hard hack, Steeple-bush, Purple Hardhack, Spice Hardhack, Horse-weed*, Pink Meadow-sweet, Meadow-queen, Poor-man's-soap, Rosy-bush, Silver-leaf, Silver-weed, White-cap, White-leaf, Spiræa. *Bark* and *leaves* astringent.

1896. SPIRODÉLA, Schleid. Duckweed. **Lemnaceae.** From Greek. Syn. Lemna, in part. Minute floating plants. Two species; 1 in U. S., viz. (a) **S. polyrhíza** (L.) Schleid. (L. polyrhiza L.), Greater Duckweed.

1897. SPIRÓSTACHYS, Wats. Spirostachys. **Chenopodiaceae.** Fleshy, nearly leafless plants. About 3 species, two of South America, one of western U. S.

1898. SPÓNDIAS, L. Hog Plum, etc. **Anacardiaceae.** From Greek name of a kind of Plum. Trees, some producing edible fruit. About 5 species, tropical regions of both hemispheres.

a. **S. dúlcis** G. Forst. (S. lutea Royen, S. acida Blume, S. fragrans Pav.). Fiji and Society Islands and commonly cult. in tropical countries. Vi tree, Rewa. *Fruit*, Vi-fruit, Vi-apple, Tahiti Apple, acidulous, esculent.

b. **S. lútea** L. (S. myrobalans L., S. Mombin Jacq., not L.). Tropical America. Jamaica Plum, Hog Plum, Golden Apple. *Flower buds* used for a sweetmeat. *Fruit* laxative, esculent.

1899. SPRÁGUEA, Tor. Spraguea. **Portulacaceae.** Herbs closely related to Claytonia. Four species in western U. S.

1900. STÁCHYS, L. Hedge-Nettle, Woundwort. **Labiatae.** Ancient Greek name of a species having "spiked" inflorescence. Annual or perennial herbs. About 150 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 24 in U. S., including some naturalized species; Ger. Ziest; Fr. Épiaire; Sp. Yerba de la feridura.

a. **S. palústris** L. Europe, Asia, northern N. America, south to New York and New Mexico. Hedge-nettle, Marsh Woundwort, Clown's Woundwort, Clown-heal, Clown's All-heal, Cockhead, Dead-nettle, Rough-weed, Runch, Swine Arnut; Ger. Stinknessel, Sumpfziest; Fr. Ortie rouge. *Plant* reputed vulnerary, antispasmodic, nauseant, emmenagogue. Some other species have been also used.

1901. STANFÓRDIA, Wats. Stanfordia. **Cruciferae.** Herb. One species, California.

1902. STAPHYLÉA, L. Bladder-nut. **Staphyleaceae.** From Greek, "cluster" (of grapes). Shrubs. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

1903. STÁTICE, L. 1753. Thrift, etc. **Plumbaginaceae.** Greek name of an astringent herb, blood "staunching". Syn. Armeria, Willd. 1809; Limonium, Adans. 1763, in part. Scapose fleshy herbs. About 20 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. Arméria** L. (A. vulgaris Willd.). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, south to California. Thrift, European Thrift, Cliff Rose, Cushion Pink, Ladies'-cushion, Sea-cushion, Marsh or Sea Daisy, French or Scawfall Pink, Sea Pink, Red-root*, Rock Rose*, Sea Gilliflower, Sea-grass, Sea Thrift. Root astringent. See Limonium.

b. **S. mucronáta** L. Morocco. Safrifa. *Root* nervine.

1904. STEIRONÉMA, Raf. Loosestrife, etc. **Primulaceae.** From Greek, "sterile filaments". Syn. Lysimachia, in part. Perennial herbs with axillary yellow flowers. About 5 species, all of U. S. (a) **S. quadriflórum** (Sims) Hitchc. (L. quadriflora Sims, L. longifolia Pursh), Canada and eastern U. S., Linear-leaved Loosestrife, is called Prairie Moneywort.

1905. STEMÓDIA, Goatweed. **Scrophulariaceae.** Shortened from Stemodiacia, Greek, "two tipped stamen". Herbs, some shrubby. About 30 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S. (a) **S. durantifólia** Swz., Arizona to Brazil, is called Goat-weed.

1906. STENÁNDRIUM, Nees. Stenandrium. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "slender stemmed". Herbs. About 20 species, warmer regions of New World, 2 in southwestern U. S.

1907. STENÁNTHIUM, Kunth. Stenanthium. **Melanthaceae.** From Greek, "narrow petaled". Syn. Helonias, Veratrum, in part. Bulbous herbs with linear leaves, the flowers in an ample terminal panicle. Five species, Mexico and adjacent region; 3 in U. S.

1908. STENOPHRÁGMA, Celak. Mouse-earCress, etc. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, with "narrow septum". Syn. Arabis, Sisymbrium, in part. Herb. One species only. (a) **S. Thaliána** (L.) Celak (A. Thaliana L., Sis. Thalianum Gray). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Mouse-ear Cress, Thale Cress, Wall Cress, Rock Cress, Turkey-pod. *Plant* antiscorbutic.

1909. STENORHÝNCHUS, Rich. Stenorhynchus. **Orchidaceae.** From Greek, "narrow beaked". Syn. Spiranthes (Kew), in part. Terrestrial orchids, with showy flowers. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 1 in U. S.

1910. STENOSÍPHON, Spach. Stenosiphon. **Onagraceae.** From Greek, with "slender" calyx "tube". Syn. Gaura, in part. A perennial herb, the white flowers in slender terminal spikes. One species, Kansas to Colorado and southward.

1911. STENÓTUS, Nutt. Stenotus. **Compositae.** From Greek, "narrow" leaved. Syn. Aplopappus (Kew), in part. Low undershrubs with evergreen leaves, and rather large heads of yellow flowers. About 18 species, western N. America; 7 in U. S.

1912. STERCÚLIA, L. Chica, etc. **Sterculiaceae.** From Latin, alluding to disgusting odor of some species. Trees with fibrous inner bark. About 85 species, mostly of tropical Asia.

a. **S. Chíca** St. Hil. (S. Carthagenensis R. Br.). Brazil. Panama tree, China tree. *Seeds* eaten as nuts. The Australian Calool tree, (b) **S. quadrífida** R. Br., and some other species yield also edible seeds.

c. **S. Tragacántha** Lindl. Northwestern Africa. Source of African or Senegal Tragacanth. (d) **S. úrens** Roxb., India, is the reputed source of Kuteera (Kutera) or Bassora gum, called also Indian tragacanth. *Seeds* edible.

1913. STÉVIA, Cav. - Stevia. - **Compositae.** Named for Prof. Esteve of Valencia. Herbs or subshrubs. About 100 species, warmer regions of New World; 6 in U. S.

1914. STILLÍNGIA, L. Stillingia. **Euphorbiaceae.** Named for Dr. B. Stillingfleet, English botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Sapium, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America and Oceanica; 7 in U. S.

a. **S. sylvática** L. (Sapium sylvaticum Torr.). Southeastern U. S. Queen's-delight, Cock-up-hat, Marcory‡, Nettle-potato, Queen-root, Silver-leaf, Yaw-root; Ger., Fr. Stillingie. *Root;* **Stillingia,** U. S. P., sialagogue, alterative, expectorant.

1915. STIPULÍCIDA, Michx. Stipulicida. **Caryophyllaceae.** Herbs. Two species, both of U. S.

1916. STOKÉSIA, L'Her. (not Stocksia, Benth.). **Compositae.** Named for Dr. Jonathan Stokes, English botanist, d. 1831. Shrubs with spinose leaves and large heads of purple-blue flowers resembling the China Aster. One species, (a) S. **laévis** (Hill) Greene, Gulf States, a rare plant, called Stokes' Aster.

1917. STREPTÁNTHUS, Nutt. Streptanthus. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "twisted flower", the petals borne on a twisted claw. Annual or perennial herbs. About 38 species, southwestern U. S. (a) **S. maculátus** Nutt. (S. obtusifolius Hook.) is called Arkansas Cabbage.

1918. STRÉPTOPUS, Michx. Twisted-stalk. **Convallariaceae.** From Greek, "twisted foot", the peduncle being bent or twisted in the middle. Syn. Uvularia, in part. Perennial herbs re-embling Solomon's-seal. About 5 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S. Called also Liver-berry.

1919. STROPHÁNTHUS, DC. Strophanthus. **Apocynaceae.** From Greek, "twisted flower", alluding to the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla. Trees, shrubs or climbers. About 20 species, tropical Africa and Asia.

a. **S. híspidus** DC. var. Kombé Oliver. [S. Kombe Oliv. (Kew)]. Tropical Africa. Source of the African arrow-poisons, Kombe, Inée (Ineh, Onage, Onaye, Wanika). *Seeds*, deprived of the awn, Strophanthus, U. S. P., Semen Strophanthi P. G.; cardiac tonic, resembling digitalis in action.

1920. STROPHOLÍRION, Tor. Stropholirion. **Liliaceae.** From Greek, "twisted lily". Syn. Brodiæa, in part. Scapose herb. One species, California.

1921. STROPHOSTÝLES, Ell. Wild-bean. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "twisted style". Syn. Phaseolus (Kew), in part. Mostly herbaceous vines. About 6 species, New World; 3 in U. S.

1922. STRÚMPFIA, Jacq. 1760. Strumpfia. **Rubiaceae.** Named for C. C. Strumpf. Syn. Patsjotti, Adans. 1763. Low shrub. One species, Florida.

1923. STRÝCHNOS, L. (Strychnus). **Loganiaceae.** Greek name of a poisonous plant. Syn. Ignatia, Ignatiana, in part. Trees, shrubs or climbers. About 65 species, tropical regions of Asia and America.

a. **S. colubrína** L. Malabar. Snake-wood tree. *Wood* of this and some other species (containing strychnine), is regarded in India an antidote to the venom of serpents. See (d).

b. **S. Ignátii** Lindl. (Ignatia amara L. fils., the oldest name, but with false description, S. Philippinensis Blanco, Ignatiana Philippica Lour. According to Eng and Prantl, **S. multiflóra** Benth.). Philippine Islands, nat. in Cochin China. Bean of St. Ignatius, Ignatius Bean, Ignatia Bean. *Seeds;* **Ignatia,** U. S. P. 1880, Semen Ignatiæ, Faba ignatii, Faba febrifuga; Ger. Ignatiusbohne, Ignazbohne; Fr. Fève de Saint-Ignace (Codex), Fève igasurique; Sp. Haba de San Ignacio; bitter tonic, tetanizing poison, containing strychnine and brucine.

c. **S. Malaccénsis** Benth. (S. Gaultheriana Pierre). Southeastern Asia. *Bark*, the chief active constituent of the Chinese Hoang-nan, a reputed cure for leprosy.

d. **S. Nux-vómica** L. India to Australia. Nux-vomica tree. *Seeds* Nux-vomica, Dog-buttons, Quaker-buttons, Crow-fig Bachelor's-buttons*, Poison-nut, Vomit-nut, **Nux vomica** U.S P. Br., Semen strychni, Nuces vomicæ, Nux metella; Ger

Strychnossamen, Brechnuss, Krahenaugen; Fr. Noix vomique (Codex); Sp. Nuez vomica; bitter tonic, tetanizing poison, containing strychnine and brucine. *Bark*, False Angostura bark. *Wood* sold as snake-wood. See (a).

e. **S. potatórum** L. India. Clearing-nut tree. *Seeds*, Clearing-nuts, Indian-gum nuts, used to clarify drinking water. *Pulp of fruit* edible, as in (f) and some other species.

f. **S. Tieúte** Leschenault. Java. Chettik. An extract of the root-bark is used in preparation of the arrow-poison, Upas tieute or Upas radja. See Antiaris.

g. **S. toxífera** Schomb. Amazon basin. An extract of the *bark* constitutes one of the principal constituents of the South American arrow-poison, Urari. Several other species of Strychnos are also used. The compound extract is known as Curare, Wourari, Wourali, Woorara, etc., and is official in the French Codex as Curare. A sedative poison, antagonizing strychnine.

h. **S. sp. indet.** A shrub of western Africa, probably of this genus, is locally known as Akazga, M'boundou, Boundou, Ikaju or Quai. An infusion of the *bark* is used as an ordeal. It contains strychnine or a related alkaloid.

1924. STUÁRTIA, L. (originally Stewartia). **Theaceae.**
Named for John Stuart, Marquis of Bute. Syn. Malachodendron, in part. Shrubs with large showy flowers. About 6 species, north America and Japan; 2 in U. S.

1925. STRYPHNODÉNDRON, Mart. **Mimosaceae.**
From Greek, "astringent tree". Trees related to Inga. About 10 species, S. America.

s. **S. polyphýllum** Martius. Brazil. Barbatimao, Barbimao. *Bark*, Cortex adstringens brasiliensis, astringent. See Acacia Jurema.

1926. STYLÓCLINE, Nutt. Stylocline. **Compositae.**
From Greek, 'column bed", i. e. columnar receptacle. Syn. Ancistrocarphus, Micropus, in part. Floccose-woolly annuals. About 4 species, Pacific border of U. S.

1927. STYLÓPHORUM, Nutt. Stylophorum. **Papaveraceae.**
From Greek, "style bearing". Syn. Chelidonium, Meconopsis, in part. Herbs with yellow sap. About 4 species, eastern Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. diphýllum** (Michx.) Nutt. (C. diphyllum Michx., M. diphylla DC.). Ohio to Wisconsin and Missouri. Yellow Poppy, Celandine Poppy.

1928. STYLOSÁNTHES, Swz. Pencil-flower, etc. **Papilionaceae.**
From Greek, "pillar flower", alluding to stalk-like calyx-tube. Syn. Trifolium†, in part. Perennial herbs or undershrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **S. biflóra** (L). B. S. P. (T. biflorum L., S. elatior Swz.). New York to Florida, west to Indian Territory. Pencil-flower, Afterbirth-weed. *Plant* reputed a uterine sedative.

1929. STÝRAX, L. Storax. **Styracaceae.** The Greek name of S. officinalis. Syn. Benzoin, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 70 species, America, Asia and southern Europe; 5 in U. S. [Index Kewensis makes this of neuter gender.]

a. **S. Benzóin** Dryander (B. odoriferum Nees, B. officinale Hayne). East Indies, cult. in Sumatra. Benzoin tree, (Benjamin tree), *Resinous exudate*, Gum Benzoin, Gum Benjamin, Benzoin; **Benzoinum**, U. S. P., Br., Benzoë P. G., Resina benzoë, Asa dulcis; Ger. Benzoëharz; Fr. Benjoin de Sumatra (Codex); Sp. Benjui. [From young trees is obtained the "head benzoin" of the natives, from older ones the "belly benzoin" with fewer "tears", finally from the wood of spent trees is obtained "foot benzoin"]. Stimulant, balsamic, vulnerary, expectorant. A source of benzoic acid. Siam benzoin; Fr. Benjoin de Siam (Codex), is obtained probably from another, as yet undetermined, species of Styrax.

b. **S. grandifólia** Ait. Southeastern U. S. Mock Orange, Large-leaved Storax. The name Spring Orange is given sometimes to (c) **S. americána** Lam.

d. **S. officinális** L. Southern Europe and western Asia. The original Storax tree. Source of genuine hard Storax, Styrax calamitus v. solidus, Scobs styracina; used for incense, no longer collected for medicinal use. From (e) **S. punctáta** DC. of central America is also obtained a kind of frankincense.

1930. SUBULÁRIA, L. Water Awlwort. **Cruciferae.** From Latin, "awlwort", alluding to subulate leaves. Small aquatic annuals. Two species, one in Africa, the other in higher latitudes of northern hemisphere (U. S.).

1931. SUCKLÉYA, Gray. Suckleya. **Chenopodiaceae.** Herb. One species, western U. S. Syn. Atriplex, in part.

1932. SULLIVÁNTIA, Tor. & Gr. Sullivantia. **Saxifragaceae.** Named for Wm. Starling Sullivant, American botanist, d. 1873. Perennial herbs, closely related to Therofon. Two known species, both of western U. S.

1933. SWÉRTIA, L. Chiretta. **Gentianaceae.** Named for Emanuel Sweert, herbalist of 17th Century. Syn. Agathotes, Ophelia, also Gentiana, in part. Annual or perennial herbs. About 55 species, mostly of Old World.

a. **S. Chiráyita** (Roxb.) Lyons (G. Chirayita Roxb., O. Chirata Griseb., S. Chirata Ham., A. Chirayta Don). Northern India. Chiretta, Chirata, Chirayta, East Indian Balmony; Ger. Ostindischer Enzian; Fr. Chirette. *Plant*; **Chirata**, U. S. P., Br., **Chiretta**, U. S. P. 1870; bitter tonic. Other species also are used in India under the same name.

1934. SWIETÉNIA, Jacq. 1760. Mahogany tree. **Meliaceae.** Named for Dr. Gerard von Swieten, Australian physician, d. 1772. Syn. Mahogani, Adans. 1763, Cedrus†, Cedrela, in part. Trees. Three species, Central America and West Indies; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. Mahágoni** Jacq. (S. Mahogani DC., S. Mahogoni Lam., Cedrela Mahagoni L., Cedrus Mahogani Mill.). West Indies to Florida and Mexico. Mahogany, Madeira-wood. *Bark* bitter, astringent, febrifuge. *Wood* valued for furniture, etc.

1935. SYMPETALÉIA, Gray. Sympetaleia. **Loasaceae.** From Greek, with "united petals". One species in U. S.

1936. SYMPHORICÁRPOS, Juss. Snow-berry, etc. **Caprifoliaceae.** From Greek, "clustered fruit". Syn. Symphoricarpa, Neck., Symphoricarpus, Dill., Symphoria Pers.; Lonicera, in part. Shrubs, somewhat ornamental in fruit. About 10 species, N. America; 8 in U. S.

a. **S. occidentális** Hook. Michigan to Colorado and northwestward. Wolf-berry, Buck-bush; (b) **S. racemósus** Michx., British America, south to Kentucky, Minnesota and California. Snow-berry, Snow-drop*, Snow-drop-berry, Egg-plant*, Waxberry*; (c) **S. Symphoricárpos** (L.) MacM. (L. Symphoricarpos L., S. orbiculatus Moench (Kew), S. vulgaris Michx.). New Jersey to Texas and Dakota. Coral-berry, Indian Currant, Buck-bush, Snap-berry, Turkey-berry.

1937. SÝMPHYTUM, L. Comfrey. **Boraginaceae.** The Greek name, from supposed healing virtues. Coarse perennial herbs. About 15 species, Old World.

a. **S. officinále** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Comfrey, Healing-herb, Knit-back, Ass-ear, Backwort Blackwort, Bruisewort (Briswort), Boneset*, Consound (i. e. Consolida), Galloc, Gum-plant, Slippery-root; Ger. Schwarzwurz, Beinwell; Fr. Grande Consoude (Codex). *Root*, Radix consolidae majoris, R. symphiti, mucilaginous, demulcent.

1938. SÝMPLOCUS, Jacq. 1760. **Symplocaceae (Styracaceae).** From Greek, "interwoven", alluding to the stamens. Syn. Hopea, L. 1767. Trees or shrubs. About 175 species, America, Asia and Australia; 1 in U. S.

a. **S. tinctória** (L.) L'Her. (H. tinctoria L.). Delaware to Florida and Louisiana. Sweet-leaf, Horse-sugar, Dye-leaves, Florida Laurel, Yellow-wood. *Leaves* yield a yellow dye.

1939. SYNÁNDRA, Nutt. Synandra. **Labiatae.** From Greek, with "stamens together". Syn. Lamium, Torreya, in part. Herb with showy white flowers. One species, southeastern U. S.

1940. SYNDÉSMON, Hoffmg. Rue-Anemone. **Ranunculaceae.** From Greek, "bound together", the plant having flowers of Anemone and foliage of Thalictrum. Syn. Anemone (Kew), Anemonella, Thalictrum, in part. Perennial herb. One species, U. S.

a. **S. thalictroídes** (L.) Hoffmg. (Anemone thalictroides L., T. anemonoides Michx., Anemonella thalictroides Spach). Ontario and eastern U. S. Rue-anemone, Meadow-rue Anemone, May-flower, Wind-flower*, Meadow-rue.

1941. SYNEDRÉLLA, Gaertn. Synedrella. **Compositae.** From Greek, "seated together", of the flower-heads Syn. Oligogyne, Calyptrocarpus, in part. Annual herbs with small heads of yellow flowers. Two species, tropical America; 1 in Texas.

1942. SYNÓSMA, Raf. Wild Caraway, etc. **Compositae.** From Greek, seeming to mean a "fragrant Composite". Syn. Cacalia, Senecio, in part. Perennial herb with small discoid flower heads. One species; (a) **S. suavéolens** (L.) Raf. (C. suaveolens L., Sen. suaveolens Ell.), Eastern U. S., Sweet-scented Indian Plantain, Wild Caraway.

1943. SYNTHLÍPSIS, Gray. Synthlipsis. **Cruciferae.** Herbs. About three species, Mexico and adjacent regions; 2 in U. S.

1944. SYNTRICHOPÁPPUS, Grav. **Compositae.** From Greek, "united pappus-bristles". Floccose-woolly winter-annuals. Two species, Arizona to California.

1945. SYRÍNGA, L. - Lilac. - **Oleaceae.** From Greek, a "pipe", the Lilac being formerly called Pipe-tree. Shrubs with showy flowers. About 12 species, Asia and eastern Europe.

a. **S. vulgáris** L. Eastern Europe, cult. in gardens and nat. in U. S. Lilac (Laylock, Lily-oak), Common or Scotch Lilac, Blue Ash†, Blue pipe, Pipe-tree, Pipe Privet, Prince's-feather*, Roman Willow†, Spanish Ash†, White Ash†. The Persian Lilac is (b) **S. Pérsica** L.

1946. TABERNAEMONTÁNA, L. Cow-tree, etc. **Apocynaceae.** Named for J. T. Tabernæmontanus, German botanist, d. 1590. Shrubs or trees. About 150 species, tropical regions.

a. **T. útilis** Arn. British Guiana. Cow-tree, Milk-tree, Hya-hya. *Milky sap* used like cow's-milk. (b) **T. coronária** Willd., East Indies, is Adam's Apple or East Indian Rose Bay; (c) **T. dichótoma** Roxb., Ceylon, is Forbidden-fruit, Divi-divi.

1947. TÁCCA, Forst. Arrowroot*. **Taccaceae.** The Malay name. Perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock. About 10 species, warmer regions of Old and New World.

a. **T. pinnatífida** Forst. (T. oceanica Nutt., T. littorea Rumph.). Fiji, Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific. Pia plant, Tahiti Salep. *Tubers* yield a variety of arrowroot called by the natives *Pia.*

1948. TACSÓNIA, Juss. Tacsonia. **Passifloraceae.** From vernacular, *Tacso,* Peru. Climbers resembling Passiflora. About 25 species. Central America and West Indies.

The *fruit* of several species is edible, notably of (a) **T. mollíssima** Kunth, New Granada and of (b) **T. tripartíta** Juss., Ecuador.

1949. TAENIOPLEÚRUM, C.&R. Taenioplеurum. **Umbelliferae.** From Greek, "fillet rib". Herb. One species, western U. S.

1950. TAENÍTIS, Willd. Taenitis. **Polypodiaceae.** From Greek, "ribbon-like", of the fronds. A small genus of ferns; 1 in U. S.

1951. TAGÉTES, L. Marigold*. **Compositae.** Latin name of Marigold, from Tages, an Etruscan divinity. Strong-scented herbs with large flower-heads. About 20 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in Arizona.

a. **T. erécta** L. Mexico and tropical America, cult. in gardens. African Marigold, Large African Marigold, Turkey Gilliflower, African Tansy or Flos africanus of old herbalists.

b. **T. pátula** L. Mexico to S. America, cult. in gardens. French Marigold, Velvet-flower*. *Florets* of this and the preceding sometimes sold as Calendula, but without medicinal virtue.

1952. TALINÓPSIS, Gray. Talinopsis. **Portulacaceae.** From Greek, "resembling Talinum". An undershrub. One species, New Mexico.

1953. TALÍNUM, Adans. Rock Pink, etc. **Portulacaceae.** From vernacular name, Senegal. Fleshy herbs or undershrubs. Warmer regions especially of New World; 8 in U. S. (a) **T. calycínum** Engelm., Kansas to Texas, is called Rock Pink; (b) **T. teretifolium** Pursh., Eastern U. S., is Fameflower; (c) **T. pátens** Willd. (T. paniculatum Gaertn.), Brazil to southern U. S., is called Puchero and esteemed as a pot herb.

1954. TAMARÍNDUS, L. Tamarind. **Caesalpinaceae.** The Latin name, "Indian Date". A large tree. One species, Old World.

a. **T. Índica** L. (T. occidentalis Gaertn., T. umbrosa Salisb., T. officinalis Hook.). Tropical Asia and Africa, cult. in West Indies, etc. Tamarind tree; Fr. Tamarindier (Codex). The *preserved fruit* or the *pulp* surrounding the seeds; **Tamarindus,** U. S. P., Br., Pulpa Tamarindorum cruda, P. G., Fructus tamarindi; Ger. Rohes Tamarindemnus, Tamarinden; Fr. Tamarin; Sp. Tamarindo; acidulous, laxative, refrigerant, much used in oriental cookery.

1955. TÁMARIX, L. Tamarisk. **Tamaricaceae.** From the Latin name. Syn. Tamariscus, Tourn. Shrubs or trees. About 60 species, Mediterranean region to Central Asia, a few in S. Africa.

a. **T. articuláta** Vahl. (T. orientalis Forsk.). Southern Asia to northern and middle Africa. Oriental Tamarisk. From this and some other species are obtained Tamarisk galls or Atlee galls; Ger. Tamarisken-Gallen, Takuts, used like nutgalls of the Oak.

b. **T. Gállica** L. (Tamariscus Gallicus All.). Mediterranean region to central Asia. Tamarisk (Tamaric, Tamaricke), French Tamarisk, Common Tamarisk (of Europe), Flowering Cypress, Cypress*, Heath*, Ling*. The Manna Tamarisk of Arabia, (c) **T. mannífera** Ehrenb., is perhaps a variety of this species. *Exudate* caused by puncture of an insect is the Manna collected near Mount Sinai, Tamarisk Manna, Jew's Manna.

1956. TÁMUS, L. Black Bryony. **Dioscoreaceae.** Altered from Thamnus, Latin name of a grape-like vine. Herbaceous climbers from tuberous roots. Two species, Europe.

a. **T. communis** L. Europe. Black Briony (Broyant), Black Bindweed, Adder's-meat, Isle-of-Wight vine, Lady's-seal-Mandrake*, Tamus, Wild-vine. *Root* acrid, vulnerary, diuretic. *Fruit* called Murrain-berries, Roll-berries or Ox-berries, *Shoots* eaten in Greece like asparagus.

1957. TANACÉTUM, L. Tansy. **Compositae.** From the French name, derived from Greek, "immortal". Syn. Chrysanthemum, Pyrethrum, in part. Strong-scented herbs, the numerous flower-heads generally rayless. About 35 species, northern hemisphere; 8 in U. S.

a. **T. vulgáre** L. (C. Tanacetum, Karsch, P. Tanacetum DC.). Europe and northern Asia, cult. and nat. in U. S. Tansy, Bitter-buttons, English Cost, Ginger-plant, Hind-heal, Parsley Fern, Scented Fern; Ger. Rainfarn, Wurmkraut; Fr. Tanaisie (Codex), Herbe aux vers; Sp. Tanaceto. A variety, **Crispum,** is called DoubleTansy; *Leaves* and *tops*; **Tanacetum,** U. S. P., Summitates tanaceti, Herba athanasiæ; stimulant, emmenagogue, vulnerary. Source of oil of Tansy.

1958. TANGHÍNIA, Thou. Tanghin. **Apocynaceae.** From vernacular name, Madagascar. Syn. Cerbera, in part. A tree. One species, Madagascar.

a. **T. venenífera** Poir. (T. veneneflua C. Don, Cerbera Tanquin Steud. (Kew), C. Tanghin Hook.). Madagascar. Tanghin, Tanguen. *Seeds* emetic and poisonous, used as an ordeal. Contain a poisonous alkaloid, tanghine.

1959. TARÁXACUM, Hall (Taraxacon). **Cichoriaceae.** Greek name of an allied plant. Syn. Dens-leonis, Tourn., Leontodon, in part. Scapose herbs with large heads of yellow flowers. About 20 species, northern hemisphere and S. America; 2 or 3 in U. S.

a. **T. Taráxacum** (L.) Karst. (L. Taraxacum L., T. officinale Weber, T. Dens-leonis Desf., T. vulgare Schrank). Europe, northern Asia and N. America, now widely dispersed. Dandelion, Dindle, Arnica*, Blow-ball, Cankerwort, Doon-head-clock,

Fortune-teller, Grunsel*, Horse Gowan, Irish Daisy, Milk Gowan, Witch Gowan, Yellow Gowan, Lion's-tooth‡, Monk's-head, One-o'clock, Priest's-crown, Puff-ball*; Ger. Löwenzahn, Pfaffenröhrchen; Fr. Pissenlit, Dent de lion (Codex), Couronne de moine; Sp. Diente de leon. *Root*; **Taraxacum**, U. S. P., Taraxaci Radix Br.; tonic, aperient, hepatic stimulant, diuretic, (whence the French name with the vulgar English, Pissabed and the equivalent Latin, Lectiminga).

1960. TARÁXIA, Small. Taraxia. **Onagraceae.**
Syn. Oenothera, in part. Herbs. Six species in U. S.

1961. TARÍRI, Aubl. 1775. Cascara Amarga, etc. **Simarubaceae.**
From vernacular S. Amer. Syn. Picramnia. Swz. 1788. Shrubs and trees. About 30 species, tropical America; 1 in Florida.

a. **T. Antidésma** (Swz.) Lyons (P. Antidesma Swz.). Jamaica to Central and South America. Macary-bitter, Majoe-bitter, Old-woman's bitter, Tom Bontrin's-bush. *Bark* tonic, febrifuge, alterative.

b. **T. sp. indet.** Central America. Cascara Amarga (i. e. bitter bark), Honduras bark. *Bark* bitter, tonic, alterative; contains an alkaloid.

1962. TAXÓDIUM, L. C. Rich. Cypress. **Pinaceae.**
From Greek, "Yew-like", of the foliage. Syn. Schubertia, Mirb., not Mart., Cupressus, in part. Tall trees with horizontal or drooping branches. Three known species, two American, one of China; 1 in U. S.

a. **T. dístichum** (L.) L. C. Rich. (C. disticha L., S. disticha Mirbel). Southeastern U. S. Bald Cypress, Virginia Swamp Cypress, Deciduous Cypress, Red Cypress (of southern States), Southern or Virginia Cypress, Swamp Cypress, Sabino-tree. Varieties are Black and White Cypress, from color of wood. The famous Montezeuma Cypress of Chapultepec is of the Mexican species (b) **T. mucronátum** Tenore.

1963. TÁXUS, L. - - Yew. - - **Taxaceae.**
The classical name. Evergreen trees or shrubs with berry-like fruit. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. baccáta** L. Europe, northern Africa and westward to the Himalayas. Yew tree, Yew (Ewe, Vew, View), Chinwood, Globe-berry, If Palm† (Ireland), Shoter, Snottle-berry, Wire Thorn; Ger. Eibe; Fr. If commun; Sp. Tejo. *Leaves* poisonous to stock, reputed emmenagogue. *Wood* tough and elastic. The Western or Oregon Yew, (b) **T. brevifólia** Nutt. (T. Lindleyana Laws.) of the Pacific coast, is perhaps a variety of this species.

c. **T. mínor** (Michx.) Brit. (T. baccata var. minor Michx., T. Canadensis Willd.). Canada, south to Virginia and Iowa. American Yew, Dwarf Yew, Ground or Creeping Hemlock, Creeping Juniper†, Chinwood, Shinwood.

1964. TECÓMA, Juss. Trumpet-flower, etc. **Bignoniaceae.** From vernacular Aztec name. Syn. Bignonia, Tecomaria, in part. Trees, shrubs or woody climbers with showy red or orange flowers. About 25 species, warmer regions, Old and New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. rádicans** (L.) DC. (B. radicans L.). Southeastern U. S. and cult. for ornament. Trumpet-flower, Virginia Trumpet-flower, Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet-vine, Trumpet Ash†, Cross-vine*, Foxglove*, Bignonia.

1965. TELANTHÉRA, R. Br. Telanthera. **Amaranthaceae.** Herbs, some shrubby, warmer regions of New World (one in Africa); 2 in U. S.

1966. TELLIMA, R. Br. Tellima. **Saxifragaceae.** Syn. Lithophragma, in part. Perennial herbs. Two species, western U. S.

1967. TETRACLÉA, Gray. Tetraclea. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "four closed (nutlets)". Low herb. One species, Mexican border of U. S.

1968. TETRADÝMIA, DC. Tetradymia. **Compositae.** From Greek, "four together", the original species having only four florets. Syn. Lagothamnus, in part. Low rigid shrubs, sometimes spinescent. Six species, plateau region of U. S.

1969. TETRAGONÁNTHUS, S. G. Gmel. 1769. **Gentianaceae.** From Greek, "four-angled flower". Syn. Halenia, Borck 1796; Swertia, in part. Herbs with spurred flowers. About 30 species, mountains of New World and of Asia; 3 in U. S. (a) **T. defléxus** (J. E. Sm.) Kze. (S. deflexa J. E. Sm., H. deflexa Griseb.). Canada and eastern U. S., Spurred Gentian.

1970. TETRAGÓNIA, L. New Zealand Spinach. **Ficoideae.** From Greek, four angled", ancient name of the Spindle-tree. Fleshy perennials. About 20 species, southern hemisphere, especially Africa.

a. **T. expánsa** Murray 1783, not Thunb. 1794. S. America to New Zealand, Australia and Japan, nat. in California. New Zealand Spinach. *Leaves* used as a pot herb, as are those of (b) **T. implexicóma** J. Hook., Australia to New Zealand, Victorian Bower Spinach, Australian Spinach.

1971. TETRAGONOTHÉCA, L. Tetragonotheca. **Compositae.** From Greek, "four-angled case" (i. e. involucre). Perennial herbs with large heads of yellow flowers. Three species, southern U. S. and Mexico.

1972. TETRAMÉRIUM, Nees, not Gaertn. **Acanthaceae.** From Greek, "four parted". Herbs. About 10 species, warmer regions of New World; 2 in U. S.

1973. TEÚCRIUM, L. Germander. **Labiatae.** Named for Teucer, King of Troy. Syn. Scordonia, in part. Herbs or shrubs. About 100 species, temperate and tropical regions; 5 in U. S.

a. **T. Canádense** L. (T. Virginicum L.). Canada and eastern U. S. to Mexico. American Germander, American Wood-sage, Ground-pine* (See Ajuga).

b. **T. Chamaédrys** L. Europe. Common Germander (of Europe), Chamædrys, Herteclowre, Horse-chire, Ground Oak, Wall Germander; Ger. Edler Gamander, Frauenbiss, Gamanderlein; Fr. Germandrée Chamædrys, Petit-chêne (Codex). *Herb*; H. chamædryos, H. trixaginis; alterative, febrifuge, antiarthritic.

c. **T. Márum** L. Mediterranean region. Cat Thyme, Herb-mastich, Germander; Ger. Amberkraut, Katzengamander, Moschuskraut, Theriakkraut; Fr. Germandrée maritime; Sp. Maro cortesso. *Leaves* and *tops*; Herba (Summitates) mari veri, H. thymi cataríæ, aromatic, sternutatory, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, etc. The other species have a similar action.

d. **T. Pólium** L. Europe. Poly-mountain, Yellow Poly-mountain (Puliall-mountain, Pellamountain); Ger. Bergpolei; Sp. Zamarilla.

e. **T. Scórdium** L. Europe. Water Germander, English Treacle, Garlic*, Wood Garlic; Ger. Lachenknoblauch, Wasser-Bathengel; Fr. Germandrée aquatique; Sp. Escordio. *Herb*, Herba scordii; diaphoretic, anthelmintic, etc.

f. **T. Scordónia** L. (S. sylvestris Link.). Europe. Wood or Wild Germander, Ambrose, Ambroise, Garlic Sage, Mountain Sage, Rock Mint. *Plant* bitter, a substitute for hops.

1974. THALÉSIA, Raf. 1818. Cancer-root, etc. **Orobanchaceae.** Dedicated to "Thales". Syn. Anoplanthus, Endl. 1838, Aphyllon, A. Gray 1848; Orobanche, Phelipæa, in part. Root-parasites, with a few scales in place of leaves. Three species, all in U. S.

a. **T. uniflóra** (L.) Raf. (O. uniflora L., An. uniflorus Endl., Aph. uniflorum Tor. & Gr.). British America, south to Virginia, Texas and California. Naked Broom-rape, One-flowered or Pale Broom-rape, Cancer-root. *Plant* astringent. The Yellow Cancer-root of the central and northwestern U. S., Clustered Cancer-root?, is (b) **T. fasciculátum** (Nutt.) Brit. (O. fasciculata Nutt.).

1975. THÁLIA, L. Thalia. **Marantaceae.** Named for Johann Thalius, German naturalist, 16th Century. Scapose herbs. About 7 species, all of America; 2 in U. S.

1976. THALÍCTRUM, L. Meadow-Rue. **Ranunculaceae.** Ancient Greek plant name, probably signifying "luxuriant". Perennial herbs with Maidenhair-like foliage. About 75 species, chiefly of north temperate zone; 17 in U. S.

a. **T. dioícum** L. British America, south to Alabama and Missouri. Early Meadow-rue, Feathered Columbine, Shining-grass, Quicksilver-weed, Poor-man's Rhubarb*.

b. **T. flávum** L. Europe. Fen Rue, Maidenhair Rue, False Rhubarb, Meadow or Monks' Rhubarb, Poor-man's Rhubarb.

c. **T. glaúcum** Desf. Spain, cult. in gardens. Spanish-tuft, Tufted Columbine, Feathered Columbine, the latter name applied also generically.

d. **T. polýgamum** Muhl. (T. Cornuti Tor. & Gr.). Canada and eastern U. S. Tall Meadow-rue, Fall Meadow-rue, Celandine*, Muskrat-weed, Musquash-weed, Rattlesnake-bite, Silver-weed.

1977. THAMNÓSMA, Tor. & Frem. 1845. **Rutaceae.** From Greek, "odorous plant". Syn. Rutosma, Gray 1849. Strong-scented desert herbs. Two species, western U. S.

1978. THÁPSIA, L. Deadly Carrot. **Umbelliferae.** The ancient Greek name of T. Garganica, originally brought from Thapsus. Perennial herbs. Four known species, Mediterranean region to Madeira.

a. **T. Gargánica** L. Mediterranean region. Deadly Carrot, Drias; Fr. Thapsie (Codex), Faux fenouil; Sp. Tapsia. *Root* irritant, emeto-cathartic. *Resin* counter-irritant, producing an eruption. (b) **T. Sylphium** Viviani of northern Africa is perhaps only a variety of (a), the Sylphium cyreniacum of the aucients, yielding the *gum resin* called Laser, Laser cyreniacum, Asa dulcis.

1979. THÁSPIUM, Nutt. Meadow-Parsnip. **Umbelliferae.** By transposition from Thapsia, an allied genus. Syn. Thapsia, Smyrnium†, Zizia†, in part. Perennial herbs. Three known species, all of eastern U. S.

a. **T. trifoliátum** (L.) A. Gray (Thapsia trifoliata L., S. atropurpureum Desr, T. atropurpureum Nutt.). Rhode Island to Tennessee and Illinois. Purple Meadow-parsnip, Purple Alexanders, Round heart. The variety **aureum** (T. aureum Nutt.) with yellow flowers is called Golden Alexanders, being confounded popularly with Zizia aurea, q. v.

1980 THÉA, L. Tea. **Theaceae (Ternstroemiaceae).** Syn. Camellia. Evergreen shrubs or small trees. About 6 species, southeastern Asia.

a. **T. Chinénsis** L. (also T. Sinensis; C. Thea Link., C. theifera Griffith). Japan and China, cult. in India and other tropical countries. Tea plant. It was formerly supposed that black and green tea were derived from two distinct species, T. Bohea and T. viridis, but this is an error, these varieties being produced by different modes of curing. Numerous varieties are distinguished, such as Bohea, Congou, Souchong and Pekoe of black teas and Hyson Skin, Twankay Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder of the green varieties. Besides these there are now in market, Japan and Ceylon teas in endless variety; Ger. Thee; Fr. Thé; Sp. Te, Te de China. Active constituent theine or caffeine.

1981. THÉKA, Adans. 1763. Teak, Indian Oak. **Verbenaceae.** From vernacular name of (a). Syn. Tectona, L. f., 1781, Nautea, Noronha 1790, Theca, Juss. Large timber trees. Three species, East Indies. (a) **T. grándis** Lam. (Tectona grandis L. f., Tect. Theca Lour.). India and Malaysia. Teak tree, True Teak, Indian Oak. *Timber* invaluable to shipbuilders.

1982. THELESPÉRMA, Less. Thelesperma. **Compositae.** From Greek, "nipple seed". Syn. Bidens, Coreopsis, in part. Herbs closely related to Bidens. About 7 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

1983. THELYPÓDIUM, Endl. 1839. Thelypodium. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, with "stalked ovary". Syn. Pachypodium, Nutt. 1838, not Lindl. 1830. Herbs. About 26 species, all in U. S., nearly all of Pacific coast.

1984. THEOBRÓMA, L. 1737. Cacao. **Sterculiaceae.** From Greek, "food of the gods". Syn. Cacao, Tourn, 1752. Trees with large undivided leaves. About 15 species, warmer regions of New World.

a. **T. Cacao** L. (C. sativa Aubl., C. minor Gaertn., C. Theobroma Tuss.). Brazil to Mexico. Cacao tree, Chocolate tree. *Seeds*, Cacao; Semen v. Fabæ Cacao; Ger. Kakaobohnen; Fr. Cacao (Codex), Fèves du Mexique. Source of Cacao, also of Cacao butter or oil of Theobroma; Oleum Theobromatis, U. S. P. Crushed and mixed with sugar they constitute Chocolate or prepared Cocoa. The separated "Cocoa shells" are used also to prepare an inferior beverage. The cotyledons, deprived of the shells are known as "Cocoa-nibs". Characteristic alkaloid, theobromine.

1985. THERMÓPSIS, R. Br. False Lupine. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "Lupine-like". Syn Podalyria, Baptisia, Cytisus, Xylothermia, in part. Herbs with large yellow or purple flowers in racemes. About 20 species, N. America and Asia; 11 in U. S.

1986. THÉROFON, Raf. 1836. Saxifrage. **Saxifragaceae.** From Greek, "beast killing". Syn. Boykinia, Nutt. 1834, not Raf., also Saxifraga, in part. Perennial herbs with small white flowers in branching panicles. About 7 species, all of U. S.

1987. THESPÉSIA. Corr. Milo. **Malvaceae.** Trees or robust herbs. Syn. Hibiscus, in part. About 6 species, tropical Asia to Madagascar. (a) **T. populnea** (L.) Correa (H. populnea L., H. bacciferus Forst.). Asia, Madagascar and Oceanica. Milo (Hawaii and Tahiti), Mulo (Fiji). Tree held sacred in Tahiti.

1988. THEVÉTIA, L. Exile-tree. **Apocynaceae.** Named for André Thevet, French traveler, d. 1590. Syn. Cerbera. Shrubs or small trees with large yellow flowers. About 10 species, tropical America.

a. **T. Thévetia** (L.) Lyons (C. Thevetia L., T. nereifolia Juss.). Tropical America. Yellow Oleander, Exile-tree, Quashy-quasher. *Bark* febrifuge.

1989. THLÁSPI, L. Penny-Cress. **Cruciferae.** Greek name of a kind of Cress, perhaps from the "flat" pod. Annual or perennial herbs. About 30 species, north temperate and arctic regions; 5 in U. S.

a. **T. arvénse** L. Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Field Penny-cress, Bastard Cress, Dish Mustard, Mithridate Mustard, Treaclewort.

1990. THRÍNAX, L. fils. Thatch Palm. **Sabalaceae.** From Greek, "three pointed". Low or medium sized fan-palms. About 12 species, mostly of West Indies; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. argéntea** (Jacq.) Lodd. (T. microcarpa Sarg.). Florida to Panama. Silver-top Palmetto (Florida), Chip-hat Palm, Broom Palm (Panama), Silver Thatch-palm (Jamaica), Brickley, Brittle-thatch. *Leaves* used for plaiting hats, baskets, etc. (b) **T. parviflóra** Swz. is called in Florida Silk-top Palmetto, in the West Indies, Royal Palmetto.

1991. THRYÁLLIS, Mart. Thryallis. **Malpighiaceae.** Syn. Galphimia, in part. Climbing shrubs. About 5 species, mostly of Brazil; 2 in U. S.

1992. THÚJA, L. (Thuya). Arbor Vitae, Cedar. **Pinaceae.** The Greek name of an African tree with fragrant wood. Evergreen trees with scaly foliage. About 15 species, N. America and eastern Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. gigántea** Nutt. (T. plicata Lambert not Donn. Has been confounded with Libocedrus decurrens Tor.). Oregon and northward. Canoe Cedar, Pacific Red Cedar, Oregon Red Cedar or White Cedar, Yellow Cypress. *Timber* used for canoes, shingles, etc. *Bark fibre* for mats, baskets, etc.

b. **T. occidentális** L. Canada, south to N. Carolina and Minnesota. Arbor Vitæ, White Cedar, Northern White Cedar, False White Cedar, Feather-leaf Cedar, Indian Feather-leaf; Ger. Lebensbaum; Fr. Thuya, Arbre de vie. *Branchlets* and volatile oil therefrom, balsamic, stimulant, emmenagogue, etc.

1993. THYMOPHÝLLA, Lag. 1816. Thymophylla. **Compositae.** From Greek, "thyme leaved", a name not well chosen. Syn. Hymenatherum, Cass. 1817, Lowellia, Gray 1849. Herbs or under-shrubs with rather small flower-heads, rays generally yellow. About 20 species; 14 in U. S., mostly western.

1994. THÝMUS, L. Thyme. **Labiatae.** Ancient Greek name, signifying "fragrant". Herbs or low sub-shrubs with small leaves. About 50 species, Old World, chiefly European.

a. **T. Serpýllum** L. (T. Chamædrys Fries). Europe and northern Asia, adv. in U. S. Wild Thyme, Creeping or Horse Thyme, Bank or Running Thyme, Shepherd's Thyme, Mother of Thyme,

Brotherwort, Hillwort, Pellamountain, Puliall-mountain, Penny-mountain, Serpolet; Ger. Quendel, Feldthymian, Wilder Thymian, Feldkümmelkraut, Gundelkraut, Gundling, Hühnerkraut; Fr. Serpolet (Codex); Sp. Serpol. *Herb*, H. Serpylli, P. G., carmina ive, antispasmodic, emmenagogue. Var. **citriodórus** (T. citriodorus Schreb.)is Lemon Thyme, Lemon-scented Thyme.

b. **T. vulgáris** L. Southern Europe and cult. in gardens. Garden Thyme, Common Thyme; Ger. Gartenthymian, Thymian, Römischer Quendel; Fr. Thym (Codex); Sp. Tomillo. *Herb* H. Thymi, P. G., properties of (a). Other species with like properties are (c) **T. capitátus** Hoff. and Link., Mediterranean region and (d) **T. mastichína** L., Spain and Algeria, Herb Mastich.

1995. THYRSÁNTHEMA, Neck. 1790. **Compositae.** Syn. Chaptalia (Kew), Vent. 1800. Perennial herbs, mostly acaulescent. About 18 species, New World; 3 in western U. S.

1996. THYSANOCÁRPUS. Hook. Lace-pod. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "tassel fruit". Slender annuals. About 12 species, Pacific coast of U. S.

1997. TIARÉLLA, L. False Mitrewort. **Saxifragaceae.** Latin diminutive of *tiara*, from form of capsule. Perennial herbs with leaves mostly basal. About 6 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. cordifólia** L. Coolwort, White Coolwort, False Mitrewort, Foam-flower, Gem-fruit. *Herb* reputed diuretic.

1998. TIGRIDIA, Ker. Tigridia, Tiger-flower. **Iridaceae.** From Latin, "tiger" flower, alluding to spotted perianth. Bulbous herbs with showy flowers. About 7 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

1999. TÍLIA, L. Linden, Lime-tree. **Tiliaceae.** The Latin name, whence English *Teil* and *Til*. Trees with cordate inequilateral leaves. About 16 species, north temperate zone; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. Americána** L. (T. glabra Vent., T. Canadensis Michx.). Canada to Georgia, west to Texas and Nebraska. Basswood, American Linden, White-wood, Black Lime-tree, American Lin-tree or Lime-tree, Bast-tree, Bee-tree, Daddy-nut tree, Monkey-nut tree, White Lind, Whistle-wood. Wickup, Red Basswood, Yellow Basswood. *Flowers* antispasmodic, anodyne.

b. **T. Europaéa** L. [Including T. platyphyllos Scopoli (T. grandifolia Ehrh., T. pauciflora Hayne), T. ulmifolia Scop. (T. parvifolia Ehrh., T. microphylla Vent.) and T. vulgaris Heyne]. Europe and Asia, cult. in U. S. European Linden, (Lin, Line, Linn, Linde), (whence was derived the name of the distinguished botanist Linnaeus), Lime-tree, Til-tree, (Teil, Tilet, Tillet), Locust-bloom, Bast-tree, Bass-tree. *Flowers*, Flores Tiliæ P. G., Ger. Lindenblüthen; Fr. Fleur de tilleul (Codex), antispasmodic, anodyne, demulcent. Tough *inner bark* (bast) used for coarse mats, ropes, etc.

c. **T. heterophyĺla** Vent. (T. alba Michx.). Southeastern U. S. White Basswood, White Linden (Lin, Linn), Bee-tree, Cottonwood†, Silver-leaf Poplar†, Wahoo*, Lynn Wahoo. Resembles the European Silver Lime-tree, (d) **T. argéntea** Desf.

e. **T. pubéscens** Ait. (T. Americana var. pubescens Loud., T. Americana var. Walteri Wood). Southeastern U. S. Southern Basswood, Southern Linden (Lin, Linn), Southern Whitewood.

2000. TILLAÉA, L. Pigmy-weed. **Crassulaceae.** Named for Michael Angelo Tilli, Italian botanist, d. 1740. Syn. Bulliarda, in part. Diminutive aquatic or paludal plants. About 25 species, widely distributed; 6 in U. S.

2001. TILLÁNDSIA, L. Long Moss, etc. **Bromeliaceae.** Named for Elias Tillands, Swedish botanist, 17th Century. Syn. Reanalmia, in part. Epiphytes, varying greatly in habit. About 350 species, warmer regions of New World; 14 in U. S.

a. **T. usneoídes** L. 1762 (R. usneoides L. 1753). Southeastern U. S., south to Uruguay and Chili. Long Moss, Florida or New Orleans Moss, Black Moss, Hanging Moss, Spanish Moss, Long-beard, Old-man's-beard, Tree-beard, Barba hispanica. The black filiform stems constitute vegetable horsehair, used for stuffing mattresses, etc. The names Air-plant and Barren Pine-apple are given to such species as (b) **T. utriculáta** LeConte.

2002. TINÁNTIA, Schiedw. Tinantia. **Commelinaceae.** Herbs. About 3 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2003. TINÓSPORA, Miers. Tinospora. **Menispermaceae.** Climbing shrubs. About 12 species, tropical Asia and East Indies. (a) **T. cordifólia** Miers, and (b) **T. críspa** Miers. An *extract*, called Galuncha or Gulancha is reputed a cure for snake bites. *Plants* bitter, tonic, alterative.

2004. TIPULÁRIA, Nutt. Crane-fly Orchis. **Orchidaceae.** From Latin *Tipula*, an insect which the flowers resemble. Syn. Limodorum, in part. Scapose herbs from tuberous rhizomes. Two known species, one of Asia, one in U. S.

a. **T. unifólia** (Muhl.) B. S. P. (L. unifolium Muhl., T. discolor Nutt.). Eastern U. S. (rare). Tallow-root, Crane-fly Orchis.

2005. TÍSSA, Adans. 1763. Sand Spurry. **Caryophyllaceae.** Name unexplained. Syn. Buda, Adans. 1763, Spergularia (Kew), Pers. 1805, Lepigonum, Fries. 1817; Arenaria, in part. Low herbs with fleshy linear or setaceous leaves. About 20 species, mostly of salt marshes; 14 in U. S.

a. **T. rúbra** (L.) Brit. (A. rubra L., B. rubra Dumort, S. rubra Presl.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Sand Spurry, Purple Sandwort. Red Sandwort. *Plant*; Arenaria rubra (Codex), diaphoretic, alterative. Other species are also used.

2006. TITHÓNIA, Desf. Tithonia. **Compositae.** Named for Tithonus of Greek myth. Robust annuals. About 8 species, Mexico; 1 possibly in U. S.

2007. TOFIÉLDIA, Huds. False Asphodel. **Melanthaceae.** Named for Mr. Tofield, English botanist of 18th Century. Syn. Melanthium, Narthecium, in part. Perennial herbs with small flowers in a terminal spike. About 15 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 6 in U. S.

a. **T. palústris** Huds. Europe, northern Asia and British America, south to Lake Superior. Scottish Asphodel, False Asphodel, Lamb-lily.

2008. TOLUÍFERA, L. 1742, not Lour. 1790. **Papilionaceae.** From Latin, "tolu-bearing". Syn. Myroxylon (Kew), L. f. 1781; Myrospermum Jacq., in part. Trees or shrubs, natives of tropical America.

a. **T. Pereírae** (Royle) Baill. (Myrospermum Pareiræ Royle, M. Sonsonatense Pereira, Myroxylon Pereiræ Klotsch (Kew), T. Balsamum var. Pereiræ H. Br.). San Salvador. Perubalsam tree. *Balsamic exudate* Balsam of Peru, Peru-balsam; **Balsamum Peruvianum,** U. S. P., Br., P. G., Balsamum indicum, Balsamum peruvianum nigrum; Ger. Perubalsam, Indischer Balsam; Fr. Baume de Peru noir, Baume San Salvador, Baume de Sansonate (Codex); Sp. Balsamo negro; stimulant, antiseptic, vulnerary.

b. **T. Peruífera** (L. fils.) Baill. (Myrox. Peruiferum L. fils (Kew), Myrosp. Peruiferum DC., Myrox. pedicellatum Klotzsch). Brazil. Yields a balsam similar to balsam of Peru.

c. **T. Bálsamum** L. (Myrox. toluiferum Kunth (Kew), Myrosp. toluiferum A. Rich., Myrox. punctatum Klotzsch). Venezuela and New Granada. Tolu-balsam tree (Prof. Baillon believes that both Peru-balsam and Tolu-balsàm are products of this species, obtained by different processes). *Balsamic exudate,* **Balsamum Tolutanum,** U. S. P., Br., Balsamum indicum siccum, Balsamum americanum; Ger. Tolubalsam; Fr. Baume de Tolu (Codex) Baume de Carthagène; Sp. Balsame de Tolu, Balsame blanco. Properties of balsam of Peru, but less active. Chiefly used in cough syrups and in pastilles for burning.

d. **T. punctáta** Baill. (Myrox. punctatum Klotzsch, Myrosp. balsamiferum R. & Pav.). Peru. Quino-quino tree. Probably the same as (c).

2008½. TONÉLLA, Nutt. Tonella. **Scrophulariaceae.** Annual herbs. Two species, in western U. S.

2009. TOURNEFÓRTIA, L. False Heliotrope, etc. **Boraginaceae.** Named for Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, French botanist, d. 1708. Trees or shrubs, related to Heliotropium. About 100 species, warmer regions; 21 in U. S.

2009½. TOWNSÉNDIA, Hook. Townsendia. **Compositae.** Named for David Townsend, botanist of Philadelphia. Tufted herbs with large radiate flower-heads. About 17 species, N. America; 16 in southwestern U. S.

2010. TOXICODÉNDRUM, Thunb. **Euphorbiaceae.**
From Greek, "poison tree". Syn. **Hyaenanche** Lamb. 1797 (Hyænachne). Poisonous shrubs. Two species, South Africa.
(a) **T. Capénse** Thunb. (H. Capensis Pers.). S. Africa. *Fruit* used to poison hyenas.

2011. TÓXYLON, Raf. Osage Orange. **Moraceae.**
From Greek, "bow-wood". Syn. Maclura (Kew), in part. A thorny tree with foliage like the orange. One species, south-central U. S.

a. **T. pomíferum** Raf. (T. Maclura Raf. Maclura aurantiaca Nutt.). Missouri to Texas and cult. as a hedge plant. Osage Orange, Osage, Osage Apple, North American Bow-wood, Bois d'arc, Bowdark‡, Bodark‡, Hedge plant, Yellow-wood. *Leaves*, food of silkworm. *Root* yields a yellow dye.

2012. TRACHELOSPÉRMUM, Lem. **Apocynaceae.**
From Greek, "neck seed", but the name seems not appropriate. Syn. Echites, Forsteronia, in part. Twining woody vines or shrubs. About 6 species, Asia and N. America; 1 in U. S.

2013. TRACHYLÓBIUM, Hayne. Chacaze Copal. **Caesalpiniaceae.**
From Greek, "rough pod". Syn. Hymenæa, in part. Tree. One species, tropical Africa. (a) **T. Hornemanniánum** Hayne. Eastern Africa. Zanzibar Copal tree. Yields a Copal called Chacaze Copal or Jackass‡ Copal.

2014. TRADESCÁNTIA, L. Spiderwort. **Commelinaceae.**
Named for John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. Perennial herbs generally with linear leaves and rather showy flowers. About 35 species, New World; 16 in U. S. (a) **T. Virginiána** L. New York to Kentucky, west to Arkansas and S. Dakota. Common Spiderwort, Spider Lily*, Trinity Violet.

2015. TRÁGIA, L. Tragia. **Euphorbiaceae.**
Named for H. Bock, called also Tragus, German botanist, d. 1553. Monœcious herbs, shrubs or climbers with stinging hairs. About 50 species, mostly tropical, 5 in U. S.

2016. TRAGOPÓGON, L. Salsify, etc. **Cichoriaceae.**
From Greek, "goat's beard", alluding to the pappus. Herbs with fleshy tap-root and large heads of yellow or purple flowers. About 35 species, Old World.

a. **T. porrifólius** L. Europe, widely cult., adv. in U. S. Oyster plant, Oyster-root, Vegetable-oyster, Salsify (Salsafy), Jerusalem-star, Nap-at-noon, Purple Goat's-beard. *Root* esculent.

b. **T. praténsis** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Meadow Salsify, Buck's-beard, Go-to-bed-at-noon, Noon-flower, Noon-tide, Noonday-flower, Jack-by-the-hedge, Joseph's-flower, Shepherd's-clock, Star-of-Jerusalem, Yellow Goat's-beard. *Root* esculent.

2017. TRÁPA, L. Water-caltrop. **Trapaceae.**
Abbreviated from Latin *Calcitrapa*, a "caltrop". Aquatic herbs producing farinaceous seeds (nuts). Three species, Old World.

a. **T. nátans** L. (including T. quadrispinosa Roxb.). Europe to central Asia, nat. locally in U. S. Water Chestnut, Water-nut, Jesuit's-nut (Venice), Water-caltrop, Sanghara-nut*; Fr. Châtaigne d'eau. *Seeds* esculent. The Chinese (b) **T. bicórnis** L. fils, with fruit resembling a buffalo's head, is called Leng, Ling or Links. Singhara nuts, a staple food in Cashmere, are the fruit of (c) **T. bispinósa** L. (T. Cochin-Chinensis Lour., T. incisa, Sieb. & Zucc.), southern Asia and northern Africa.

2018. TRAUVETTÉRIA, F. & M. **Ranunculaceae.**
Named for Prof. Trauvetter, Russian botanist. Syn. Cimicifuga, Hydrastis, in part. A stout perennial herb. One species, eastern Asia and eastern U. S. (a) **T. Carolinénsis** (Walt.) Vail (H. Carolinensis Walt., C. palmata Michx.). Eastern U. S. and Japan. False Bugbane.

2019. TRÉMA, Lour. Nettle-tree. **Urticaceae.**
From Greek, "hole", alluding to pits in endocarp. Syn. Sponia, Celtis, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 25 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S. (a) **T. micrántha** B. & H. Florida to West Indies and Brazil. Nettle-tree.

2020. TREPOCÁRPUS, Nutt. Trepocarpus. **Umbelliferae.**
Smooth annual. One species, south-central U. S.

2021. TRIANOSPÉRMA, Mart. Tayuya. **Cucurbitaceae.**
Herbaceous climbers, from fleshy roots. Syn. Dermophylla, Bryonia, in part. **Cayaponia,** (No. 414 q. v.) is the older and preferable name. (a) **T. ficifólia** Mart. (perhaps the same as C. ficifolia (Lam.) Cogn. (414 c.) but also identified by some authorities with B. Tayuya Velloso, C. Tayuya (Vell.) Cogn. and with D. pendulina S. Manso). Brazil. Tayuya. *Root*, Rad. dermophyllæ, Rad. tayuyæ; hydragogue, antisyphilitic. The synonyomy is confused. Probably several species are called Tayuya. See Cayaponia.

2022. TRIADÉNUM, Raf. 1808. Triadenum. **Hypericaceae.**
From Greek, "three glands". Syn. Elodea, Pursh 1814, not Michx. 1803 nor Elodes, Adans 1763; Hypericum (Kew), in part. Perennial marsh herbs with pink or purplish flowers. Two species, both of U. S.

2023. TRIANTHÉMA, L. Horse Purslane. **Aizoaceae.**
From Greek, "three flowering". Herbs, generally fleshy and prostrate. About 12 species, warmer regions, mostly of Old World; 1 in U. S. (a) **T. monógynum** L. Florida to West Indies and Venezuela. Horse Purslane (Jamaica).

2024. TRÍBULUS, L. Caltrop. **Zygophyllaceae.**
Greek plant name, signifying "caltrop" (i. e. three pointed). Herbs or sub-shrubs, mostly prostrate, with spinose fruit. About 12 species, warmer regions; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. cistoídes** L. Florida and widely distributed along tropical shores. Turkey-blossom (Jamaica), Nohu, Mahukona Violet (Hawaii, with allusion to the fragrance). (b) **T. terréstris** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Land Caltrop.

2025. TRICÁRDIA, Torr. Tricardia. **Hydrophyllaceae.** From Greek, "three-hearts", alluding to shape of sepals. Perennial herb. One species, Nevada.

2026. TRICHÍLIA, P. Br. Incense tree, etc. **Meliaceae.** From Greek, "three-lipped", alluding to the stigma. Syn. Mafureira, Moschoxylon, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 112 species, tropical Africa and America.

a. **T. emética** Vahl. (Maf. oleifera Bertol.). East Africa to Arabia. Mafura (Mafurra) tree. *Seeds* source of Mafura Tallow, resembling cacao butter.

b. **T. moschàta** Swz. (Mos. Schwartzii Juss.). Jamaica. Incense tree, Musk-wood, Pameroon-bark tree, Juribali, Jurubali. *Bark* astringent, febrifuge.

2027. TRICHOCORÓNIS, A. Gray. Trichocoronis. **Compositae.** From Greek, "hair crown". Syn. Micrageratum, Margacola. Aquatic or marsh herbs with pink or purple flowers. Three species, Mexican border of U. S.

2028. TRICHÓMANES, L. Filmy Ferns. **Hymenophyllaceae.** Ancient Greek name of a kind of Fern. Ferns with pellucid fronds. About 100 species, mostly tropical; 2 in U. S. (a) **T. rádicans** Sw. Southeastern U. S. and widely distributed. Common Bristle Fern, Hare's-foot Fern, Cup-goldilocks.

2029. TRICHOPTÍLIUM, Gray. Trichoptilium. **Compositae.** From Greek, "hair-feather". Syn. Psathyrotes. Small winter annual. One species, Arizona to California.

2030. TRICHOSTÉMA, L. Blue-Curls, etc. **Labiatae.** From Greek, "hair stamen", alluding to the capillary filaments, which suggest also the English name. Herbs, some shrubby. About 9 species, all of U. S., mostly southwestern.

a. **T. dichótomum** L., eastern U. S., is called Blue-curls, Bastard Pennyroyal; (b) **T. lanceolátum** Benth., California, is called Blue Tar-weed; (c) **T. lanátum** Benth., California, is called Black Sage.

2031. TRIENTALIS, L. Chickweed Wintergreen. **Primulaceae.** From Latin, "span"-high. Low perennials, the leaves forming a whorl at the summit of the stem. About 3 species, all of U. S., one also European.

a. **T. Americána** Pursh. Canada, south to Virginia and Illinois. Chickweed Wintergreen, May-star, Star-flower, Star-flowered Chickweed, Star-of-Bethlehem*, Snake-flower.

2032. TRIFÓLIUM, L. Clover, Trefoil. **Papilionaceae.** The ancient Latin name, "three leaved". Syn. Chrysaspis, Chronosemium, Melilotus, in part. Herbs, leaves generally trifoliate, flowers in heads or spikes. About 250 species, mostly of north temperate zone; 108 in U. S., including some naturalized.

a. **T. agrárium** L. (Chrys. agraria (L.) Greene). Europe, nat. in U. S. Yellow Clover, Hop Clover, Hop Trefoil*. More common in U. S. is the smaller (b) **T. procúmbens** L. (Chrys. procumbens (L.) Desv.), also from Europe, Low or Smaller Hop-clover.

c. **T. arvénse** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Rabbit-foot Clover, Hare's-foot, Bottle-grass, Calf Clover, Dogs-and-cats, Field Clover, Old-field Clover, Poverty-grass. Pussy Clover, Pussy-cats, Pussies, Stone Clover, Watch Clover.

d. **T. coerúleum** Willd. (Mel. cærulea Desr.). North Africa, cult. in Europe. Blue Melilot, Garden Balsam*, Old-sow; Ger. Blauer Steinklee, Schabziegerklee, Siebenzeit, Mottenkraut. *Leaves* and *tops*, Herba meliloti cærulei, H. ægyptiaca, H. loti odorati; reputed diuretic, diaphoretic, emollient. Used in Switzerland for flavoring cheese.

e. **T. dúbium** Sibth. (Chrys. dubia (Sibth.) Greene, T. minus Sm., T. procumbens var. minus, Koch). Europe, nat. locally in U. S. Shamrock (Shamrug, Shambrogue, Scamrog), True Shamrock, Least Hop-trefoil, Yellow Clover or Trefoil, Wild Trefoil.

f. **T. praténse** L. Europe, Asia, northern Africa, nat. in U. S. Red Clover, Meadow or Purple Clover, Broad-leaved or Cow Clover, Honeysuckle Clover (England), Bee-bread, Cow-grass*, Knap, Marl-grass, Plyvens, Soukie Clover (Claver), Suckles; Ger. Rother Wiesenklee, Rother Futterklee. *Flowers* alterative, sedative.

g. **T. répens** L. Europe, Asia, sub-arctic N. America, nat. in U. S. White Clover, Dutch or Honeysuckle Clover, Honey-stalks, Lamb-sucklings, Purple-grass, Purplewort, Quillet, Sheep's Gowan, Suckling, White Honeysuckle†, White Shamrock, White Trefoil.

Other pasture Clovers are (h) **T. hýbridum** L., Alsike, Alsatian Clover, Swedish Clover; (i) **T. incarnátum** L., Carnation or Crimson Clover, French or Italian Clover, Napoleons; (j) **T. médium** L., Zigzag Clover, Cow-grass, Giant or Mammoth Clover, Mail-grass, Pea-vine Clover, the foregoing nat. from Europe. Indigenous species are (k) **T. refléxum** L., Buffalo Clover and (l) **T. stoloníferum** Muhl., Running Buffalo Clover.

2033. TRIGLÓCHIN, L. Arrow-grass. **Scheuchzeriaceae.** From Greek, "three pointed", alluding to the capsule. Marsh herbs, the small flowers in slender spikes. About ten species, higher latitudes in both hemispheres; 4 in U. S.

2034. TRIGONÉLLA, L. Fenugreek. **Papilionaceae.** From Greek, "three angled", alluding to the flower. Syn. Buceras, Fœnum-Græcum, in part. Strong-smelling herbs. About 60 species, Old World.

a. **T. Foénum-Graécum** L. (B. Fœnum-Græcum All., Fœn. officinale Moench). Western Asia, cult. in tropical Africa and Asia. Fenugreek (Fenugreck, Fenigreek, the word meaning

Greek hay). *Seeds*, Sem. fœnugreci, Sem. feni **greci**; Ger. Bockshornsamen, Fenugrek, Kuhkornsamen, Griechischer Heusamen; Fr. Fenugrec (Codex); demulcent, mucilaginous.

2035. TRÍLISA, Cass. Vanilla-leaf. **Compositae.** Anagram of Liatris. Syn. Liatris, in part. Perennial herbs with small discoid heads. Two known species, southeastern U. S.

a. **T. odoratíssimus** (Walt.) Cass. (Anonymos odoratissimus Walt., L. odoratissimus Michx.). Pine-barrens, Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. Vanilla-leaf, Vanilla plant, Carolina Vanilla, Dog's-tongue, Deer's-tongue, Hound's-tongue. *Leaves* have an agreeable vanilla-like odor.

2036. TRÍLLIUM, L. Wake-robin, Birthroot, etc. **Convallariaceae.** Name Latin, alluding to the trimerous symmetry of the species (with an echo perhaps of Lilium.). Three-leaved herbs from a perennial rhizome. About 20 species, North America and Asia; 16 in U. S.

a. **T. cérnuum** L. Canada, south to Georgia and Missouri. Nodding Wake-robin, White Benjamin, Cough-root, Ground Lily, Jew's-harp plant, Lamb's-quarters*, Rattlesnake-root, Snake-bite.

b. **T. eréctum** L. Canada, south to Tennessee and Missouri, also in Japan. Birthroot, Bethroot‡, Red or "Purple" Trillium, Red Benjamin, Red or Purple Wake-robin, Birthwort*, Bathwort‡, Bath-flower‡, Bumble-bee-root, Daffy-down-dilly*, Dish-cloth, Indian Balm, Indian Shamrock, Ill-scented Trillium or Wake-robin, Nose-bleed, Orange-blossom (the white variety), Squaw-flower, Squaw-root, True-love, Red Wood-lily. Many of these names are applied also to other species. *Rhizome* astringent, alterative, uterine antispasmodic, in large doses emetic.

c. **T. grandiflórum** (Michx.) Salisb. (T. rhomboideum var. grandiflorum Michx.). Canada and eastern U. S. Large-flowered White Wake-robin, Wake-robin, White Benjamin, Trinity Lily, White Birth-root, Bath-flower, White Bath, White Wood-lily. Other indigenous species worthy of note are (d) **T. séssile** L., Sessile-flowered Red Wake-robin, flowers agreeably fragrant; (e) **T. nivále** Ridd., the Early or Dwarf White Wake-robin and (f) **T. undulátum** Willd. (T. erythrocarpum Michx.), Painted Wake-robin, Sarah, Wild Pepper.

2037. TRIÓSTEUM, L. Fever-root, etc. **Caprifoliaceae.** From Greek, "three boned", alluding to the three (2—5) bony seeds. Perennial herbs with berry-like fruit. About 6 species, north America and western Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. perfoliátum** L. Canada, south to Alabama and Kansas. Fever-root, Horse Gentian, Horse Ginseng, White Ginseng, White Gentian, Genson, Feverwort, Bastard Ipecac, Wild or Wood Ipecac, Tinker's-weed, Tinkar's-root‡, Wild Coffee. *Root* febrifuge, cathartic, deobstruent.

2038. TRIPHÁSIA, Lour. Lime Myrtle. **Aurantiaceae.**
From Greek, "three-fold", i. e. trimerous. A thorny shrub with fragrant white flowers. One species, China, widely cult. in tropical countries. (a) **T. Aurantíola** Lour. (T. Javanica M. Roem.). Lime Myrtle, Lime-berry, Bergamot*. *Fruit* esculent.

2039. TRITELÉIA, Lindl. (Tritelia). **Liliaceae.**
Syn. Brodiæa, Calliprora, in part. Scapose herbs with blue or violet flowers. Thirteen species in western U. S.

2040. TRÍTICUM, L. Wheat. **Gramineae.**
The Latin name of Wheat, "threshed" or "ground". Robust grasses. About 15 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.

a. **T. aestívum** L. (T vulgare Vill., T. sativum Lam. The Linnæan name originally applied to a variety). The most universally cultivated of all cereals. Wheat. The very numerous varieties form three principal groups; 1. Bearded or Summer Wheat, T. aestivum L., proper; 2. Unbearded or Winter Wheat, **T. hybérnum** L., and 3. Spelt or Dinkel Wheat, with adherent grain, **T. Spélta** L.; a remarkable variety is the Egyptian Wheat with compound spikes. *Seeds*, ground and sifted, Wheat flour: Farina Tritici Br., used as an application for burns, etc.; esculent. Starch, Amylum tritici, is also largely prepared from the grain.

Other species worthy of note are (b) **T. dicóccum** Schrank, Emmer Wheat, Arras Wheat of Abyssinia; (c) **T. monocóccum** L., One-grained or Single-grained Wheat, St. Peter's Corn; (d) **T. tricóccum** Schuebl. [Index Kewensis makes this a synonym of (b)], Amel Corn, cult. in Switzerland as a source of starch.

2041. TRIUMFTÉTA, L. Burweed. **Tiliaceae.**
Named for G. B. Trionfetti, Italian botanist, d. 1708. Herbs and shrubs. About 50 species, warmer regions; 1 in U. S.

(a) **T. semitríloba** Jacq. Florida to West Indies and tropical regions generally. Burweed, Paraquet-bur. *Bark*, Bur-bark, yields a fibre resembling jute.

2042. TRÍXIS, P. Br. Trixis. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "three-fold", the corolla being trifid. Syn. Perdicium, in part. Herbaceous or shrubby perennials. About 30 species, tropical America; one or two, Mexican border of U. S.

2043. TRÓLLIUS, L. Globe-flower. **Ranunculaceae.**
From German, signifying probably "round". Perennial herbs mostly paludal with showy flowers. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **T. Europaéus** L. Europe. Globe flower, Globe Ranunculus, Trollflower, Butter-basket, Cabbage Daisy; Golden-ball, Lock-in-gowan, Lapper-gowan.

b. **T. láxus** Salisb. (T. Americanus Muhl.). New Hampshire to Michigan, also in Washington. American Globe-flower, Spreading or Swamp Globe-flower, Troll-flower, with other synonyms of (a).

2044. TROPAÉOLUM, L. (Trophæum). **Geraniaceae.** From Greek, "trophy", alluding to the shield-like leaves. Syn. Cardamindum, Adans. Climbing or diffuse succulent herbs. About 40 species, warmer regions of New World.

a. **T. május** L. (C. majus Moench). Peru, cult. in gardens. Common Nasturtium (Nasturtion, Stortioner, Sturtion), this name applying originally to Roripa; Indian Cress, Lark's-heel*. *Flowers* used as salad; *unripe fruit* a substitute for capers.

b. **T. peregrínum** L., South America, cult. in gardens, is Canary-bird flower; (c) **T. sessilifólium** Poeppig, of Chili and(d) **T. tuberósum** R. & P., of Peru, produce esculent tubers.

2045. TROPIDOCÁRPUM, Hook. Tropidocarpum. **Cruciferae.** From Greek, "keel fruited". Annual herbs. Three species, California.

2046. TSÚGA, Carr. Hemlock Spruce. **Pinaceae.** From vernacular, Japan. Syn. Hesperopeuce, Abies, Pinus, in part. Large evergreen trees with leaves apparently two-ranked. About 7 species, North America and Asia; 4 in U. S.

a. **T. Canadénsis** (L.) Carr. (P. Canadensis L., A. Canadensis Michx.). Canada, south to Alabama and Wisconsin. Hemlock, Hemlock Spruce, Weeping Spruce, Spruce Pine, Tan-bark tree, Palm†. *Bark* extensively used for tanning, medicinally under the name of Pinus Canadensis as an astringent.

b. **T. Mertensiána** (Bong.) Car. (P. Mertensiana Bong., A. Pattoniana A. Murr., T. Hookeriana Car.). Oregon to Alaska, east to Montana. Western Hemlock, Mountain Hemlock, Patton's Spruce. Supplies most of the tan-bark of the Northwest.

2047. TÚBER, Mich. Truffle, Earth-ball. **Tuberaceae.** The ancient Latin name, a "swelling". Subterranean fungi, some of the species highly esteemed for food. The English word *truffle*, is from French, tartoufle, from Latin terræ tubera, whence also the German Kartoffel (potato).

a. **T aestívum** Micheli is the common Truffle of England; (b) **T. melanósporum** Vitt. is the common Truffle of France; (c) **T. cibárium** Sibth., the Black Truffle, Perigord and Quercy Truffle; (d) **T. magnátum** Pico, the garlic-flavored Gray Truffle of Italy. [The following also are known as truffles; (e) **Chairómyces meandrifórmis** Vitt., the White British Truffle; (f) **Mylítta australis** Berk., the Australia Truffle; (g) **Melanogáster variegátus** Tulasne. the Red Truffle of southern Europe; (h) **Terfézia leónis** of Italy; (i) **Sclerodérma vulgáris** Fr., False Truffle, allied to the Puff-balls].

2048. TUBIFLÓRA, J. F. Gmel. 1791. Tubiflora. **Acanthaceae.** From Latin, "trumpet flower". Syn. Elytraria (Kew), Michx. 1803. Low herbs. About 5 species, mostly American; 2 in U. S.

2049. TÚLIPA, L. - Tulip (Culip). - **Liliaceae.** From late Latin, "turban". Bulbous plants with showy flowers. About 50 species, Europe and Asia. (a) **T. Gesneriána** L. Asia Minor and cult. in gardens. Common Tulip, with innumerable varieties. Several other species and many hybrids are cultivated.

2050. TÚMION, Raf. False Nutmeg. **Pinaceae.** From Greek name of the Yew tree. Syn. Torreya, Arn. 1838, Caryotaxus, Zucc. 1847, Fœtotaxus. Evergreen trees with yew-like foliage; fruit a drupe. Four known species, N. America and eastern Asia; 2 in U. S.

a. **T. Califórnicum** (Torr.) Greene (Tor. Californica Torr. (Kew), Tor. myristica Hook., C. myristica Henk. & Hoch., F. myristica Sen.). California Nutmeg tree. *Fruit* resembles the nutmeg in appearance, not at all in taste or properties.

b. **T. taxifólium** (Arn.) Greene (Tor. taxifolia Arn, F. montana (Nelson) Sen. Southeastern U. S. Torrey tree, Torreya, Savin*, Stinking Cedar.

2051. TÚNICA, Adans. Saxifrage Pink, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Latin "cloak", alluding to bracts at base of calyx. Syn. Dianthus, in part. Slender herbs with small flowers. About 20 species, southern Europe and western Asia; 1 adv. in U. S.

2052. TÚRNERA, L. Damiana, etc. **Turneraceae.** Named for W. Turner, author of an English herbal, 1551. Herbs or shrubs with yellow flowers. About 54 species, tropical America; 1 in southwestern U. S.

a. **T. diffúsa aphrodisíaca** Urb. (T. aphrodisiaca Ward, T. microphylla Desv.). Texas to Lower California. Damiana. *Leaves* aromatic, tonic, reputed aphrodisiac.

b. **T. ulmifólia** L. West Indies. Holly-tree*, Sage-rose. *Plant* tonic, expectorant.

2053. TUSSILÁGO, L. Colt's-foot. **Compositae.** The Latin name, meaning "cough cure". Scapose perennial herb with yellow flowers. One species, Europe and Asia.

a. **T. Fárfara** L. Northern Europe and Asia, nat. in northeastern U. S. Colt's-foot (Coutfit), Coughwort, Ass-foot, Bull's-foot, Foal-foot, Horse-foot, Horse-hoof, Butter-bur*, Clay-weed, Cleats, Colt-herb, Dove-dock, Dummy-weed, Ginger, Ginger-root, Gowan, Hoofs, Sow-foot, British Tobacco, Tushylucky‡, Dishalaga‡; Ger. Huflattig, Rosshuf; Fr. Tussilage, Pas d'ane (Codex). *Leaves*, Folia farfaræ, Herba tussilaginis, demulcent, alterative, a cough remedy.

2054. TYLÓPHORA, R. Br. Indian Ipecac. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "knob bearing". Syn. Asclepias, Cynanchum, in part. Shrubby or herbaceous twiners. About 40 species, warmer regions, Old World. (a) **T. asthmática** (L.) W. & A. (A. asthmatica L., C. Ipecacuanha Willd.). India. Indian Ipecac. *Root* emetic.

2055. TÝPHA, L. Cat-tail Flag, Reed-mace, etc. **Typhaceae.** The ancient Greek name. Reed-like plants. About 13 species, widely distributed; 3 in U. S.

a. **T. latifólia** L. North America, except extreme northern part. Cat-tail Flag, Common or Broad-leaved Cat-tail, Great Reed-mace, Blackamoor, Black-cap, Bulrush*, Bull-rush, Bull-segg, Marsh-beetle, Marish-beetle, Marsh-pistle, Candle-wick, Cat-of-nine-tails, Dunche-down, Flax-tail, Reree, Water-torch.

2056. ÚLEX, L. Furze, Gorse, etc. **Papilionaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Spiny shrubs, practically without foliage; flowers yellow, showy. About 20 species, mostly of eastern Europe.

a. **U. Europaéus** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Furze (Firsun, Furzen, Furrys, Frez, Fuzz, Fir*, Vuss, Vuz), French or Great Furze, Gorse (Gorst, Goss, Gost), Ling*, Prickly Broom, Thorn Broom, Ruffet, Turr, Ulim, Whin, Whuns; Ger. Stechginster; Fr. Ajonc.

2057. ULMÁRIA. Hill. Meadow-sweet, etc. **Rosaceae.** From Latin, "Elm-like". Syn. Filipendula, Spiræa, in part. Perennial herbs with flowers in large cymose panicles. About 9 species, north temperate zone; 1 in U. S.

a. **U. Ulmária** (L.) Barnh. (S. Ulmaria L., U. palustris Moench, F. Ulmaria Maxim). Europe and western Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. Meadow-sweet, Meadow-queen, Mead-sweet, (Meadow-soot), Meadowwort, Bride-sweet, Bridewort, Courtship-and-matrimony, Herb Christopher*, Harif, Honey-sweet, Maid-sweet, Maid-of-the-meadow, My-lady's-belt, Pride-of-the-meadow, Queen-of-the-meadow, Spiræa, Sweet-hay, Sweet-meadow; Ger. Ulmenspiräe, Geissbart, Krampf, Medesüss; Fr. Ulmaire, Reine des prés (Codex). *Herb* astringent; *flowers* (Codex) antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic. The indigenous (b) **U. rúbra** Hill (S. lobata Gronov., S. rubra Brit.) is called Queen-of-the-prairie.

2058. ÚLMUS, L. Elm. **Ulmaceae.** The Latin name, from Celtic, whence our word *Elm*. Trees. About 16 species; northern hemisphere; 5 in U. S.

a. **U. Americána** L. Canada and eastern U. S. American Elm, White or Common Elm, Rock Elm*, Swamp or Water Elm. Other indigenous species are (b) **U. aláta** Michx., Southeastern U. S., Winged Elm, Wahoo*, Cork Elm. Water Elm and (c) **U. racemósa** Thomas., Canada and northeastern U. S., Cork Elm, Corky White Elm, Cliff or Hickory Elm, Rock Elm, Racemed? or Swamp Elm, Wahoo*.

d. **U. campéstris** L. Europe and western Asia. European Elm, English Elm (Ellem, Allom, Allme. Aum, Elmen, Helm, Elven, Owm), Horse-may, May; Fr. Orme champêtre, Orme pyramidal (Codex). *Inner bark* used like that of (f).

e. **U. montána** With. Europe. Scotch Elm, Broad-leaved or Mountain Elm, Chew-bark, Halse, Wych Elm, Witch† Elm, Witch, Wychwood, Witch-wood, Wych-hazel*, Witch Hazel*.

f. **U. fúlva** Michx. (U. pubescens Walt.). Canada and eastern U. S., west to N. Dakota. Slippery Elm, Moose or Red Elm, Indian Elm, Rock or Sweet Elm; Fr. Orme fauve (Codex). *Inner bark*, Elm-bark, Slippery Elm; **Ulmus**, U. S. P., Cortex ulmi; Ger. Ulmenrinde, Rüsterrinde; mucilaginous, demulcent.

2059. UMBELLULÁRIA, Nutt. 1842. **Lauraceæ.** From Latin, "umbelled". Syn. Sciadiodaphne, Reichb. 1841 (name only); Litsea, Tetranthera, Oreodaphne, in part. Evergreen tree with aromatic foliage. One species, Pacific border of U. S.

a. **U. Califórnica** (Arnott) Nutt. (T. Californica H. & Arn., O. Californica Nees, L. Californica B. & H.). California to Puget Sound, California Bay-laurel, California Bay tree, California Laurel, Spice tree, Mountain Laurel (of the West), Balm-of-heaven, Sassafras Laurel, Cajeput tree, California Wild Olive. *Leaves* stimulant, anodyne, used as a condiment.

2060. UNGNÁDIA, Endl. Spanish Buckeye. **Sapindaceæ.** Named for Baron Ferdinand von Ungnad of Austria. A tree related to Aesculus. One species; (a) **U. speciosa** Endl. (U. heterophylla Scheele). Texas and Mexico. *Seeds* emetic, reputed poisonous.

2061. UNIFÓLIUM, Adans. 1763, Solomon's-seal. **Convallariaceæ.** From Latin, "one leaf", sterile plants often producing but a single leaf. Syn. Maianthemum Wigg. 1780, Smilacina, in part. Low herbs resembling Smilacina. Two known species, one of Euro-Asia; 1 in U. S.

a. **U. Canadénse** (Desf.) Greene (M. Canadense Desf., S. bifolia, var. Canadensis A. Gray). British America, south to N. Carolina and S. Dakota. Two-leaved Solomon's-seal, False or Wild Lily-of-the-valley, Bead-ruby, Cowslip*, One-blade, One-leaf.

2062. URAGÓGA, L. Ipecacuanha, etc. **Rubiaceæ.** Syn. Cephaelis, Swz., 1788, Ipecacuanha, Arruda 1810, Psychotria, Muell. Arg. 1759; Callicocca, in part. Trees or shrubs.

a. **U. Ipecacuánha** (Brot.) Baill. (P. Ipecacuanha Stokes (Kew), Ceph. Ipecacuanha C. Rich., Call. Ipecacuanha Brot., Ceph. emetica Pers. 1805, I. officinalis Arr.). Brazil and New Granada. Ipecac, Ipecacuanha, Hippo, Poaya (vernacular); Ger. Brechwurzel, Ruhrwurzel, Graue Ipekakuanhe; Fr. Ipécacuanha annelé ou officinal (Codex), Racine brasilienne. *Root*; **Ipecacuanha,** U. S. P., Ipecacuanhæ radix Br.; emetic, expectorant.

2063. URCÉOLA, Roxb. Caoutchouc vine. **Apocynaceae.** From Latin, "a little urn". Syn. Chavannesia, DC. Shrubby climbers. About 8 species, East Indies.

a. **U. elástica** Roxb. Sumatra and Borneo. Caoutchouc vine. From this and other species, notably (a) **U. esculénta** Benth. (C. esculenta DC.), is obtained Penang and Borneo Caoutchouc, Jintawan. *Fruit* edible.

2064. URECHÍTES, Muell. Arg. Urechites. **Apocynaceae.** Prostrate or climbing shrubs with showy flowers. About 4 species, Mexico and West Indies. (a) **U. suberécta** Muell. Arg. San Domingo. Savannah flower, Yellow-flowered Nightshade. *Leaves* arterial sedative, alterative.

2065. URÉNA, L. Indian Mallow. **Malvaceae.** From vernacular *uren*, Malabar. Herbs or shrubs. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

a. **U. lobáta** L. Southern U. S., a common weed in nearly all tropical countries. Indian Mallow, Perpulut (Penang), Guaxima (Brazil). A fibre plant. *Flowers* in Brazil used for coughs.

2066. URGÍNEA, Steinh. Squill, etc. **Liliaceae.** From Latin, "compressed", of the seeds. Syn. Scilla, in part. Scapose herbs from a coated bulb. About 24 species, Mediterranean region to India.

a. **U. marítima** (L.) Baker (Scilla maritima L., U. Scilla Steinh.). Mediterranean basin. Squill, Sea Onion; Ger. Meerzwiebel; Fr. Scille (Codex) Squille; Sp. Eschila, Cebolla albarrana. The *bulb*, Squill, Squills; Scilla. U. S. P., Br., Bulbus Scillae P. G.; expectorant, nauseant, diuretic. Varieties of the drug are distinguished as White Squill and Red Squill.

2067. URTÍCA, L. Nettle. **Urticaceae.** The ancient Latin name, "burning". Herbs with stinging hairs. About 30 species, widely distributed; 7 in U. S.

a. **U. dioíca** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Stinging Nettle, Common Nettle (of Europe), Greater Nettle, Tenging Nettle, Naughty-man's-plaything, Scaddie; Ger. Brennessel; Fr. Ortie brulante; Sp. Ortigo. *Fresh plant* diuretic, alterative, discutient. *Fiber* used to make nettle-cloth. The Common Nettle of the eastern U. S. is (b) **U. grácilis** Ait., Tall Wild Nettle.

c. **U. pilulífera** L. India to southern Europe. Burning, Greek, Roman or Wild Nettle, Spanish Marjoram†. *Seeds* galactagogue; *root* diuretic.

d. **U. spatuláta** Sm. (U. urentissima Blume). India. Devil's Stinging-leaf, Devil's-leaf.

e. **U. úrens** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Small Nettle, Dwarf Nettle, Burning or Stinging Nettle, Dwarf Stinging Nettle, Ettle.

2068. URTICÁSTRUM, Fabr. 1759, Wood-nettle. **Urticaceae.** From Latin, "star nettle". Syn. Laportea, Gaud, 1826, Urtica, in part. Herbs with stinging hairs. About 25 species, mostly tropical; 1 in U. S.

a. **U. divaricátum** (L.) Kze. (Urtica divaricata L., L. Canadensis Gaud.). Canada and eastern U. S. Wood Nettle, Canada Nettle, Albany Hemp. *Seeds* and *leaves* alterative, expectorant, counter-irritant. In India are found (b) **U. crenuláta** (Roxb.) Lyons (Urtica crenulata Roxb.) and (c) **U. stímulans** (L. f.) Lyons (Urtica stimulans L. f.), both violently irritating nettles, as is (d) **U. férox** (Blanco) Lyons (L. Gaudichaudiana Wedd.), Philippine Islands.

2069. URVÍLLEA, H. B. K. Urvillea. **Sapindaceae.** Climbing shrubs. About 15 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2070. ÚSNEA, (Dill.) Ach. Beard Moss, etc. **Usneaceae.** Lichens with terete, often pendulous thallus, on rocks or trees. About 20 species; 6 in U. S. (a) **U. barbáta** Ach. Beard Moss, Tree-hair, Hanging Moss, Idle Moss, Maple Moss, Necklace Moss, Tree Moss. *Plant* demulcent, expectorant.

2071. USTILÁGO, Pers. Smut, Bunt, &c. **Ustilagineae.** From Latin, "scorched" or "charred". Syn. Uredo, in part. Fungi, parasitic on the tissues of living plants. (a) **U. máydis** Leveillé (Uredo maydis DC.). Parasitic on maize. Corn-smut, Maize-smut, Corn Ergot; Ger. Maisbrand, Beulenbrand; Fr. Ergot de Mais; Sp. Rizon de Maiz. *Fungus* has properties of Ergot.

2072. UTRICULARIA, L. Bladderwort. **Lentibulariaceae.** From Latin; a little "bag" or "bladder". Aquatic herbs, the leaves bearing vescicles. About 150 species, widely distributed; 20 in U. S.

a. **U. vulgáris** L. (U. macrorhiza LeConte). Europe, Asia and North America. Greater Bladderwort, Common Bladderwort, Bladder-snout, Hooded Water-milfoil, Pop-weed. The synonyms applied also to other species.

2073. UVULÁRIA, L. Bellwort, Wild Oat, etc. **Melanthaceae.** From Latin *uvula*, alluding to pendulous flowers. Syn. Oakesia, in part. Herbs from perennial root-stocks. About 6 species, N. America; 4 in U. S. (a) **U. perfoliáta** L., Canada and eastern U. S., Perfoliate or Mealy Bellwort, is called Mohawk-weed; (b) **U. sessilifólia** L. (U. sessilifolia S Wats.), Canada and northeastern U. S., Small or Sessile-leaved Bellflower, is called Straw Lily.

2074. VACCÁRIA, Medic. Cow-herb, etc. **Caryophyllaceae.** From Latin, "cow" plant. Syn. Saponaria, in part. Annual with small red or pink flowers. About 3 species, Europe and Asia.

a. **V. Vaccária** (L.) Britton (S. Vaccaria L., V. vulgaris Host.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Cow-herb, Cow Basil, Cockle, Field Soapwort.

2075. VACCÍNIUM, L. Whortleberry, Huckleberry, etc. **Ericaceae.** The Latin name. Syn. Metagonia, in part. Shrubs, some arborescent, many producing edible berries. About 125 species, widely distributed; 30 in U. S.

a. **V. arbóreum** Marsh. Southeastern U.S. Farkleberry, Sparkleberry, Tree Huckleberry, Gooseberry*.

b. **V. Arctostáphylos** L. Greece to the Caucasus. *The dried leaves* constitute Broussa tea, used for a beverage.

c. **V. corymbósum** L. (V. amœnum Ait.). Canada to Virginia and Louisiana, west to Minnesota. Swamp, High-bush or Tall Blueberry, Giant Whortleberry or Huckleberry, Seedy Deerberry. The late market blueberry. *Fruit* esculent. The Pale or Mountain Blue-berry of Virginia to S. Carolina is (d) **V. pállidum** Ait. (V. corymbosum var. pallidum Gray), the finest of our blueberries.

e. **V. Myrtíllus** L. Europe, central and northern Asia, northern N. America. Whortleberry (of Europe), Bilberry, European Huckleberry (Hockleberry, Hurtleberry, Hurtberry, Hartberry), Whinberry, Wimberry, Winberry, Wine-berry, Whortle (the plant), Whort (the fruit, also the plant), Whurt, Wort, Blaeberry (Scotland), Blackberry*, Black-heart; Ger. Heidelbeere, Besinge, Blaubeere, Bickbeere, Gandlebeere (Schwarze); Fr. Airelle myrtille (Codex). *Fruit*, Fructus myrtilli, Baccæ myrtillorum, Myrtilla, astringent, antispasmodic, esculent.

f. **V. penduliflórum** Gaud. (M. penduliflora Nutt.) and (g) **V. reticulátum** Sm. Hawaiian Islands. Ohelo. *Fruit* acidulous and somewhat astringent, esculent.

h. **V. Pennsylvánicum** Lam. British America, south to New Jersey and Illinois. Dwarf, Low-bush or Sugar Blueberry, Whortleberry, Huckleberry, Strawberry Huckleberry, the early market blueberry. Other Low Blueberries are (i) **V. Canadénse** Rich. and (j) **V. vacíllans** Kalm. (k) **V. atrocóccum** (Gray) Heller and (l) **V. nígrum** (Wood) Brit., with black fruit, are called Black Blueberry. The California Whortleberry is (m) **V. ovátum** Pursh.

n. **V. stamíneum** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Deerberry, Dangle-berry, Buck-berry, Goose-berry*, Squaw-berry, Squaw Huckleberry or Whortleberry. *Fruit* astringent, not edible. *Root* diuretic.

o. **V. uliginósum** L. Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Bog Bilberry, Great Bilberry, Bog Whortleberry, Bog Blueberry, Bleaberry. *Fruit* edible.

p. **V. Vitis-Idaéa** L. Europe, Asia, northern N. America. Mountain Cranberry, Rock Cranberry, Cow-berry, Cluster-berry, Flowering Box, Ling-berry, Red Bilberry, Red Whortleberry, Wine-berry, Wind-berry; Ger. Preisselbeere, Kronsbeere, Steinbeere, Rothbernitzbeere. *Fruit* acid, edible. *Leaves* astringent diuretic, expectorant.

5076. VÁGNERA, Adans. 1763. Smilacina. **Convallariaceae.** Named for Wagner. Syn. Smilacina (Kew), Desf. 1807, also Convallaria, in part. Perennial herbs with aspect of Solomon's-seal. About 25 species, Asia and north to central America; 5 in U. S.

a. **V. racemósa** (L.) Morong (S. racemosa Desf. (Kew), C. racemosa L.). British America, south to Georgia, Missouri and Arizona. False Solomon's-seal, Wild Spikenard, False Spikenard, Small or Zigzag Solomon's-seal, Golden-seal*, Job's-tears*.

2077. VALERIÁNA, L. Valerian. **Valerianaceae.** From Latin *valere*, to be "strong". Syn. Phu, Rupp. Strong-scented perennial herbs. About 175 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 10 in U. S.

a. **V. Céltica** L. Alps of Europe. Celtic Nard or Spikenard. *Root*, Nardus, Spica celtica, valued in the Orient for its perfume. See Nardostachys.

b. **V. édulis** Nutt. British America, south to Ohio and Arizona. Edible Valerian, Tobacco-root, Oregon Tobacco. *Root* used by aborigines as food.

c. **V. officinális** L. (V. angustifolia Tausch, V. sambucifolia Mikan.). Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S. Valerian, called in America Garden Valerian, in Europe Great Wild Valerian; Cat's Valerian, Common Valerian, All-heal, Cut-heal, Setwall (originally applied to Zedoary, and only another form of the same name), Hardy or Summer Heliotrope, Herb bennet, Vandal root; Ger. Baldrian; Fr. Valériane officinale. *The root* **Valeriana,** U. S. P., Valerianæ Rhizoma Br., Radix Valerianæ, P. G., Radix valerianæ minoris; antispasmodic, nervine. (d) **V. Mexicána** DC. and (e) **V. Toluccána** DC. of Mexico, also (f) **V. Sitchénsis** Bong. of Alaska and several other species have like properties.

g. **V. Phú** L. Western Asia and Southern Europe. Large Garden Valerian, Spikenard of Crete. *Root*, Radix valerianæ majoris, inferior to that of (c).

h. **V. sylvática** Banks (V. dioica Pursh, not L.). British America, south to New York, Michigan and Arizona. Wood Valerian, Swamp or Marsh Valerian (these names in Europe applied to (i) **V. dioíca** L.), American Wild Valerian.

2078. VALERIANÉLLA, Poll. Corn-Salad, etc. **Valerianaceae.** Latin, diminutive of "Valerian". Syn. Fedia, Locusta, Riv., Valeriana, in part. Dichotomously branched annuals. About 50 species, northern hemisphere, especially Mediterranean region; 7 in U. S.

a. **V. Locústa** (L.) Bettke (Valerianella olitoria Poll. (Kew), L. communis Delarb., V. Locusta and var. olitoria L.). Europe to middle Asia and northern Africa, nat. in U. S. European Corn-Salad, Lamb's Lettuce, Milk-grass, White Pot-herb; Ger. Ackersalat; Fr. Mâche. *Leaves*, called Fetticus, used for salad. The American (b) **V. radiáta** (L.) Dufr. (F. radiata Michx.), Beaked Corn-salad, is also called Lamb's Lettuce.

2079. VALERIANOÍDES, Medic. 1789. **Verbenaceae.** From Greek, "Valerian-like". Syn. Stachytarpheta. Vahl. 1805 (Stachytarpha), Abena, Neck. 1790, Vermicularia, Moench 1802. Herbs or shrubs resembling Vervain. About 45 species, warmer regions, especially of New World.

a. **V. Índica** Medic. (S. Indica Vahl., V. Jamaicensis Medic.). Common to tropical countries. Gervao, Brazilian Tea. *Leaves* used in Europe as a substitute for Chinese tea.

2080. VALLÉSIA, R. & P. Vallesia. **Apocynaceae.** Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2081. VALISNÉRIA, L. Tape-grass, Eel-grass. **Valisneriaceae.** Named for Antonio Vallisneri, Italian naturalist, d. 1730. Aquatic perennials with grass-like leaves. One species, widely distributed (U. S.).

a. **V. spirális** L. Temperate and warm regions of both hemispheres. Tape-grass, Eel-grass, Wild Celery or Water Celery (Chesapeake Bay), Spring-plant (Australia).

2082. VANCOUVÉRIA, Morr. & Dcsne. **Berberidaceae.** Named for Capt. Vancouver, English navigator, 18th Century. Scapose perennials. Three species, Pacific coast of U. S.

2083. VANÍLLA, Plum. Greenwithe, Purple-lip. **Orchidaceae.** From Latin (?), diminutive meaning "little pod". Robust climbers. About 20 species, tropical regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

a. **V. planifólia** Andrews. Mexico and Central America. Vanilla. *The unripe fruit;* **Vanilla,** U. S. P., Fructus Vanillae, P. G., Siliqua vanillæ; Ger., Fr. Vanille (Codex); Sp. Vainilla; Mex. Baynilla. Used as a flavoring agent. Vanilla is obtained from several other species, notably from (b) **V. microcárpa** Karst. of Venezuela; (c) **V. Pompóna** Schiede, Brazil and Peru and probably (d) **V. Guianénsis** Splitberger; *not* from (e) **V. aromática** Swz., as is usually believed.

2084. VARÍLLA, Gray. Varilla. **Compositae.** From vernacular name. Mexico. Shrubby plants with thickened leaves and yellow flowers. Two species, one of Mexico, one of Texas.

2085. VARRÓNIA, P. Br. 1756. Sebesten, etc. **Boraginaceae.** Syn. **Cordia,** L. 1763, Sebesten, Adans. 1753; Myxa, Pilicordia, in part. The name Cordia is the older and has been adopted below. Trees or shrubs. About 200 species, warmer regions; 4 in U. S. In West Indies the species are called "Elm".

a. **C. Mýxa** L. (C. Sebestena Forsk. not L., C. officinalis Lam.. S. officinalis Gaertn., probably includes V. Abyssinica DC. and C. Africana Lam.). India to Australia and western Africa. Sebestan (Sebesten, Sapistan), Sebestan Plum, Assyrian Plum; Ger. Schwarze Brustbeere. *Bark* a mild astringent. *Fruit* mucilaginous, emollient. The following have similar properties and uses; (b) **C. Boissíeri** DC., Texas to Mexico, Anacahuita (a jelly made from the fruits used in coughs), and (c) **C. oblíqua** Willd. (C. latifolia Roxb.) of India.

d. **C. Sebesténa** L. Florida to West Indies and northern S. America. Geiger tree.

2086. VATÉRIA, L. Piney-varnish tree. **Dipterocarpaceae.** Named for Abraham Vater, German botanist, 18th Century. Syn. Elæocarpus, in part. Resiniferous tree. About 30 species, tropical Asia.

a. **V. Índica** L. (E. copaliferus Retz.). Ceylon and Malabar. Pinne tree, Piney-varnish tree, Copal-tree, Tallow-tree. *Resinous exudate*, Malabar or Indian Copal, Gum Anime, White Dammer, Dammer Pitch; used as incense as well as for varnishes, and cut into "amber" ornaments. *Seeds* source of Piney Tallow, used for candles.

2087. VAUQUELÍNIA, Correa. Vauquelinia. **Rosaceae.** Named for Louis Nicolas Vauquelin, French chemist, d. 1829. Syn. Spiræa, in part. Tree with corymbs of white flowers. Three species, Mexico and adjacent territory; 1 in U. S.

2088. VENEGÁSIA, DC. 1837. Venegasia. **Compositae.** Named for Michael Venegas, Jesuit missionary. Syn. Parthenopsis, Kellogg 1875. Perennial herb with large flower-heads (yellow). One species, California.

2089. VERÁTRUM, L. White or False Hellebore. **Melanthaceae.** Ancient Latin name of Hellebore. Syn. Melanthium, Helonias, in part. Robust herbs with acrid poisonous rhizome. About 10 species, north temperate zone; 5 in U. S.

a. **V. álbum** L. (including var. viridiflorum Mert. & Koch., V. Lobelianum Bernh.). Europe and northern Asia. White Hellebore, White Veratrum, Lingwort, Sneezewort, Neezewort; Ger. Weisse Niesswurz, Weis-er Germer, Krätzwurzel, Frengelwurz, Franzwurz, Sauwurz, Schampanierwurz; Fr. Hellébore blanc (Codex), Vératre blanc; Sp. Vedegambre blanco. *Rhizome* and *rootlets*, Rhizoma Veratri, P. G., Rad. hellebori albi; counter-irritant, parasiticide, sternutatory.

b. **V. víride** Ait. (V. album var. viride Baker, M. virens Thunb., H. viridis Ker.). British America, south to Georgia and Minnesota. American Hellebore. Green Hellebore, Green or American Veratrum, American White Hellebore‡, Big or False Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Bear-corn, Bugbane, Bugwort, Devil's-bite, Duck-retter, Earth-gall, Indian Poke, Itch-weed, Poke-root*, Poor-Anne, Tickle-weed; Ger. Grüner Germer; Fr. Vératre vert; Sp. Vedegambre verdo. *Rhizome* and *roots*; **Veratrum viride**, U. S. P., Veratri viridis Rhizoma, Br., Rad. veratri americani; arterial sedative, irritant, emetic, sternutatory.

2090. VERBÁSCUM, L. Mullen, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.** Ancient Latin name of (b). Syn. Blattaria, Thapsus, in part. Biennial, rarely perennial herbs. About 125 species, Old World; 5 nat. in U. S.

a. **V. Blattária** L. (T. Blattaria Raf., B. vulgaris Four.). Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S. Moth Mullen (Mullein).

b. **V. Thápsus** L. (T. Schraderi Opiz., V. Schraderi G. Meyer.). Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. and widely elsewhere. Common Mullen (Mullein), Great Mullen, Velvet or Mullen Dock,

Aaron's-rod, Adam's-flannel, Blanket-leaf, Bullock's-Lungwort, Cow's or Clown's Lungwort, Candlewick. Feltwort, Flannel-leaf, Old-man's flannel, Hare's-beard, Hedge-taper (Hog-taper, High-taper, Hig-taper), Ice-leaf, Jacob's-staff, Jupiter's-staff, Lady's Foxglove, Peter's-staff, Shepherd's-club, Torches, Torchwort, Velvet-plant, Woollen; Ger. Wollkraut, Königskerze, Himmelbrand; Fr. Bouillon blanc, Molène; Sp. Gordoloba. *Leaves*, Fol. verbasci, mucilaginous, demulcent. *Flowers* vulnerary, anodyne. In Germany the flowers of (c) **V. Phlomoides** L. and of **V. thapsiforme** Schrad. (V. Thapsus G. Meyer, not L.) are used also.

2091. VERBÉNA, L. Verbena, Vervain. **Verbenaceae.** Latin name, applied first to green boughs used in certain sacred ceremonies. Syn. Buchnera†, Glandularia; in part. Herbs, some shrubby, a few highly ornamental. About 100 species, nearly all American; 24 in U. S.

a. **V. Canadénsis** (L.) Brit. (B. Canadensis L. 1767, V. Aubletia Jacq. 1772 (Kew), G. Carolinensis J. G. Gmel.). Southeastern U. S. to Mexico. Large-flowered Verbena. This and (b) **V. bipinnatífida** Nutt., south-central U. S., are the originals of most of our garden Verbenas.

b. **V. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. European Vervain (Vervein, Vervine, Vervin, Berbine), Blue Vervain (of Europe), Enchanter's herb, Enchanter's plant, Herb-of-grace, Herb-of-the-cross, Holy-herb, Juno's-tears, Pigeon-grass, Simpler's-joy; Ger. Eisenkraut, Eisenhart, Stahlkraut, Isenkraut, Venusblut; Fr. Verveine officinale (Codex). *Herb*, H. verbenæ v. columbariæ v. sanguinalis; astringent, vulnerary. *Leaves* a substitute for Chinese tea.

c. **V. hastáta** L. (V. paniculata Lam.). Canada and eastern to central U. S. Blue Vervain, American Blue Vervain, Common Vervain, American or False Vervain, Wild Hyssop, Iron-weed*, Purvain, Simpler's-joy. *Flowering herb*, nauseant, expectorant, sudorific. (d) **V. stricta** Vent. (V. rigens Michx.), Ohio to New Mexico, Hoary or Mullen-leaved Vervain, is called also Fever-weed; (e) **V. urticifólia** L., Canada and eastern U. S., is White Vervain, Nettle-leaved Vervain, the *plant* used in Rhus poisoning.

2092. VERBESÍNA, L. Crown-beard. **Compositae.** Name altered from Verbera, q. v. Syn. Actinomeris, Nutt, recognized by Benth. & Hook. as a distinct genus; Siegesbeckia, Ximenesia, Coreopsis, in part. Rough herbs, often with decurrent leaves. About 60 species, mostly of New World; 12 in U. S.

a. **V. alternifólia** (L.) Brit. (C. alternifolia L., A. squarrosa Nutt. (Kew), A. alternifolia DC.). Southeastern U. S. Actinomeris, Wing-stem, Stick-weed. (b) **V. helianthoides** Michx. Iowa to Texas and Georgia. Sunflower Crown-beard. *Plant* reputed diuretic.

2093. VERNÓNIA, Schreb. 1771. Iron-weed. **Compositae.** Named for William Vernon, English botanist, 17th Century. Syn. **Behen,** Hill 1762 not Moench 1794, Suprago, Gaertn. 1791; Chrysocoma, Serratula, Cacalia, in part. Perennial herbs, some shrubby, with small discoid flower-heads. About 475 species, warmer regions especially in S. America; 11 in U. S.

a. **V. Noveboracénsis** (L.) Willd., Ser. Noveboracensis L., B. Noveboracense Hill). Eastern U. S. New York or Common Iron-weed, Flat-top.

2094. VERÓNICA, L. Speedwell, Brooklime, etc. **Scrophulariaceae.** Dedicated to St. Veronica. Herbs, shrubs or even trees, many ornamental. About 200 species, widely distributed; 15 in U. S.

a. **V. Americána** Schwein. British America, south to Pennsylvania, Nebraska and California. American Brooklime, Bluebell*. Resembles (b) **V. Anagállis-aquática** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America. Water Speedwell, Water Pimpernel.

c. **V. Beccabúnga** L. Europe and Asia. Brooklime, Horse Well-grass, Well-ink (Ireland), Wall-ink (Scotland), Water-purpie (Scotland); Ger. Bachbungen; Fr. Beccabunga (Codex), Cressonée. *Fresh plant* antiscorbutic, diuretic.

d. **V. Chamaédrys** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Germander Speedwell, Angel's-eyes, Bird's-eye, Blue-eye, Cat's-eye, God's-eye, Eye-bright, Forget-me-not (Scotland), Base Vervain; Fr. Véronique femelle, Petit chêne. The names Bird's-eye and Cat's-eye are given also to (e) **V. Byzantína** (Sibth. & Sm.) B. S. P. (V. agrestis var Byzantina S. & S., V. Buxbaumii Tenore), Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., Buxbaum's or Byzantine Speedwell‡.

f. **V. officinális** L. Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S. Common Speedwell, Fluellin (Llewellyn), Ground-hele, Paul's Betony* (a name given also to (g) **V. serpylifólia** L., another naturalized species), Upland Speedwell; Ger. Ehrenpreis, Wundkraut, Heil-aller-Schaden, Grundheil, Veroniken, Stah-up-unga-weg; Fr. Véronique mâle. *Herb,* H. veronicæ, H. betonicæ albæ, astringent, alterative, diuretic.

Other notable species are (h) **V. agréstis** L., Europe, nat. in U. S., Field or Garden Speedwell, Procumbent Speedwell, Germander Chickweed, Winterweed; (i) **V. hederaefólia** L., Europe and Asia, nat. in U. S., Ivy-leaved Speedwell, Ivy Chickweed, Morgeline, Mother-of-wheat, Small Henbit, Winterweed and (j) **V. peregrína** L., widely distributed in Old and New World, Purslane Speedweell, Neckweed.

2095. VIBÚRNUM, L. Black Haw, Viburnum, etc. **Caprifoliaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Shrubs or trees. About 100 species, widely distributed; 17 in U. S.

a. **V. alnifólium** Marsh. (V. lantanoides Michx.). Canada to N. Carolina and Michigan. Hobble-bush, American Wayfaring-

tree, Dogwood*, Moose-berry, Moose-bush, Tangle-foot, Tangle-legs, Trip-toe, Witch-hobble, Witch-hopple. *Bark* diuretic. antiperiodic.

b. **V. cassinoídes** L. (V. nudum var. cassinoides T. & Gr.). Canada and northeastern U. S. Withe-rod (Wythe-rod), Appalachian Tea*, False Paraguay Tea. *Leaves* used as tea.

c. **V. Lentágo** L. Canada to Georgia and Missouri. Nanny-berry, Nanny-bush, Nanny Plum, Black Haw*, Black Thorn*, Sheep-berry, Sweet-berry, Sweet Viburnum, Tea-plant*, Wild Raisin. *Fruit* edible.

d. **V. Ópulus** L. (V. trilobum Marsh.). Europe, Asia, northern N. America, south to New Jersey, Michigan and Oregon. Cranberry tree, High-bush Cranberry, Wild Guelder-rose, Gueldres-rose, Cherry-wood, Cramp-bark tree, Dog Rowan-tree, White Dogwood (England), Whitten-tree, Red or Rose Elder, Marsh or Water Elder, White Elder, Gadrise, Gaiter-tree, Gatten, Love Rose, May Rose, Pincushion-tree, Squaw-bush, Witch-hobble, Witch-hopple; in cultivation Snowball-bush; Ger. Wasserholder, Wasserschwelke; Fr. Obier. *Bark*; **Viburnum Opulus**, U. S. P.; uterine sedative, antispasmodic. *Fruit* acid.

e. **V. prunifólium** L. Connecticut to Michigan, south to Florida and Texas. Black Haw, Boots, Nanny-berry*, Sheep-berry, Sloe*, Stag-bush. *Bark*; **Viburnum Prunifolium**, U. S. P., uterine sedative, antispasmodic. *Fruit* edible. The name Black Haw is given also to (f) **V. obovátum** Walt. and (g) **V. rufo-tomentósum** Small (V. prunifolium var. ferrugineum T. & Gr.), both of southeastern U. S.

Other species worthy of note are (h) **V. acerifólium** L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Maple-leaved Arrow-wood, Dockmakie, Maple Guelder-rose; (i) **V. dentátum** L., Canada and northeastern U. S., Arrow-wood, Mealy-tree, Withe-rod, Withe-wood; (j) **V. Lantána** L., Europe, Wayfaring-tree, Lithy-tree; *leaves* and *berries* astringent; (k) **V. mólle** Michx., eastern U. S., Soft-leaved Arrow-wood?, Black Alder*; (l) **V. núdum** L. (V. nudum var. Claytoni T. & Gr.), Southeastern U. S., Larger Withe-rod (Wythe-rod) or Withe-wood, Naked Viburnum?, Nanny-berry, Possum Haw, Possum Thorn, Shawnee Haw; (m) **V. pauciflórum** Pylaie (V. Opulus var. eradiatum Oakes), British America and northern U. S., Few-flowered Cranberry-tree, Squash-berry; (n) **V. Tínus** L., Southern Europe, cult. for ornament in U. S., Laurestine.

2096. VÍCIA, L. Vetch, Tare. **Papilionaceae.** The ancient Latin name. Syn. Ervum, in part. Pea-like vines. About 120 species, north temperate zone and S. America; 24 in U. S., including nat. species.

a. **V. satíva** L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Common Vetch or Tare, Pebble Vetch, Spring Vetch. An important fodder plant.

b. **V. Americána** Muhl. Northern U. S. and northward. American or Purple Vetch, Pea-vine, Buffalo Pea. (c) **V. Crácca** L. Europe, Asia and northern N. America, south to Kentucky and Iowa, Tufted or Blue Vetch, Cow Vetch, Canada Pea, Catpea, Tine-grass; (d) **V. hirsúta** (L.) Koch (E. hirsutum L., V. Mitchelli Raf.), Europe and northern Asia, nat. in U. S., Hairy Vetch or Tare, Strangle-tare, Tine-tare, Tine-weed; (e) **V. Sépium** L., Europe and Asia, adv. in U. S., Bush Vetch, Wild Tare, Crow Pea.

2097. VICTÓRIA, Lindl. Victoria Regia. **Nymphaeaceae.** Named in honor of queen Victoria. A gigantic water lily. One species, Amazon and tributaries. (a) **V. régia** Lindl. (V. Reginæ Hook., V. Regina J. E Gray). Victoria or Royal Water-lily, Water Maize, Irupe or Water-platter (Guiana). *Seeds* esculent.

2098. VÍGNA, Savi. Cow Pea. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Dominico Vigna, Italian botanist, 17th Century. Syn. Dolichos, in part. Herbs, mostly climbing or trailing. About 30 species, tropical and sub-tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

a. **V. Sinénsis** (L.) Endl. (D. Sinensis L. 1756, D. Catjang L. 1767, V. Catjang Walp.). Tropical Asia and Africa and widely cult., adv. in U. S. Cow Pea, China Bean, Black-eyed Bean, Chowlee, Tow-cōk (Tow-cock). *Seeds* and *pods* esculent.

2099. VIQUIÉRA, H. B. K. Viquiera. **Compositae.** Named for Dr. A. Viquier, French botanist. Herbs, some shrubby. About 70 species, warmer regions of America; 7 in U. S. (Mexican border).

2100. VÍNCA, L. Periwinkle. **Apocynaceae.** The Latin name, originally Pervinca, whence the English *periwinkle*. Erect or trailing herbs with blue, pink or whiteflowers. About 12 species, all but one of Old World; 1 nat. in U. S.

a. **V. májor** L. Europe. Larger Periwinkle, Band plant, Cutfinger, Hundred-eyes; Ger. Grosses Sinngrün; Fr. Pervenche grande (Codex). *Leaves* astringent, hemostatic.

b. **V. mínor** L. Europe, nat. in U. S. Periwinkle (Pennywinkle Penny-winkler), Small Periwinkle, Hundred-eyes, Myrtle†, Running Myrtle; Ger. Kleines Sinngrün; Fr. Pervenche petite (Codex). *Leaves* astringent, hemostatic.

2101. VINCETÓXICUM, Walt. 1788. **Asclepiadaceae.** From Greek, "subduing poison". Syn. Gonolobus, Michx. 1803, Cynanchum, in part. Perennial vines with flowers in umbel-like cymes. About 75 species, New World; 6 in U. S.

a. **V. hirsútum** (Michx.) Brit. (G. hirsutus Michx.). Southeastern U. S. Hairy Vincetoxicum?, Running Milk-weed, Negro-vine.

2102. VÍOLA, L. Violet. **Violaceae.** The Latin name. Herbs, a few shrubby. About 150 species, widely distributed; 57 in U. S.

a. **V. blánda** Willd. British America, south to N. Carolina and California. Sweet White Violet, American Sweet Violet.

b. **V. Canadénsis** L. Canada, south to N. Carolina, Nebraska and Arizona. Canada Violet, American Sweet Violet, June-flower, Hens.

c. **V. cuculláta** Ait. Canada and eastern U. S. Common Blue Violet, Meadow or Hooded Blue Violet. In common with other species, called also Johnny-jump-up*, and the flowers (by children) Chicken-fighters and Roosters.

d. **V. odoráta** L. Europe and northern Asia, cult. and adv. in U. S. English Violet, Marsh or Sweet Violet; Ger. Märzvielchen; Fr. Violette odorante (Codex); Sp. Violeta. *Flowers* fragrant, reputed refrigerant and lenitive.

e. **V. pedáta** L. Ontario and eastern U. S. Bird's-foot Violet; Crow-foot, Horse, Horseshoe, Sand, Snake or Wood Violet, American Pansy, Johnny-jump-up, Velvets (applied particularly to var. **bicolor**). *Fresh plant* (formerly official U. S. P.) reputed emollient, laxative, etc.

f. **V. trícolor** L. Europe and northern Asia; cult. and adv. in U. S. Pansy, Heart's-ease, Lady's-delight, Garden or Trinity Violet, Battle-field flower, Biddy's-eyes, Cat's-faces, Cupid's-delight, Fancy, Flamy, Garden-gate, Heart's-pansy, Herb-trinity, Johnny-jump-up, Johnny-jumper, Kisses, Kiss-me, Love-in-idleness (Shakespere), Monkey's-face, None-so-pretty, Stepmother; Ger. Stiefmütterchen, Freisamkraut, Dreifaltigkeitskraut, Ie-länger-ie-lieber; Fr. Pensée sauvage (Codex); Sp. Trinitaria. The wild-grown flowering *herb* (official in U. S. P. 1880); Herba violæ tricoloris, P. G., jaceæ, H. trinitatis, alterative, discutient.

2103. VÍROLA, Aubl. Virola. **Myristicaceae.**
Trees, the species referred by many botanists to Myristica. About 10 species, tropical S. America.

a. **V. sebífera** Aubl. (M. sebifera Swz.). Guiana. Malagueto de montana (Panama). *Seeds* source of Virola tallow, called also Ocuba wax, used for candles, etc.

2104. VISCÁRIA, Roehl. Campion. **Caryophyllaceae.**
From Latin, "glutinous". Syn. Lychnis, in part. Herbs. About 5 species, north temperate and arctic zones; 1 in U. S.
(a) **V. Alpína** (L.) Roehl. (L. Alpina L.). Northern Europe, Asia and N. America. Red Alpine Campion.

2105. VÍSCUM, L. - Mistletoe. - **Loranthaceae.**
The ancient Latin name, from Greek. Shrubby parasites. About 30 species, warm and temperate regions, Old World.

a. **V. álbum** L. Europe, growing often on apple, pear or plum trees. Mistletoe (Misseltoe, Miseltoe, Miselto), European Mistletoe; Ger. Mistel, Eichenmistel*; Fr. Gui de chêne, Gillon; Sp. Visco, Muérdago. *Branches*, Stipites visci, Lignum visci, antispasmodic, uterine stimulant; source of *bird-lime*.

2106. VÍSMIA, Vandelli. Wax-tree. **Hypericaceae.**
Named for Visme, botanist of Lisbon. Shrubs or trees. About 30 species, tropical Africa and America. (a) **V. Guianénsis.** Mexico to Brazil. Gutta-gum tree, Wax-tree. *Gum resin*, American Gamboge, (Gummi gutta), a drastic cathartic. Other species yield similar products.

2107. VÍTEX, L. Vitex, etc. **Verbenaceae.**
The Latin name of (a). Aromatic shrubs or trees, some yielding hard and durable timber (Teak of New Zealand, Lignum vitae of Queensland). About 75 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S.

a. **V. Ágnus-cástus** L. Mediterranean region. Chaste-tree, Abraham's-balm, Hemp-tree, Monk's Pepper-tree; Ger. Abrahamstrauch, Keuschlamm, Mönchspfeffer. *Seeds* aromatic. (b) **V. lignum-vítae** A. Cunn. is Queensland Lignum vitae.

2108. VÍTIS, L. - Grape. - **Vitaceae.**
The ancient Latin name. Climbing woody vines, mostly with tendrils. About 40 species, warm and temperate regions; 25 in U. S.

a. **V. aestivális** Michx. Eastern U. S. Summer Grape, Small Grape. Original among others of Jacques, Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia varieties of cultivated grapes.

b. **V. cordifólia** Michx. Eastern U. S., west to Nebraska. Frost Grape, Fox Grape, Chicken Grape, Possum Grape, Winter Grape.

c. **V. Labrúsca** L. New England to Georgia, west to Minnesota, also in Japan. Northern Fox Grape, Northern Plum Grape, Wild Grape, Wild Vine. The original of the Isabella, Concord, Catawba and many other varieties. The Delaware Grape is a cross with this and V. vinifera L.

d. **V. rotundifólia** Michx. (V. vulpina Torr. & Gr. not. L.). Maryland to Texas and Mexico, also in eastern Asia. Southern Fox Grape, Bullace Grape, Muscadine Grape. The original of the Scuppernong. Less hardy than other American Grapes, but resists phylloxera perfectly.

e. **V. vinífera** L. Southern Europe to central Asia, widely cult. Wine Grape; European Hot-house or California Grape, including numerous varieties such as Tokay, Muscatel, etc. from which European wines are produced; Ger. Weinrebe, Weinstock; Fr. Vigne. *Fruit* esculent. *Fermented juice* of the ripe fruit, Grape Wine; **Vinum Album,** U. S. P., Vinum Xericum Br., Vinum, P. G.; Ger. Wein; Fr. Vin. *Dried fruit,* Raisins, Passulæ, Uvæ passæ; Ger. Rosinen, Zibeben; Fr. Raisins secs. From the seedless variety V. (minuta Risso, V. apyrena Auct.), the black Corinth or Zante grape, are prepared the "currants" (i. e. Corinthian grapes) of commerce.

f. **V. vulpína** L. (V. riparia Michx., V. cordifolia var. riparia Gr.). Canada, south to Maryland and Arkansas. River-side Grape, Sweet-scented Grape, Bull Grape, Frost or Winter Grape, Aroyo Grape, Muscadine Grape. Source of the Clinton and Franklin varieties.

2109. VITTÁRIA, Sm. Vittaria. **Polypodiaceae.** From Latin, a "band" or "fillet". Ferns with simple linear fronds. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

2110. VOUACAPOÚA, Aubl. 1775 (Vuacapua). **Papilionaceae.** Syn. Andira, Lam. 1783 (Kew); Geoffræa (Geoffroya), in part. Ornamental trees. About 25 species, mostly of Brazil.

a. **V. Araróba** (Aguiar) Lyons (A. Araroba Ag.). Brazil. Araroba or Arariba tree, Angelim Amargoso, Angelin amarzogo. The source of Goa powder, called also Bahia powder, Brazil powder, Ringworm powder; Pulvis goa, Po de Araroba, Po de Bahia; Ger. Goapulver, Bahiapulver. From this is prepared Chrysarobin, **Chrysarobinum,** U. S. P., antiseptic, discutient.

b. **V. inérmis** (Swz.) Lyons (G. inermis Swz., A. inermis Kunth.). West Indies. Jamaica Cabbage-tree, Partridge-wood. *Bark,* Yellow Cabbage-tree bark, properties of (c).

c. **V. retúsa** (Poir.) Lyons (G. retusa Poir., A. retusa Kunth). Surinam and Cayenne. Surinam Cabbage-tree. *Bark,* Surinam bark, Brown Cabbage-tree bark, Bark of (b) and (c) is called Worm bark, Andira; Ger. Kohlbaumrinde, Wurmrinde; Fr. Écorce de geoffrée; emeto-cathartic, anthelmintic.

d. **V. vermífuga** O. Kze. (G. vermifuga St. Hil., A. vermifuga Mart., A. anthelmintica Benth.). Brazil. *Seeds* of this and other species, as (e) **V. Aublétii** (Benth.) Lyons (A. Aubletii Benth.) and (f) **V. spinulósa** (Mart.) Lyons (A. spinulosa Mart. identified with (d) by Index Kew.), Angelim seeds, Angelim dolce; anthelmintic.

2111. VOÝRIA, Aubl. Voyria. **Gentianaceae.** Herbs, parasitical on old tree-trunks. About 25 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S.

2112. WALDSTEÍNIA, Willd. Waldsteinia. **Rosaceae.** Named for Franz Adam von Waldstein, Wartenburg, German botanist, d. 1823. Herbs with aspect of Fragaria. Four known species, north temperate zone; 2 in U. S.

2113. WALTHÉRIA, L. Waltheria. **Sterculiaceae.** Named for Prof. Walther of Leipsic. Herbs or shrubs. About 30 species, tropical regions; 2 in U. S. (a) **W. indica** L. (W. Americana Lindl.), is widely distributed in tropical countries, extending to southern U. S., and has been used medicinally; (b) **W. glomeráta** Presl. of tropical America, is called Matico* and Yerba del soldado;* hemostatic.

2114. WÁREA, Nutt. (not Waria, L.) Warea. **Cruciferae.** Annual herbs. Three species in southern U. S.

2115. WASHINGTÓNIA, Raf. 1818. Sweet Cicely. **Umbelliferae.** Named in honor of George Washington. Syn. Osmorrhiza, Raf. 1818, Myrrhis. Perennial herbs with aromatic, somewhat fleshy clustered roots. About 15 species, eastern Asia and America; 5 in U. S.

a. **W. Cláytoni** (Michx.) Brit. (M. Claytoni Michx., O. brevistylis DC.). Canada to N. Carolina and Nebraska. Woolly Sweet Cicely, Hairy Sweet Cicely, Sweet Chervil or Jarvil. See Myrrhis.

b. **W. longístylis** (Torr.) Brit. (M. longistylis Torr., O. longistylis DC.). Canada to Alabama and Texas. Smoother Sweet Cicely, Anise-root, Sweet Anise, Sweet Chervil or Jarvil, Cicely-root. *Root* aromatic, carminative, stomachic.

2116. WEDÉLIA, Jacq. 1760. Niebuhria. **Compositae.** Named for Prof. G. W. Wedel of Jena, 17th Century. Syn. Niebuhria, Neck. 1790, not DC. 1824 (Kew) nor Scop. 1777. Herbs and undershrubs, mostly littoral. About 50 species, warmer regions of Old and New World; 1 in U. S. [**Wedelia,** Loefl. 1758 is a genus of Nyctaginaceae, in Index Kewensis united with Allionia, Loefl. 1758. Heller catalogues one species, and one also of the foregoing.]

2117. WHÍPPLEA, Torr. Whipplea. **Saxifragaceae.** Suffrutescent plants. Two species, Pacific border of U. S.

2118. WHITNÉYA, Gray. Whitneya. **Compositae.** Named for Josiah D. Whitney of Cal. Geological Survey. Low perennial herb with aspect of Arnica. One species, California.

2119. WILLUGHBAÉA, Neck. 1790. Mikania. **Compositae.** Named for Francis Willoughby, English naturalist, d. 1672. Syn. Mikania, Willd. 1804; Eupatorium, in part. Herbaceous vines, some shrubs, with small discoid flower-heads. About 150 species, New World; 2 in U. S.

a. **W. scándens** (L.) Kze. (E. scandens L., M. scandens Willd.). Ontario and eastern U. S. Climbing Hemp-weed, Climbing Boneset.

2120. WISLIZÉNIA, Engelm. Wislizenia. **Capparidaceae.** Annual herbs. Two species, Mexican border of U. S.

2121. WISSÁDULA, Medic. Wissadula. **Malvaceae.** Hoary shrubs. About 8 species, tropical, all but one of New World; 2 in U. S.

2122. WITHÁNIA, Pauquy 1824. Withania. **Solanaceae.** Syn. Physaloides, Moench 1794, not Physalodes, Boehm. 1760. Hoary or woolly shrubs. Four species, Mediterranean region and southern Asia.

a. **W. coágulans** Dun. India. *Fruit* used as a substitute for rennet in making cheese.

2123. WÓLFFIA, Horkel. Wolffia, Duckmeat. **Lemnaceae.** Named for N. M. von Wolff, Polish naturalist, d. 1784. Plant consisting of a minute floating thallus. About 12 species; 3 in U. S. The smallest of flowering plants, except the following.

2124. WOLFFIÉLLA, Hegelm. Wolffiella. **Lemnaceae.** Latin, diminutive of "Wolffia. Syn. Wolffia, in part. Minute floating plants. About 7 species; 3 in U. S.

2125. WOÓDSIA, R. Br. Woodsia, Flower-cup Fern. **Polypodiaceae.** Named for Joseph Woods, English botanist, d. 1864. Syn. Hypopeltis, in part. Small or medium-sized ferns. About 15 species; 7 in U. S.

2126. WOODWÁRDIA, J. E. Smith. Chain-fern. **Polypodiaceae.** Named for Thomas J. Woodward, English botanist, d. 1820. Robust ferns. Six species; 3 in U. S.

2127. WRÍGHTIA, R. Br. Wrightia. **Apocynaceae.** Named for Dr. William Wright, botanist of Jamaica. Syn. Nerium, in part. Shrubs or trees. About 12 species, tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. See Holarrhena. (a) **W. tinctória** R. Br. (N. tinctorium Roxb.). India. Palay. Ivory-tree. One of the plants yielding indigo.

2128. WULFÉNIA, Jacq. 1781. Wulfenia. **Scrophulariaceae.** Named for Rev. F. X. Wulfen, botanical author, d. 1804. Syn. Synthyris, Benth. 1846, also Gymnandra, in part. Herbs with dense spikes of pink or purple flowers. About 12 species, mostly of New World; 9 in U. S.

2129. WYÉTHIA, Nutt. Wyethia. **Compositae.** Named for Nathaniel J. Wyeth, American botanist. Stout low herbs with large heads of mostly yellow flowers. Twelve species, Pacific slope, U. S.

2130. XANTHÍSMA, DC. 1836. Xanthisma. **Compositae.** From Greek, "dyed yellow". Syn. Centauridium, Tor. & Gr. 1840. Annual or biennial herb with showy yellow flowers. One species, Texas.

2131. XÁNTHIUM, L. Clotbur, Cocklebur. **Ambrosiaceae.** Ancient Greek name of X. strumarium, the plants yielding a "yellow" dye. Coarse, rough or spiny monœcious annuals. About 5 species widely distributed; 4 in U. S. (only one indigenous).

a. **X. spinósum** L. S. America (?) now widely nat. in U. S. and in Old World. Spiny Clotbur, Thorny Clotbur or Cocklebur, Spring Clotbur, Thorny Clotweed or Bur-weed. *Leaves* antiperiodic, reputed a prophylatic against hydrophobia.

b. **X. strumárium** L. Europe and Asia, widely nat. in U. S. and elsewhere. Common or Broad Cocklebur, Bur-weed, Buttonbur, Bur Thistle, Small or Lesser Burdock*, Sea Burdock, Clotbur (Clote-bur), Ditch-bur, Dike-bur, Louse-bur, Sheep-bur; Ger. Spitzklette, Kropfklette; Fr. Lampourde, Petit glouteron. *Plant* antisyphilitic, alterative. *Seeds* yield a bland fixed oil. Similar to this is (c) **X. Canadénse** Mill., Canada to N. Carolina, Nevada and Mexico, American Cocklebur, Sea Cocklebur (Cucklebur), Hedge-hog Bur-weed, Canadian Bur.

2132. XANTHOCÉPHALUM, Willd. **Compositae.**
From Greek, "yellow head". Syn. Gutierrezia, in part. Herbs, some shrubby, with small flower-heads (yellow). About 10 species, mostly of Mexico; 3 in southern U. S.

2133. XANTHORRHÓEA, Smith. Black-boy tree. **Liliaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow exudate". Robust plants, somewhat resembling Yucca, with the small flowers in a dense cylindrical spike. About 12 species, Australia.

a. **X. arbórea** R. Br. Australia. Black-boy tree. *Resinous exudate,* Black-boy gum, red, like dragon's blood.

b. **X. hastilis** R. Br. Australia, Grass Gum-tree, Grass-tree, Yellow-gum tree. *Fragrant yellow resinous exudate,* Botany-bay resin, Acaroid resin or gum, antispasmodic, carminative.

2134. XANTHORRHÍZA, L.Her.(Zanthorrhiza). **Ranunculaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow root". Low shrubby perennial with yellow wood. One species, viz. (a) **X. apiifólia** L'Her. (X. simplicissima Marsh.). New York to Florida. Shrub Yellow-root, Parsley-leaved Yellowwort, Yellow-wood. *Rhizome* and *root,* bitter, tonic.

2135. XANTHOSÓMA, Schott. Blue Eddoes. **Araceae.**
From Greek, yellow body". Herbs from a tuberous or thickened root-stock. About 20 species, tropical America; 1 in U. S. (a) **X. sagittifólium** Schott. West Indies to southern Florida. Tannier (Tanier), Blue or Nut Eddoes. *Tubers* farinaceous, esculent, resembling Taro.

2136 XANTHÓXYLUM, L.1753. (Zanthoxylum). **Rutaceae.**
From Greek, "yellow wood". Syn. Zanthoxylon, Walt., Fagara, L. 1759., Pterota, P. Br. 1756; Fagarastrum, in part. Trees or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves. About 110 species, temperate and warm regions; 6 in U. S.

a. **X. alátum** Roxb. of India, and (b) **X. piperítum** DC. of Japan (Japanese Pepper), produce pungently aromatic fruits used as condiments.

c. **X. Americánum** Mill. (X. fraxineum Willd.). Canada, south to Virginia and Missouri. Prickly Ash, Northern Prickly Ash, Angelica-tree, Pellitory bark, Suter-berry, Toothache-tree, Toothache-bush, Yellow-wood; Ger. Zahnwehrinde, Zahnwehholz; Fr. Clavalier, Frêne epineux. *Bark* of this and of (e); **Xanthoxylum,** U. S. P., pungent, sialagogue, alterative, emmenagogue. *Berries* used to flavor beer, etc.

d. **X. Capénse** Harv. (Fagarastrum Capense G. Don). South Africa. Wild Cardamom. *Fruit* aromatic, carminative.

e. **X. Cláva-Hérculis** L. (X. Carolinianum Lam.). Southeastern U. S. Southern Prickly Ash, Sea Ash, Hercules'-club, Yellow-Hercules, Pepper-wood, Wild Orange*, Yellow Prickly Ash, Yellow-wood, Prickly or West Indian Yellow-wood, German and French synonyms and properties of (c). This plant has been popularly confounded with **170** (f) q. v.

f. **X. Fagara** (L.) Sarg. (X. Pterota H. B. K., X. Pterotum St. Lag., P. Fagara Crantz). Tropical America to southern U. S. Bastard Ironwood, Wild Lime, Savin*. The South American (g) **X. Naranǵilo** Griseb. is said to be sudorific, sialagogue and diuretic, like Jaborandi.

2137. XEROPHÝLLUM, Michx. Turkey-beard. **Melanthaceae.** From Greek, "dry leaf". Tall perennial herbs with ample terminal racemes of white flowers. Three species, all of U. S.

2138. XIMÉNIA, L. Tallow-nut, etc. **Olacaceae.** Named for Francisco Ximenes, Spanish naturalist, 17th Century. Shrubs or trees. About 5 species, tropical regions; 1 in U. S.

a. **X. Americána** L. (X. inermis L., X. spinosa Salisb.). West Indies, Florida and Mexico. Tallow-nut, Wild Olive, called in Florida Hog Plum and Wild Lime, in West Indies Mountain or Seaside Plum, False Sandalwood, in Mexico Alvarillo del campo. *Fruit* edible. *Flowers* and *wood* fragrant.

2139. XOLÍSMA, Raf. 1819. Privet Andromeda. **Ericaceae.** Syn. Lyonia, Nutt. 1818, not Raf. 1808, nor Ell. 1817; Andromeda, Vaccinium, in part. Shrubs or small trees. About 10 species, N. America; 3 in U. S.

a. **X. ligustrína** (L.) Brit. (V. ligustrinum L., A. ligustrina Muhl., L. ligustrina DC.). Canada and eastern U. S. Privet Andromeda, Lyon's Andromeda2, Seedy Buck-berry, White Alder, White-bush, White Pepper.

2140. XYLOPÍCRUM, P. Br. 1756. Bitter-wood. **Anonaceae.** From Greek, "bitter wood". Syn. Xylopia, L. 1759; Habzelia, Unona, Uvaria, in part. Trees or shrubs. About 35 species, tropical regions, mostly of New World.

a. **X. Aethiópicum** (Rich.) Lyons (Xylopia Aethiopica Rich., H. Aethiopica A. DC.). Western Africa. *Fruit*, African, Guinea or Negro Pepper, Piper aethiopicum of old writers. Several South American species also yield aromatic fruits used as condiments. (b) **X. glábra** L. is the Bitter-wood of the West Indies.

2141. XYLORRHÍZA, Nutt. Xylorrhiza. **Compositae.** From Greek, "wood root". Syn. Aster, in part. Herbs resembling Aster. Seven species in western U. S.

2142. XÝRIS, L. Yellow-eyed Grass, etc. **Xyridaceae.** Greek name of a species of Iris, "sharp". Scapose plants mostly with two-ranked equitant leaves and yellow flowers. About 40 species; 19 in U. S.

a. **X. Caroliniána** Walt. (X. Jupicai Michx., P. elata Chapm.). Atlantic and Gulf States. Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass. *Leaves* and *roots* used in cutaneous diseases, as are those of (b) **X. ndica** L., in India; (c) **X. Americána** Aubl., in Guiana and the related (d) **Abolboda Brasiliénsis** Kunth (X. vaginata Spreng.), in Brazil.

2143. YEATÉSIA, Gray. (Gatesia). Yeatesia. **Acanthaceae.** One species in western U. S.

2144. YÚCCA, L. Adam's-needle, etc. **Liliaceae.** The vernacular name (San Domingo). Robust, even arborescent plants, the showy white flowers in an ample panicle. About 16 species, N. America; 15 in southern U. S. *Leaves* of several species yield a fiber called dagger-fiber. The *stems* of some species are used by the Mexicans as a substitute for soap, called by them Amole.

a. **Y. aloifólia** L. Southeastern U. S. Spanish-dagger, Dagger-plant, Spanish-bayonet, Adam's-needle-and-thread, Eve's-thread. *Fruit* succulent, edible, locally called *banana.*

b. **Y. arboréscens** (Torr.) Trelease. Mohave desert. A tree sometimes 40 feet high. Joshua tree. *Seeds* used for food by aborigines.

c. **Y. baccáta** Torr. Texas to California and Mexico. Spanish-bayonet, Mexican Banana, Soap-plant. *Fruit* edible. *Leaves* yield Tambigo fiber.

d. **Y. gloriósa** L. (Y. integerrima Stokes). Southeastern U. S. Glorious Yucca♀, Dwarf Palmetto*, Mound Lily. Still more ornamental is (e) **Y. macrocárpa** Coville, Texas to New Mexico and Mexico.

f. **Y. filamentósa** L. Southeastern U. S. and cult. in gardens. Adam's-needle, Adam's-needle-and-thread, Eve's-thread, Thread-and-needle, Eve's-darning-needle, Bear's-thread, Bear-grass, Silk-grass.

2145. ZÁMIA, L. Florida Arrow-root. **Cycadaceae.** From Latin, "fir cone". Plants with palm-like foliage and a short thick caudex, often wholly subterranean. About 30 species, tropical N. America; 2 in U. S.

a. **Z. integrifólia** Jacq. Florida and West Indies, called in Florida Coontee (Coontie, Koontee), in Jamaica Wild Sago. *Starch* from the tuber-like caudex, Florida Arrowroot. A similar product is obtained in the West Indies from other species.

2146. ZANNICHÉLLIA, L. Zannichellia. **Naidaceae.** Named for J. H. Zannichelli, Italian botanist, d. 1729. Obscure water-weeds. About 3 species, widely distributed; 1 in U. S.

2147. ZANTEDÉSCHIA, Spreng. 1826, not Koch 1854. **Araceae.** Named for Francesco Zantedeschi, Italian botanist, 19th Century. Syn. Richardia, Kunth. not L.; Calla, in part. Marsh herbs from thickened rhizomes. About 5 species, southern Africa.

a. **Z. Aethiópica** (L.) Spreng. (C. Aethiopica L., R. Africana Kunth (Kew), C. ambigua Salisb.). South Africa, cult. as a house plant. Calla, Calla Lily†, Trumpet Lily, African Lily, Ethiopian Lily, Lily-of-the-Nile. *Plant* acrid, like Indian Turnip.

2148. ZÉA, L. Maize, Indian Corn. **Gramineae.**
Greek name of a grain used for fodder. A robust grass. One species, New World (U. S.)

a. **Z. Máys** L. Probably originated in S. America, now universally cult. Maize, Indian Corn, Mealies (Australia, S. Africa), Guinea Wheat‖, Turkey Corn*, Turkey Wheat‖; Ger. Mais; Fr. Mais. The numerous varieties are arranged by Dr. Sturtevant under six sub-species, viz: 1 **Z. tunicáta,** Pod Corns, in which each kernel is enclosed in an individual husk; 2. **Z. evérta,** Pop Corns, including 25 varieties; 3. **Z. induráta,** Flint Corns, 69 varieties; 4. **Z. indentáta,** Dent Corns, 323 varieties; 5. **Z. amylácea,** Soft Corns, 27 varieties and 6. **Z. Zaccaráta,** Sweet Corns, with shriveled kernels, 63 varieties. *Styles and stigmas* Corn-silk; **Zea,** U. S. P., Stigmata mayidis; Ger. Maispistille; Fr. Filament de mais, diuretic. *Unripe grain,* source of Corn Starch, Amylum mayidis. *Ripe grain* supplies food for man and animals. *Stalks* used as fodder and formerly as a source of sugar.

2149. ZENÓBIA, D. Don. Zenobia. **Ericaceae.**
Syn. Andromeda, in part. Two species in U. S.

2150. ZEPHYRÁNTHES, Herb. Swamp Lily. **Amaryllidaceae.**
From Greek, "wind flower". Syn. Amaryllis, Atamasco, Habranthus, in part. Lily-like bulbous plants with one-flowered scapes. About 30 species, New World; 5 in U. S.

a. **Z. Atamásco** (L.) Herb. (Am. Atamasco L., At. Atamasco Greene). Southeastern U. S. Atamasco Lily, Daffodil Lily, Easter Lily*, Fairy Lily, Swamp Lily, Stagger-grass.

2151. ZEXMÉNIA, Llave & Lex. Zexmenia. **Compositae.**
Transliteration of Ximenesia (Ximenezia). Shrubs. About 35 species, mostly Mexican; 3 in U. S. (Mexican border).

2152. ZÍNGIBER, Adans. (Zinziber). Ginger. **Zingiberaceae.**
Latin, from ancient Greek name. Syn. Amomum, Cassumunar, in part. Canna-like plants from tuberous rootstocks. About 25 species, India to Oceanica.

a. **Z. Cassumúnar** Roxb. (C. Roxburghii Colla). India. Source of Cassumunar Ginger or Bengal root.

b. **Z. Zíngiber** (L.) Rusby. (Z. officinale Rosc. (Kew), A. Zingiber L.). Tropical Asia, now cult. in all tropical countries. Ginger plant. *Rhizome,* Ginger; **Zingiber,** U. S. P., Br., Rhizoma Zingiberis, P. G.; Ger. Ingwer, Ingber; Fr. Gingembre (Codex); Sp. Zengibre. Commercial varieties are Jamaica and African ginger, black or "coated" and white or "scraped" ginger. The branched rhizomes are known as "hands" or "races". Stimulant, carminative, anodyne, derivative; largely used as a condiment. Young rhizomes used for preserves in China and West Indies.

c. **Z. Zerúmbet** (L.) Roscoe (A. Zerumbet L.). Java. Source of Zerumbet root.

2153. ZIZÁNIA, L. Indian Rice, Wild Rice. **Gramineae.** Ancient Greek name of Darnel. An aquatic grass. One species, N. America (U. S.). (a) **Z. aquática** L. Canada and eastern U. S. Wild Rice, Indian Rice, Canada Rice, water Rice, Water Oats, Reed. *Seeds* a favorite food of water-fowl, formerly collected for food by Indians.

2154. ZÍZIA, Koch. Zizia, Alexanders, etc. **Umbelliferae.** Named for I. B. Ziz, Rhenish botanist. Syn. Smyrnium, Thaspium, in part. Perennial herbs with yellow flowers. Three species, all of U. S.

a. **Z. aúrea** (L.) Koch (S. aureum L., T. aureum var. apterum Gray). Canada and eastern U. S., west to Dakota. Early or Golden Meadow-parsnip, Golden Alexanders, Wild Parsley.

2155. ZÍZYPHUS, L. Jujube, Lotus-tree. **Rhamnaceae.** The ancient Greek name of (c). Syn. Jujuba, Burm. Thorny shrubs or trees. About 65 species, mostly of tropical Asia and America; 3 in U. S.

a. **Z. Jujúba** Lam. China to Australia and tropical Africa. Chinese Date. *Fruit* esculent. *Leaves* food for the Tussa silkworm.

b. **Z. Lótus** Lam. Mediterranean region. Lotus-tree, Lote-tree, Lote-bush. *Fruit*, Italian Jujubes; esculent, but inferior to that of (c); believed by some to be the food of the Lotophagi.

c. **Z. satíva** Gaertn. (Z. vulgaris Lam.). Mediterranean region Jujube tree; Ger. Judendorn; Fr. Jujubier (Codex). *Fruit*, French Jujubes, Fructus v. Bacæ jujubæ, Jujubæ gallicæ v. magnæ; Ger. Jujuben, Brustbeeren; Sp. Azufaylas; esculent, demulcent, used in coughs. Other species also yield edible fruits as (d) **Z. Joazeíro** Mart. and (e) **Z. Místal** Griseb., of S. America; (f) **Z. rugósa** Lam., of India and (g) **Z. Sinénsis** Lam., of China and Japan.

h. **Z. Spina-Chrísti** Willd. (Z. Africana Mill.). Northern Africa and southwest Asia. Christ's Thorn, Nebbuk tree. A hedge plant. Possibly the thorn from which our Savior's "crown" was plaited. See Paliurus.

2156. ZONÁNTHEMIS, Greene. Zonanthemis. **Compositae.** Syn. Hemizonia, in part. Two species in U. S.

2157. ZÓRNIA, Gmel. Zornia. **Papilionaceae.** Named for Johann Zorn, German apothecary. Herbs with digitately bifoliate or quadrifoliate leaves. About 12 species, New World; 1 in U. S.

2158. ZOSTÉRA, L. Eel-grass, etc. **Naidaceae.** From Greek, girdle, alluding to the ribbon-like leaves. Syn. Alga, in part. Marine herbs with grass-like leaves. About 6 species, widely distributed; 3 in U. S.

a. **Z. marína** L. (A. marina Lam., Z. maritima Gaertn.). Coasts of Europe, Asia and N. America. Eel-grass, Grass-weed, Grass-wrack, Sea-grass, Sea-wrack* Barnacle-grass, Bellware, Sweet-grass, Tiresome-weed, Turtle-grass, Widgeon-grass, Wrack-grass. The *dried plant*, Sea-hay, Sea Sedge, Alva marina, used as bedding for horses, etc.

2159. ZYGADÉNUS, Michx. Soap-plant, etc. **Melanthaceae.** From Greek, "yoke gland". Syn. Amianthium, Melanthium, in part. Perennial herbs, the numerous white or whitish flowers in a terminal panicle. About 10 species, one in Siberia, the rest in N. America; 9 in U. S.

a. **Z. élegans** Pursh (Z. glaucus Nutt.). British America, south to New York and N. Mexico. Glaucous Zygadenus♀, called also Alkali-grass; (b) **Z. Fremónti** Torr, California, is called Soap-plant.

c. **Z. venenósus** S. Wats. British Columbia to S. Dakota and California. Poisonous Zygadenus♀, Death Camass, Hog Potato.

2160. ZYGOPHÝLLUM, Bean Caper, etc. **Zygophyllaceae.** From Greek, "yoke leaf". Low shrubs, often spinescent. About 60 species, Old World and Australia. (a) **Z. Fabágo** L. Levant. Bean Caper. *Flower buds* used as capers.

NATIONAL FLOWERS.

Athens	Violet.
Canada	Sugar Maple.
Egypt	Lotus.
England	Rose.
France	Fleur de lis.
Germany	Corn-flower.
Ireland	Shamrock.
Italy	Lily.
Prussia	Linden.
Saxony	Mignonette.
Scotland	Thistle.
Spain	Pomegranate.
Wales	Leek.

For the United States Golden-rod is proposed, although some favor the Trailing Arbutus.

STATE FLOWERS.

California	Eschscholtzia.
Colorado	Columbine.
Delaware	Peach Rose.
Hawaiian Islands	Ilima.
Maine	Pine (cone and tassel).
Michigan	Apple-blossom.
Montana	Bitter-root.
Minnesota	Cypripedium.
Nebraska	Golden-rod.
Nevada	Sunflower.
New York	Rose.
N. Dakota	Golden-rod.
Oklahoma Ter	Mistletoe.
Rhode Island	Violet.
Utah	Sego Lily.
Vermont	Red Clover.
Washington	Rhododendron.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

(NUMBERS REFER TO PARAGRAPH, NOT TO PAGE.)

2. a. Insert synonym Mast tree.

2. f. For A. Picea (L.) Lyons, read A. Picea (L.) Lind.

45. For Cichoreaceae, read Cichoriaceae.

75. Insert, see Wedelia.

81. For Alophila, read Alophia (bis) and insert, From Greek, "without crest".

82. a. For A. Galangal, read A. Galanga.

34. a. For Balantium, read Dicksonia.

101. b. For A. Cardamomum L., read A. Cardamom L. (A. Cardamomum Koen., not White.)

223. a. For New Zeland, read New Zealand.

263. f. For Bar-marigold, read Bur Marigold.

321. a. Insert as synonym C. floripendia Comm., probably an older name.

330. a. For B. gummifera L., read B. Simaruba (L.) Sarg. (Pistacia Simaruba L.).

374. c. Read 374. d

414. b. Read C. ficifolia (Lam.) Cogn. (B. ficifolia Lam.). Insert also, See Trianosperma.

500. d., also **500** g. Read Properties of (a).

534. a. line 2. Omit the second "Autumn"

565. a. Read C. Langsdorffii.

629. a. For H. Cymbalaria, read A. Cymbalaria.

712. d. Read Fr. Fougère mâle.

713. d. Read Whitewood.

802. k. Strike out Spotted Eyebright as synonym.

918. a. line 3. Read dyspnoea.

1140. Strike out Orobus as synonym.

1723. e. Read **1723.** c.

2001. b. Read T. utriculata.

2063. After notably, read (b) instead of (a).

GENERAL INDEX.

NUMBERS REFER TO PARAGRAPH, NOT TO PAGE.

Botanical names must be looked for in their alphabetical place in the body of the work. If not found there, look in the index for the genus name which will be marked with an Asterisk (*) and see whether the name does not occur elsewhere as a synonym. Thus failing to find Atropa physalodes L. under Atropa, **No. 219,** look for Atropa in the index, where there will be found references to **1274 and 1579.** Under the latter you will find the name sought given as a synonym of Physalodes physalodes (L.) Brit., known popularly as Apple of Peru or Peruvian Bluebell.

Where the common name consists of a noun and adjective look always for the noun, if that is properly a plant name, as Lily or Rose. Otherwise you will find the name treated as a compound word, e. g. Meadow-sweet, Old-man, to be looked for in their alphabetical place in the index.

Remember in this connection that all such names as Calisaya bark, Spruce gum, Persian berries are treated as compound words; do not look for Bark, Gum, Berries, but for Calisaya, Spruce, Persian.

Where the same popular name is applied to several species, that which it most commonly designates is placed first, and where the application of the name is unusual, the fact is indicated by affixing to the reference a dagger (†).

In the case of common genera such as Oak, Maple, Ash, a general reference only is given to the genus in question, under which the species sought can then be readily found. Thus, to find Sugar Maple, look for Maple (species). The reference is to **16,** under which you will find that the name is applied especially to Acer Saccharum Marsh., but also to A. Negundo L. and to A. nigrum Michx., the last distinguished, however, as Black Sugar Maple. *If you fail to find a name in the index,* turn always to the body of the work, and see whether the name is not given there in its alphabetical place as a genus name.

German, French and Latin names are to be looked for in the index, the noun usually standing first. Pharmacopoeial names are not given in the index when they coincide with the botanical

(generic) name, as there will be no difficulty in finding them. The aim has been to include in the index all that is necessary to its practical completeness, without extending it to inordinate proportions.

* Generic name used as a synonym.

† Name more properly applied to some other plant, or else a misnomer.

Names in Italics are synonyms not included in the body of the work.

Names in small CAPITALS are English equivalents of generic names.

Aaron (Aron) 189. a
Aaron's-beard 583. b, 629. a, 1792. a
Aaron's-rod 1824. c, 1869. b, 2090. b
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Abdalavi 613. a
*Abies 419, 1138, 1587, 2046
Abele (Abel, Abbey) 1652. a
*Abelmoschus 1003. a, c
*Abena 2079
*Aberia 701
Abilla 829, under (a)
Abo (Aboli) 1133. a
Abolboda 2142. d
Abraham's-balm 2107. a.
Abrahamstrauch 2107. a
Abricotier 1668. c
Abro sol 963. a
Abrotanum 187. a
Abscess-root 1634. c
Absinthe, grande 187. b
Absinthe petite 187. o
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Absinthium Alpinum 187. h
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Acacia U. S. P. 7. k, etc.
Acajou à pommes 114. a
Acajou-nut 1829. a
Acanthe fausse 982. b
Acantho-mastich 215. a
Acaroid resin 2133. b.
Acazie, Falsche 1738. a
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*Acetosa 1480, 1753
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Ach-root 1369. a
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†Ache 1711. k
Ache céleri 158. a
Ache des chiens 51. a
Ache des montagnes 1190. a
Achiras 369. a
*Achyranthes 508
†Achyranthes 86
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ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

SEE ALSO PAGE 406.

455. a. Add to list of English synonyms, Grub-root, Star-grass*.

619. b. For Zedoarie, read Zedoaire.

707. a. For Wiederthon, read Widerthon.

942. For Valisneriaceae, read Vallisneriaceae.

1280. a. For Steckkörner, read Stechkörner.

2081. For Valisneria read Vallisneria and for Valisneriaceae read Vallisneriaceae.

2148. a. For mayidis (lines 12 and 13) read maydis.

The following corrections should be made with a pen in the index.

Page 415. Box, Wild Running 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.

Page 420. Clover, Winter 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.

Page 447. Partridge-vine 1336. a, instead of 1366. a.

ABBREVIATIONS OF AUTHORS' NAMES.

Adans.....Michel Adanson
A. DC.....Alphonse DeCandolle
A. Rich.....A. Richard
Ait.....William Aiton
Ait. f.....Wm. Townsend Aiton
All.....Carlo Allioni
Andr.....Henry C. Andrews
Andrz.....Andrzejowski
Arn.....George A. W. Arnott
Aubl.....Jean Baptiste Aublet
Bart. & Wend..Bartling and Wendland
Baill. or Bail.....Ernest Henri Baillon
Bart.....William P. C. Barton
Bartl.....Bartling
Bartr.....William Bartram
Beauv.....Ambrose Palisot de Beauvais
Beck.....Lewis C. Beck
Benth.....George Bentham
B. & H. or Benth. & Hook.....Bentham (George) and Hooker (J. D.)
Berg.....Bergius
Bernh.....Johann Jacob Bernhardi
Bieb...F. A. Marschall von Bieberstein
Bigel.....Jacob Bigelow
Bl.....Karl Ludwig Blume
Boiss.....Edmond Boissier
Borkh.....Borkhausen
Brit.....Nathaniel Lord Britton
Brong.....Adolphe T. Brongniart
Brot.....Brotero
Bunge.....Alexander von Bunge
Burm.....Burman
Carr.....Elie Abel Carrière
Cass.....Compte de Cassini
Cav.....Antonio José Cavanilles
C. DC.....Casimir De Candolle
Cerv.....Vicente Cervantes
Cham.....Adalbert von Chamisso
C. & S.....Chamisso & Schlechtendal
Chapm.....Alvan W. Chapman
Chois.....Jacques Denys Choisy
Corr.....Corrêa de Serra
Curt.....William Curtis
Curtis.....Moses Ashley Curtis
DC.....A. P. DeCandolle
Dec. or Decne.....Joseph Decaisne
Del.....Delile
Desf.....René Louiche Desfontaines
Desr.....Desroussaux
Desv.....Augustin N. Desvaux
Don.....George Don
D. Don.....David Don
Dougl.....David Douglas
Dryand.....Jonas Dryander
Duchesne.....Antoine N. Duchesne
Dumort.....Barthélemy C. Dumortier
Dun.....Michel Felix Dunal
Ehrh.....Friedrich Ehrhart
Ell.....Stephen Elliott
Engelm.....George Engelmann
F. Muell.....Ferdinand von Mueller
Fee.....Antoine L. A. Fée
Fisch..Friedrich E. Ludwig von Fischer
Forst.....Johann R. Forster (also Georg Forster, the son)
Froel.....Joseph Aloys Froelich
Gaertn.....Joseph Gaertner
Gaud.....Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré
Gil.....Gilibert
Gmel.....Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin
Gr. or Gray.....Asa Gray
Griseb.....Heinrich R. A. Grisebach
Hassk.....Justus Karl Hasskarl
Haw.....Adrian Hardy Haworth
H. B. K..Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth
Hedw.....Hedwig
Herb.....William Herbert
Hoffm.....Georg Franz Hoffmann
Hook.....William Jackson Hooker
Hook. f.....Joseph Dalton Hooker
H. & A.....Hooker and Arnott
Hort.....Horticulturalist's name
Houtt.....Houttuyn
Jacq.....Nicolaus J. Jacquin
Juss.....Antoine Laurent Jussieu
Kauf.....Kauffmann
Kaulf.....Kaulfuss
Koch.....Karl Koch
Kunth.....Karl Sigismund Kunth
L.....Carl von Linné (Linnaeus)
L. f.....Carl von Linné, the son
Labill.....Jacques J. Labillardière
Lam.....Jean Baptiste Lamarck
Lamb.....Aylmer Bourke Lambert
LeConte.....John Eaton LeConte
Ledeb....Karl Friedrich von Ledebour
Lehm.....Johann G. C. Lehmann
Lem.....Charles Lemaire
L'Her.....C. L. L'Heritier
Lindl.....John Lindley

Link.....Heinrich Friedrich Link
Loisel.J. L. A. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps
Lour.....Juan Loureiro
Marsh... .....Humphrey Marshall
Mart.....Karl Friedrich Martius
Maxim.....Karl J. Maximowicz
Meisn.....Karl F. Meisner (Meissner)
Mey.....Ernst H. F. Meyer
Michx.....André Michaux
Michx. f.....Francois André Michaux
Mill.....Phillip Miller
Miq.....Friedrich A. W. Miquel
Moench.....Konrad Moench
Mol..... .....Konrad Molina
Moq.....Alfred Moquin-Tandon
Muell. Arg.....J. Mueller, of Argau
Muhl..... .....Henry L. Muhlenberg
Murr.....Johann A. Murray
Nees...Christian G. Nees von Esenbeck
Nutt.....Thomas Nuttall
O. Kze..... .....Otto Kunze
P. Br.....Patrick Browne
Pav.....José Pavon
Pers.....Christian H. Persoon
Planch..... .....Jules Emile Planchon
Poir.....Jean Louis Marie Poiret
Presl..... .....Karel Boriwog Presl
Pursh .....Frederick T. Pursh
R. Br.....Robert Brown
Raf.....Samuel Rafinesque-Schmalz
R. & P..Hipollto Ruiz Lopez & J.Pavon
Reich.....Heinrich G. L. Reichbach
Richard.....Louis C. M. Richard
Ridd.....John Leonard Riddell
Roem.....Johann Jacob Roemer (also M. J. Roemer)
Rosc.....William Roscoe
Roxb..... .....William Roxburgh
Rupr.....Franz J. Ruprecht
Salisb.....Richard Anthony Salisbury
Sarg.....Charles Sprague Sargent
Schlecht.....D. F. Leonhard von Schlechtendal
Schott. & Endl....Schott and Endlicher
Schrad.....Heinrich Adolph Schrader
Schwein. ..Lewis David von Schweinitz
Scop.....Johann Anton Scopoli
Seem.....Seeman
Sieb.....Philipp Franz von Siebold
Sims.....John Sims
Sm.....James Edward Smith
Soland.....Daniel Solander
Sonn.....Sonnérat
Spach.....Éduard Spach
Spreng.....Kurt Sprengel
St. Hil.....Auguste de Saint Helaire
Steud.....Steudel
Sud. or Sudw.....Sudworth
Swz.....Olof Swartz
T. & Gr.....Torrey and Gray
Thunb.....Carl Peter Thunberg
Torr.....John Torrey
Trev.....Ludolf C. Treviranus
Tul..... .....Tulasne
Tuckm.....Edward Tuckerman
Vahl.....Martin Vahl
Vent.....Étienne Pierre Ventenat
Vill.....Dominique Villars
W. & A.....Wight and Arnott
Walt.....Thomas Walters
Wang...F. A. Julius von Wangenheim
Wats.....Sereno Watson
Wedd..... ....Weddell
Wendl.....Jonann C. Wendland (also Hermann Wendland)
Wendr.....Wenderoth
Willd.....Karl Ludwig Willdenow
With.....William Withering
Zucc.....Joseph G. Zuccarini

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